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The
PHILATELIC
RECORD
VOL. X.







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THE
PHILATELIC RECORD.

VOL. X.

FEBRUARY TO DECEMBER, 1888.

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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. X.

FEBRUARY, 1888.

No. 109.



CONTINUING our notice of the great work of the London Philatelic Society on the stamps of Australia, we now approach the consideration of the most difficult problem that Philatelists have ever grappled with; namely, the Twopence of the Sydney views. We have already said that it has been proved beyond a doubt that the plates from which this value was printed consisted of twenty-four stamps in two horizontal rows of twelve. So far tradition has been traversed by fact, and the proof alone of this would have reflected the highest credit on the investigators. But a step farther has been gained. The place of each stamp has been determined in a series of plates; but how many of these are original, and how many are repaired or retouched, does not appear to be so very clear, especially as it would seem that the President and Vice-President are not completely at one on this point—the President considering that there are five original plates, and that it is possible that one of these may have been retouched; while the Vice-President only acknowledges three original plates, and contends that two of these have been retouched, one of them twice.

In the earlier days of stamp-collecting two great divisions only were made of these stamps; viz., those with the groundwork disposed vertically, and those with it disposed horizontally. Mr. Pemberton did much to point out that more than one plate was employed in the production of the latter, as may be seen by his reference list, published in *The Philatelist* for January, 1869; but at that period the question as to the number of stamps constituting the plates had not been solved.

There is no doubt whatever that the plate with the vertically-

disposed background was the first that was engraved and printed from.

The issue took place on January 1st, 1850, and this plate furnished all the supply of the Twopenny value up to the following April, when the first plate with the horizontally-disposed background was brought into use. Postmarked copies are found, it appears, dated in June of that year; but this proves nothing against the greater probability, that the plate ceased to be printed from in April. Mr. Tapling states that he has found traces of a retouch of this plate on stamps dated in February of that year, though it appears that none have been found alleged to bear any such traces except those in the bottom row; but whatever it was, the work was of a very insignificant character, and did not extend to the repair of any of the details of the stamps, as none of the specimens produced in favour of this theory have derived much real benefit from the operation, for the inscriptions and all the finer parts are in a lamentable state of wear, and could not be worse had they been printed from a lithographic transfer.

The question does not appear to us to be of much importance, as all agree that there was but a single plate, and we confess we are not satisfied that anything was done to it by the engraver which could be said to constitute a repair or retouch; if anything was done, it was but partial, and probably was executed from time to time during the printing from it, especially while he was engraving the next plate, and was at that time occupied upon it.

Impressions from Plate II. were issued in April, 1850, and from Plate III.—differing from Plate II. principally in the bale not being dated—in September following. The question then arises whether the next two plates, impressions from which point to the respective dates of issue as January or February, 1851, and the month of May following, were consecutive retouches of Plate III., or were separate plates; and we think that the supporters of the theory of the retouches should be prepared with a strong case, inasmuch as it would seem that Plates I. and II. were worn out in eight months, and it was eleven months after Plate III. was brought into use before the laureated 2d. was issued.

Before going further, it may be as well to mention that considerable stress has been laid on a note dated 2nd April, 1851, in which the Governor signified his approval of the repair of plates

of the Twopenny stamps. Up to this date the Governor does not seem to have troubled his head about the plates for the stamps, but it will be seen that when he signified his approval of anything, it was prospective, and not retrospective. This note must, we take it, be a direction on the part of the Governor that the existing plates should be repaired, rather than that any more new ones be made of the same design, as this was superseded on the 1st August following by the laureated Twopence—a change most probably then in more than contemplation, as the engraving of a steel plate with fifty heads demands considerable time, and stamps were struck from the completed plate in July, 1851.

It must strike our readers that the construction of a plate of twenty-four stamps in two rows of twelve was a very odd arrangement on the part of the engraver, and we fully agree with them. Clayton had received the order for the engraving of all the plates, but he appears to have occupied himself only with the plates of One Penny and Threepence, both of which he arranged in plates of twenty-five, in five rows of five. The engraving of the Twopence was confided by him to his son-in-law, Mason; and it can scarcely be supposed that Mason would have constructed such an odd-shaped plate, with fewer stamps on it than on the One Penny and Threepence, though he must have known that there would be a far larger demand for this value than for the others, unless he had been compelled by unforeseen circumstances to have made the plate as he did. In fact there are traces of lines on the first plate which are inconsistent with any other supposition than that originally he had determined to make the plate larger. Various hypotheses suggest themselves as to why the original idea was not carried out; but the most probable seems to be that an upper row was abandoned from some error made by him, or possibly an unsatisfactory engraving of the subject. Time probably prevented him from making any further enlargement of the plate; and when called upon to engrave others, he found it easier to continue to make the plates after the model of the first, as it is clear that every subsequent plate was constructed by the aid of a transfer. We say this is clear; and as evidence of this we would refer our readers to the plates themselves, where they will see that the difference in the size of the stamps, particularly noticeable in the seventeenth and eighteenth stamps, runs through the whole of the plates. The engraver most probably used these transfers for just so much as he considered would assist him in his work, and hence

we see a family likeness running through the various corresponding stamps on the plates.

Let us endeavour shortly to apply these remarks, and those we made in our former article, to the question raised as to Plate III. We find that the twentieth stamp has in this and the corresponding stamps on the two next plates, which we will call Plates IV. and V., a fan with six segments only, which is also common to Plate II. So far the engraver has followed his transfer, but he has ceased to do so in many other details. In Plate IV. he has made some additions not found in Plate III., notably the double line in the bale, and there is a circle in the angle stars, all which are consistent with the theory of Plate IV. being a repair of Plate III. But, on the contrary, there is the awkward fact that there are no clouds on the twentieth stamp, while the hill is unshaded on the *fourth* stamp, which is the case only with the *third* stamp of Plate III. The subtractions seem to us to outweigh the arguments in favour of Plate IV. being the same plate as Plate III. in a touched-up condition. We need not enter upon the reasons in favour of the last plate of this value being a distinct plate, as we find that both the President and Vice-President are now pretty well agreed that it is so.

We would refer our readers to the work itself, and ask them to weigh the arguments brought before them in the papers of the President and Vice-President. They will then have to decide for themselves, as the Society does not appear to have exercised as a body the functions of a jury. Had it done so, with all the materials before it, we think it would have been more satisfactory than the leaving it an open question, on which each one is left to form his own opinion. As we said before, our own opinion is given only for what it is worth, and we have not space to attempt a reply to many points skilfully put by the Vice-President; but on the whole we agree with the President that Plate I. (vertically-disposed background) is a single plate doctored up, it may be, from time to time to prolong its life till its successor was completed; and Plates II. III. IV. and V. are distinct plates, whose business it was to last till the laureated Twopence was ready for issue.

The plate of the Threepence does not call for any observations. It continued in use for nearly three years, and there was but little strain upon it, as the value was chiefly employed for the single ship letter rate to England.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antigua.—One of our contemporaries chronicles this month the "Stamp Duty" stamp of One Penny, blue, with a line over "Stamp Duty;" and with "Postage and Revenue," surcharged in black, over the value in the lower tablet. We described this stamp in November, 1885, when it *was* a novelty.

Argentine Republic.—We mentioned in our last that a new series was about to be issued, and four of the values have already come to hand—the $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, 5, 10, and 15 centavos. They are the work of Juan H. Kidd and Co., printers and lithographers. What may be the designs of the other values we are unable to say, except by hearsay. The $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo is of a new design, the value in full being at the foot of the portrait, and the numeral in



each of the upper angles. The other three are copies of those of 1867, with the inscriptions changed from REPUBLICA ARGENTINA to CORREOS ARGENTINOS, except in the case of the 10 centavos, where another head, that of the late President (1874), Dr. N. Avellaneda, has been substituted for that of General Don Manuel. The stamps are lithographed on plain white paper, and are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

The tariff for the interior has been modified, and the postal rate for local letters reduced from 4 centavos to 3 centavos, and for letters for the interior from 8 centavos to 5 centavos.

The new series, according to information gathered from a journal of the country, will consist of the following, the portraits constituting a little history in themselves:

2	mils. de peso, portrait of	General Lopez ; killed 1870.
$\frac{1}{2}$	centavo, blue	General Urquiza ; murdered 1870.
2	" "	Dr. Dirqui ; President 1860.
3	" "	General Mitré ; conqueror of Urquiza.
5	" carmine	Don B. Rivadavia ; first President.
6	" "	Col. D. F. Sarmienta ; President 1868.
10	" brown	Dr. N. Avellaneda ; President 1874.
15	" or.-yellow	General José San-Martino.
20	" "	General Roca ; President 1880.
25	" "	
30	" "	Colonel Dorrego.
40	" "	Dr. Moreno.
50	" "	General Paz.
1	peso, portrait of Dr. Velaz Sarsfield.	

The post cards are to bear the portrait of the present President, Dr. Miguel Juarez Celman. Envelopes of the values of 5, 10, and 15 centavos are also to be issued, with heads corresponding with the like values in the adhesive stamps. A wrapper of 4 centavos is to bear the head of General Lopez.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ centavo,	blue.
	5	„ pink.
	10	„ brown.
	15	„ orange-yellow.

Bavaria.—The *Timbre-Poste* states that since the 1st of January last the paper and perforation of the adhesive stamps have been changed. The watermark is now of close horizontal wavy lines.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	3 pfennig,	green ; perforated	14 $\frac{1}{2}$.
	5	„ lilac	„
	10	„ carmine	„
	20	„ ultramarine	„
	25	„ pale brown	„
	50	„ dark brown	„

British North Borneo.—A new value has been issued, similar to the 3 cents, violet, chronicled by us in April last.

Adhesive. 5 cents, grey, postage and revenue.

Cuba.—The stamps which appeared on the 1st of January last are still of the 1882 type for the three values of cent. de peso; but the small values for printed matter, which are new, have the inscription CUBA IMPRESOS in the upper tablet, and are all printed in black on white wove paper; perforation, 14.



<i>Adhesives.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ mila. de peso,	black, CUBA IMPRESOS.
	1	„ „ „ „
	2 mils.	„ „ „ „
	3	„ „ „ „
	4	„ „ „ „
	8	„ „ „ „
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent	„ red-brown, CUBA.
	10	„ blue „
	20	„ lilac-grey „

Egypt.—We annex engravings of the adhesives of 1 millième and 2 millièmes, as described in our last; as also of the envelope stamp of 1 piastre. In our last we mentioned that the postal rates



had undergone some modifications. We extract the following from the official notice, dated the 21st December last :

- "1. For letters circulating from one office to another, for every 15 grammes, 10 m."
- "2. For the same posted and distributed within the same circuit, 5 m."
- "3. For single post cards, 5 m.; for double, 5 m., on each part of the card."
- "4. For journals and periodicals under 150 gr., 1 m."
- "5. For printed matter and patterns circulating from one office to another under 50 gr., 2 m."
- "6. For the same posted and distributed within the same circuit, 1 m."
- "7. As fixed charge for registration, 10 m."
- "8. For every acknowledgment of receipt of a registered packet, 10 m."

The new stamp of 5 millièmes will not be issued until the stock in hand of the 20 paras is exhausted ; and the same regulation has been made with regard to the post cards.

The design of the unpaid letter stamps has not been altered. There are five values—2 and 5 millièmes, and 1, 2, and 5 piastres—which are of the colours of the stamps of corresponding values.

<i>Unpaid Letter Stamps.</i>	2 millièmes, green ; perforated 11½.
5	" carmine "
1 piastre,	blue.
2	" yellow.
5	" grey.

Gambier Islands.—The stamp which we announced last month on the faith of one or more of our contemporaries appears, according to the *Ami des Timbres*, to be the speculation of one Julien Copilon, fabricated most probably for the general or special delight of Parisian collectors.

Mexico.—We have the 1 centavo, green, perforated 6, on dead white paper, which may be the same as that chronicled by us in December ; and the 5 centavos, in blue, similarly perforated, on bluish-white paper, with the ruled blue lines, and also without.

At the same time we receive an envelope, 140 × 106 mm., with "Servicio Postal" in brown-red script on the front, and the Mexican arms in a circle of 4 mm. diameter in the left upper corner, with the inscription "Republica Mexicana" above all in the same brown-red tint.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 centavo, green on plain dead white paper ; <i>perf.</i> 6.
5	" " bluish white paper ; <i>perf.</i> 6.
5	" " ruled bluish white paper ; <i>perf.</i> 6.

Official Envelope. No value, inscription in brown-red.

Montenegro.—The following single post cards, with corresponding replies, issued on the 1st January last, are announced, resembling generally in appearance those of Roumania. Within a wavy-lined frame is, in the right upper angle, a stamp of the design of the current adhesives ; and in the left upper angle the arms of the country on mantling, surmounted by a crown. Between these is the inscription UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—CARTE POSTALE—ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES DE MONTÉNÉGRO, with the equivalent in Russian character. At the left lower angle is an

inscription in Russian character, with its equivalent in French—*le cote est exclusivement destine a l'adresse*, the accent wanting over the *e* of *destiné* and over the *à*.

In the reply cards, above the inscription, to the left, there is another in Russian character, with its equivalent in French—*La carte cio-jouinte est destinée à la reponse*, *ci-jointe* being wrongly spelt, and no accent over the first *e* in *réponse*.

The cards are lithographed, the reply card being printed on the first and third sides.

<i>Post Cards.</i>	2 novcics, red on buff.
2+2	„
3	„ black on light blue.
3+3	„

New South Wales.—We learn from a correspondent that in December last 5000 sheets of the current stamps of Twopence were printed on “Duty stamp paper,” similar to that on which the One Penny were printed, as mentioned in our number for March last. The paper, we are told, is very old and somewhat rotten, as but few of the sheets are perfect, being torn in passing through the perforating machine. And here we may mention that our correspondent says that it is almost hopeless to attempt a collection of varieties of perforation, as frequently three or four machines of a different gauge are used in perforating the same sheet!

We have received the new post card described in our last, which was issued on the 15th of December last. It measures 151 × 84 mm., and looks as if the extra length had been added for the purpose of introducing the representation of the Warratah, which takes up about 30 mm. on the left side of the card. The inscription is NEW SOUTH WALES in one line, under which is POST CARD, the words being separated by the Royal arms; and below is THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. There is no frame.

Adhesive. 2 pence, blue; *watermark N. S. W. on Duty stamp paper.*

Post Card. 1 penny, carmine on white.

Philippines.—We have received the new stamps for 1888. The design remains unchanged. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 14.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 cent. de peso, green.
5	„ slate-blue.
6	„ yellow-brown.
8	„

Roumania.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* reports that the 3 bani, which has been printed in violet on bluish, is now on white paper.

A correspondent mentions that he has the 3 bani cut in half and used postally for 1½ bani; but this is no new thing on the part of the Roumanian Post Offices. We have seen journals so franked times without number.

Adhesive. 3 bani, violet on white.

Santander.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicles another value of the design shown in our number for November.

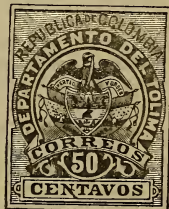
Adhesive. 5 centavos, brick-red.

Stellaland.—A correspondent, dating from Griqualand West, writes us, that when he was lately in Vryburg, the postmaster gave him a copy of the Fourpence, blue, which had been surcharged "Two" in lake-red, with a hand stamp, over VIER. The Postmaster informed him that "only eighty-four were issued or printed." We do not quite understand the latter observation, as it leaves it uncertain whether those which were printed were issued. We have never met with a specimen which had passed through the post; perhaps some of our readers have.

Adhesive. 2 pence on 4 pence, blue, surcharged in lake-red.

Tolima.—With reference to what we said last month respecting the 5 pesos, red, the *Timbre-Poste* says that it is called to account by one of its correspondents in denouncing this to be an invention, when it has been demonstrated to the French Society that the 5 pesos, 1878, red-brown, was a forgery, and that evidence of the genuineness of the 5 pesos, orange, and 5 pesos, red, had been furnished. To this it replies, that proofs it still asks for are sought in vain; and what confirms it in the belief that its suspicions are well grounded is, that it has just seen the 1 peso, 1884, printed in black, in place of red. This change of colour, it says, was void of sense, as the series already had a 25 centavos in black. It is worthy of remark that the small values, those most used, remain without alteration; while the high values are always undergoing changes, which it attributes to their *capital* importance.

Two values of a new design are announced by the *Ill. Br. Journal*, showing the arms within a circular band, intercepted at the foot by a scroll, inscribed CORREOS, with the numeral of value under it. On the circular band is DEPARTAMENTO DEL TOLIMA, above which is REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA; and on a straight tablet at the foot is CENTAVOS. The stamps are lithographed on plain white paper, and are not perforated.



Adhesives. 10 centavos, green.
50 „ blue.

Uruguay.—The colours of the 1, 2, 5, 7, 20, and 25 centesimos of the designs of 1884 have been somewhat modified, and a new stamp of 10 cent. has been added to the series, somewhat resembling in type the 25 cent. They are rouletted, and printed on plain white wove paper.

Adhesives. 1 centesimo, dull green.
2 „ carmine.
5 „ blue.
7 „ orange-red.
10 „ violet.
20 „ brown.
25 „ vermilion-red.

Venezuela.—These stamps are proceeding on lines which somewhat baffle our comprehension, and we can only wait for time to throw more light upon them. We have just received the following: ESCUELAS, 10 centimos, type of 1881, *engraved*, printed in brown, perforated 12; 25 centimos, lithographed in orange-yellow, type of 1882, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. And the *Timbre-Poste* announces a new lithographed 5 centimos, which appeared on the 15th of December last, better executed than the preceding one; the head is smaller, the background is cross hatched, instead of being horizontally lined, and the stamp is rouletted. Of the series inscribed CORREOS DE VENEZUELA, type 1882, we have the 25 centimos, lithographed in pale yellow-brown, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. 10 centimos, brown (type of 1881, engraved), Escuelas; *perf.* 12.
 25 ,, orange-yellow (type of 1882, lithographed),
 Escuelas; *perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 5 ,, pale green (new type), Escuelas; *rouletted*.
 25 ,, pale brown (type 1882), lithographed; *perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$.

THE TASMANIAN FIGURE-WATERMARKED STAMPS OF 1870-1.

By A. F. BASSET HULL, Hobart.

WHEN Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s series of stamps bearing the name of "Tasmania" arrived, it was discovered that no amount of persuasion could induce them to stretch their compact 120 impressions over the great sheets of paper prepared for Perkins and Bacon's huge 240 plates; and even if these sheets had been cut down, a difficulty would have arisen from the difference in size between the soon to be superseded Van Diemen's Land stamps and the new arrivals, whose comparatively small dimensions would have quite failed to cover the gaunt double-lined figure watermarks prepared for their predecessors.

While awaiting the arrival of sheets of requisite dimensions, which were at once ordered from England, it was necessary to have a supply of paper for immediate use. In this emergency the Postal Department at Sydney was applied to, and from this source a large number of sheets of paper, prepared for the New South Wales stamps of the Twopence, Fourpence, and Tenpence values, was obtained.

The paper and plates being then placed in the hands of the Tasmanian Government printer, this official was instructed to print supplies of the values at the time most urgently required; these being the One Penny for town postage, the Twopence for inland rates, the Fourpence for double inland rates, and the Tenpence for the postage to England *via* Marseilles. At this time, it must be remembered, the large octagonal Sixpence and One Shilling values were also in circulation.

Pursuant to instructions the One Penny value was printed in deep rose on the paper of the Tenpence, a somewhat thin wove paper bearing 120 watermarked italic figures 10, and the following marginal watermarks: "New South Wales Postage" in double-lined capitals in top margin, "Tenpence" on the right side, "N. S. W." and in similar capitals flanked
 +
 by scroll ornamentation on the left side.

This variety first appeared about October, 1870, and the latest pen and ink cancelled specimen I have bears the date "31, 8, 71."

The Twopence was printed in green on similar paper with large single-lined figure 2. It continued in use until January, 1873.

The Fourpence was printed in blue on paper watermarked with a very roughly executed small figure 4, which is sometimes almost indistinguishable; and

The Tenpence was printed in black on the paper above described for the One Penny.

In March, 1871, the One Penny was also printed on the paper hitherto used for the Fourpence, but the number of impressions was comparatively small. This variety was in use, in conjunction also with that watermarked 10, from March to November 1871. The One Penny, with both watermarks, varies considerably in shade from pale to deep rose, and some of the worst printings of the Tasmanian stamps are among this issue.

In 1871 the postage to England *via* Brindisi was reduced to ninepence, the Marseilles route being also done away with, and a stamp of that value printed in the same shade of blue as the Fourpence that was issued early in 1872. Owing to the possibility of confusion arising from the similarity of colours, the Fourpence was then withdrawn from issue, and the whole stock remaining in the Post Office was burned. In its original colour the Fourpence was never printed on the TAS paper; although in 1876, when the postage *via* Brindisi was again reduced to eightpence, it was re-issued on that paper in a pale shade of yellow: "Fugitive Indian Yellow," as it is officially designated.

Though the One Penny, Twopence, and Fourpence with figure watermarks have long since become things of the past, the sombre Tenpence still (1887) shows its funereal face on occasional letters. The last supply was printed in 1877, and as not more than six sheets per annum are used, it will be perhaps years before another lot will be wanted. It has all along consistently borne the rough $11\frac{1}{2}$ perforation common to the Tasmanian stamps from 1870 to 1879, though no doubt the next supply will show the finer and cleaner perforation now current.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

WE lately addressed a letter to the Postmaster-General of Nova Scotia with reference to the date of the issue of the first stamps for this colony, to which we have received a reply from Mr. Donald A. King, of that department, who has lately been investigating the question himself, and has just communicated the result of his researches to *The Halifax Philatelist*, of which we believe he is the Editor. The history is curious, and our readers will see that it goes to upset another tradition.

The records of the Nova Scotian Post-office Department having been removed to Ottawa on the confederation of the British North American Provinces, Mr. King obtained access, in the Legislative Library, to the yearly reports of the Postmaster-General of the province for the years previous to the confederation. Starting with 1857, the supposed date of issue, he found postage stamps were regularly mentioned in all parts of the Departmental Accounts; and, working upwards, he found it was the same in 1856, 1855, and 1854.

In the Report for 1853, dated 7th January, 1854, he found the following information:

"One Penny postage stamps having recently been received from London, and put into circulation, are now to be had in nearly every post-office in Nova Scotia.

"There are at present stamps for 1 shilling, 6 pence, 3 pence, and 1 penny; and the public have thus every facility afforded them to prepay their letters to any place to which stamps can free them. His Excellency's Government having at considerable outlay introduced into the country the system of prepayment by stamps, it is a subject of gratulation that the public at large are beginning to feel and appreciate their convenience and advantages, a much larger amount having been issued from my office during the past than the previous year, being an increase of over 25 per cent., as will be seen by reference to Report I."

In the Report for 1852, dated 2nd January, 1853, the Postmaster-General says :

"Postage stamps valued at 1 shilling, 6 pence, and 3 pence have been procured from Trelayne Saunders, Esq., stationer, of London, and supplied to stationers, postmasters, merchants, and others, at a discount of 5 per cent. allowed on sums of £5 and upwards. During the past year there have been issued from my office postage stamps to the value of £355 2s. 6d. This is a much smaller circulation than was anticipated at the time of their introduction into the provinces, the public generally, I apprehend, not yet clearly understanding their use, nor appreciating their advantages.

"They are deposited with the Receiver-General for safe keeping, from whom I procure them when a supply is needed. Application has been made for One Penny stamps, which are expected to arrive shortly."

In the Report for 1851, dated 5th February, 1852, among the accounts of the Post-office Department for the quarter ending 5th January, 1852, are the following entries :

" By amount of postage stamps on hand	£100
Amount due to Receiver-General for postage stamps	£100
Consisting of 3 penny to value of	£52
" 6 "	£24
" 1 shilling "	£24."

Also in same Report accounts for quarter ending 5th October, 1851 :

" By amount of postage stamps	£100
Cash paid to Hon. Jos. Howe, being amount remitted by him to Trelayne Saunders, Esq., for postage stamps for Nova Scotia	£221 14s. 8d."

These extracts from Postmaster-General's reports and from Post-office Department accounts, combined with the date when the plates were sent over, as mentioned in our last number, show pretty nearly the date when the stamps were issued.

Mr. Stafford Smith writes us that he has a letter dated 29th September, 1851, bearing a 6d. stamp of New Brunswick, and postmarked "Chatham N.B. Sept. 29, 1851," and "Woodstock N.B.K. Sept. 30, 1851." It is probable that the issues of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were both made therefore in September, 1851.

After the reduction of the packet postage to England from 1 shilling to 7½d. currency, the following remarks appear in one of the Reports :

"To remedy to some extent the serious inconvenience said to be experienced by merchants and others, in consequence of there being no seven and one-half penny currency postage stamp, by which parties who feel desirous could thus prepay their letters to England, and not wishing to put the province to any further expense in having another "*die*" prepared, I

considered it expedient to allow *half* stamps to be used with those now in use, to obviate the want of accommodation complained of; and a circular was accordingly forwarded to my deputies, and a notice issued to the public, to the effect that letters could be prepaid to England by stamps, by parties using a Sixpence or two Threepenny stamps together with *half a Threepenny stamp*. The Threepenny stamp to be cut *diagonally*, and the half to be equivalent to 1½d. The Threepenny stamp alone to be used for that purpose."

Here again we have the bisecting of the Threepence accounted for in the identical manner in which we accounted for it at page 166 of vol. viii.

Mr. King concludes his paper with the following paragraph, which will be agreeable to M. Moens (see vol. ix. page 54); but which, we think, will strengthen the *quietus* we attempted to give to the Sixpence surcharged with "5 cents," the genuineness of which is supported neither by "rhyme or reason."

"Major Evans, in his Catalogue, mentions the Threepenny surcharged 'Paid 5 cents,' and also overprinted 5 cents. This, I think, can be easily explained, as will be seen by the following: About 1854 (I think, but am not sure) an agreement was entered into between the Postmasters-General of Nova Scotia and the United States for the exchange of correspondence between their respective countries. It was agreed upon that the postage should be 5 cents, the Nova Scotian Threepenny stamp to be equal to that value.

"All letters going to the United States from Nova Scotia, west, to be stamped on the face, whether they were paid or not, by the office which despatched the mail to the United States. The stamp which was used for that purpose corresponds in all particulars with the supposed surcharges. This stamping, I have no doubt, has occasionally been done on the postage stamps, and thus those so-called surcharges have become known."

We have subsequently received from Mr. King a continuation of his paper, and we congratulate him on his success in thoroughly establishing the date of issue of the 3d., 6d., and 1s. He says:

"On further investigation I have discovered the exact date of issue. The proof is obtained in the following extract from the *Chronicle* of the 30th of August, 1851:

"NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

"Postage stamps having been received from England, notice is hereby given that stamps of 3 pence, 6 pence, and 1 shilling can be purchased at this office on and after *Monday, the 1st day of September next*.

"NOTE.—Postage stamps before being used should be examined to ascertain that they will firmly adhere (as in the event of their falling off, the letters become charged with postage), they should then be placed on the front of the letter, *and upon the right hand corner of the upper side*. Should this direction not be attended to, from the rapidity with which the duty must be performed, letters which bear stamps will frequently be taxed, while the parties receiving them will be put to much trouble in obtaining a return of the postage improperly charged.

"In all cases of complaint whatever of any irregularity, the covers of the letters (and contents in all practicable cases) must invariably be kept and sent to the post office as affording the only means of investigating the complaint.

"A. WOODGATE, D.P.M.G.

"GENERAL P. O., HALIFAX, *August 25th, 1851.*"

"This will, I think, settle the matter as to the proper date of issue."

THE CENTENNIAL STAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

By ANDREW HONISON, M.B., J.P.

ON January 26th, 1888, New South Wales completed her one hundredth birthday. For the celebration of this, various proposals were submitted to the Government of the colony. Most of these were rejected; and of those accepted, the only one of interest to philatelists generally is the issue of a new series of stamps for the colony. On August 5th a deputation from the Philatelic Society of Australia, consisting of the President (Archdeacon King), the Vice-President (Mr. Thomas Pugh), the Secretary, Mr. F. Hagen, and Dr. Honison, waited upon the Premier, Sir Henry Parkes, to recommend that an issue of new stamps should form an item in the programme for the celebration of the centenary of the colony. Sir Henry Parkes informed them that he would represent what they had said to him to the other members of the Government.

The Cabinet met the same afternoon to consider the above proposal, and decided to have enquiry made as to the cost of new dies.

This enquiry seems to have proved satisfactory, as the following notice appeared in the *Government Gazette* of November 16th :

“General Post-office,

“Sydney, 15th November, 1887.

“DESIGNS FOR NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

“DESIGNS will be received at this Office until noon on Tuesday, the 6th December, for EIGHT NEW POSTAGE STAMPS, intended to be commemorative of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the foundation of the Colony.

“The designs must be drawn in black and white, to a scale four times the size of the present penny postage stamp. A distinct design will be required for each of the following denominations, viz. :—

“One Penny.	Eightpence.
Twopence.	One Shilling.
Fourpence.	Five Shillings.
Sixpence.	Twenty Shillings.

“The value of each stamp must be expressed in words, and the words ‘New South Wales Postage’ and ‘One Hundred Years’ to be common to all.

“Tenderers may submit designs for one or the whole.

“A premium of £10 10s. will be given for the best design for each denomination, and £3 3s. for the second best.

“The designs for which premiums are given to become the property of the Government; those that have not obtained prizes will be returned to the owners.

"The designs are to be addressed to The Secretary, General Post Office, Sydney, from whom any further information can be obtained.

"Each design to be marked on the right-hand lower corner with some distinctive sign or motto, and the name and address of the tenderer, enclosed in a sealed cover (marked with the same sign or motto), to accompany the design, which cover will not be opened until the selections have been made.

"CHARLES J. ROBERTS."

On December 12th, by the courtesy of the Premier, a deputation from the Philatelic Society had the privilege of inspecting the designs submitted, and offering an opinion as to the most suitable for the purpose. No less than 956 designs were sent in by about 250 competitors. The great majority of these were of the roughest nature, but about 100 were really splendid works of art. To describe them all would occupy too much space. I must therefore content myself with the prize designs.

I shall first take the winners of the

FIRST PRIZES.

One Penny.—A beautifully-executed view of Sydney from Mossman's Bay. By M. Tannenberg.

Twopence.—A portrait of the present Governor, Lord Carrington, under an arch inscribed NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE, supported by columns bearing the words TWOPENCE, and resting on a basement having ONE HUNDRED YEARS on its front. By Miss Devine.

Fourpence.—A portrait of Captain Cook in medallion frame, surrounded by NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE. On the great navigator's breast is the colonial coat of arms, and underneath are the words FOURPENCE, supported by an emu and a kangaroo. By Mr. H. A. Barraclough.

Sixpence.—A medallion portrait of Her Majesty imperially crowned, flanked by the starry Southern Cross, and supported by a scroll with the words NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE over the colony's coat of arms on a shield, with the inscription ONE HUNDRED YEARS and SIXPENCE in large letters. By M. Tannenberg.

Eightpence.—A medallion portrait of Her Majesty wearing the imperial crown, flanked by groups of native roses, and resting on a scroll with the words NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE, immediately beneath which is a view of Sydney, and ONE HUNDRED YEARS on a ribbon-like label, at the foot of the whole the value in large letters—EIGHTPENCE. By M. Tannenberg.

One Shilling.—A representation of the statue of Captain Cook in Hyde Park, Sydney, surrounded by native floral emblems under an arch, bearing the inscription ONE HUNDRED YEARS—NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE—ONE SHILLING. By Mr. C. Turner.

Five Shillings.—A beautifully-drawn miniature map of Australia in octagonal frame, on which is inscribed NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE—FIVE SHILLINGS. By Mr. C. Turner.

Twenty Shillings.—A very handsome design, including medallion portraits of Lord Carrington and Governor Phillip, as our first and latest governors, embedded in masses of native flowers. By Mrs. F. W. Stoddart.

SECOND PRIZES.

One Penny.—A neat design, including Captain Cook's portrait.—By Miss Devine.

Twopence.—Coat of arms of colony, on a shield surrounded by a scroll bearing the necessary lettering. By M. Tannenberg.

Fourpence.—Medallion portrait of Queen wearing the imperial crown, supported by a scroll bearing the words NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE, and underneath this two exquisitely-drawn medallions—one showing a lyre bird standing near a waterfall; and the other, Captain Cook's ship, the *Endeavour*, beating into Botany Bay. By M. Tannenberg.

Sixpence.—This design is strikingly original and tasteful. It represents an allegorical female figure attired in flowing classical robes, bearing a banner inscribed ONE HUNDRED YEARS. She is represented standing on a high cliff, and looking out towards the South Head of Port Jackson, the lighthouse on which glows like a star in the distance. By Miss Devine.

One Shilling.—An imperial crown, with a sunburst radiating from it, resting on a scroll, bearing the words NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE, below which the coat of arms of the colony is shown in a diamond-shaped space, surrounded by a jewel-studded border, resting upon a semicircular label which bears ONE HUNDRED YEARS; at the foot of the stamp are the words ONE SHILLING. By M. Tannenberg.

Five Shillings.—An imperial crown resting on a label bearing the words NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE, immediately underneath which is a medallion portrait of the Queen imperially crowned, traversed diagonally by a ribbon bearing the words ONE HUNDRED YEARS, and resting on a label with FIVE SHILLINGS upon it. By M. Tannenberg.

Twenty Shillings.—An artistic design, but not calling for special notice. By Mr. C. Turner.

From the brief and imperfect description I have given of these stamps, it will be seen that the whole of the prize designs are very fine, and if well engraved should secure for New South Wales the finest series of stamps in the world.

It is the intention of the authorities to have these designs photographed, so that very shortly philatelists abroad may have a better opportunity of judging of their merits.

Two proposals are now being considered with reference to the engraving of the designs—that of sending them to some firm of eminence, such as the American Bank Note Company, or of importing a first-class man to engrave them on the spot. They will be made into plates by the electrotype process, as the requirements of the colony are now so great (in the year 1886 the number of 1d. and 2d. labels printed was 46,800,000), that steel plates would be of little service, requiring renewal so often, and the cost of reproduction being so much greater than that of the electrotypes.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1887.

THE contents of the following list, not otherwise described, are to be taken as adhesives. Words in *italics* point to the particular change in the object in question which constitutes it a new variety, and the page referred to is that of the ninth volume of the *Philatelic Record* on which the novelty is described. A note of interrogation indicates that the authenticity is doubtful.

ANTIGUA.—2½d., *blue*, wmk. Crown CA. (Page 92.)

4d., *red-brown* „ („ 92.)

6d., *green* (1862), *imperfurate*. („ 107.)

Post Card. 1½d., *chocolate-brown on buff*, *new type*. (Page 26.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—24 centavos, dark blue (1878), *perforated 12½*. (Page 107.)

AZORES.—*Small type of surcharge.*

50 reis, *blue*, *embossed type*, surcharge black. (Page 4.)

5 „ *grey*, *new type* „ *red*. („ 181.)

20 „ *pink* „ *black*. („ 107.)

Post Card. 20 reis, *pink on buff*, *new type*, surcharge black. (Page 125.)

Letter Cards. 25 reis, *brown on buff*, surcharged in black. („ 92.)

50 „ *blue on azure* „ „ („ 92.)

BARBADOS.—Current type.

6 pence, dark olive, wmk. Crown CA. (Page 44.)

1 shilling, orange-red „ („ 44.)

5 shillings, ochre-yellow „ („ 44.)

BAVARIA.—Half of 6 kreuzer, *blue* (silk threads), used postally. (Page 26.)

Post Cards. 3 pfennig, *yellow-green on buff*, *dated 87*. (Page 163.)

10 „ *carmine on buff* „ („ 163.)

Reply Card. 5 + 5 „ *violet on grey* „ („ 163.)

BELGIUM.—Post Card. *Larger size, with instructions.*

5 centimes, *green on buff*. (Page 181.)

BERMUDA.—2d., *light blue*, wmk. Crown CA. (Page 4.)

BOER REPUBLIC.—See New Republic.

BOKHARA.—11 pous, *red*. (Pages 44, 107.)

22 „ *bronze-green*. (Pages 44, 107.)

65 „ *lilac*. (Page 107.)

BOLIVIA.—*New issue.* 1 centavo, *lilac-rose*, rouletted. (Page 60.)

2 centavos, *slate-violet* „ („ 60.)

5 „ *blue* „ („ 60.)

10 „ *orange-yell.* „ („ 60.)

Envelopes. 5 „ *blue*. („ 75.)

10 „ *orange*. („ 75.)

Post Cards. 1 „ *brown on green*. („ 75.)

2 „ *blue on white*. („ 75.)

BOSNIA.—Service Card. No value. *Black on white*. (Page 26.)

BRAZIL.—50 reis, ultramarine, *new type*. (Page 45.)
 300 „ blue „ („ 27.)
 500 „ olive „ („ 27.)
 Letter Card. 50 reis, red on sage-green. („ 181.)

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—Stamps, &c., of Cape of Good Hope, surcharged in black.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey, *wmk. foul anchor*. (Page 45.)
 4d., blue, *wmk. Crown C C*. („ 5.)
 5s., orange-yellow. („ 125.)
 Registration Envelope. 2 pence, blue. („ 5.)
 Post Card. 1d., red-brown on white. („ 5.)
 Wrappers. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., bronze-green on manilla. („ 92.)
 1d., red-brown „ („ 92.)

Stamps, &c., of Great Britain, surcharged in black.

(A.) Fiscal Stamps.

1d., purple, *wmk. orb*. (Page 125.)
 2d. „ „ („ 163.)
 3d. „ „ („ 125.)
 4d. „ „ („ 163.)
 6d. „ „ („ 125.)
 1s., green, *wmk. V. R.* („ 125.)
 2s. „ „ („ 163.)
 2s. 6d. „ „ („ 163.)
 5s. „ „ („ 163.)
 10s. „ „ („ 163.)
 £1 „ „ („ 181.)
 £5 „ „ („ 181.)

(B.) Postage Stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., red. (Page 163.)
 Post Card. 1d., brown on buff. (Page 163.)
 Registered Envelopes. 2d., blue. Sizes G, I, and K. (Page 163.)
 Wrappers. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown on whity-brown. („ 163.)
 1d. „ „ („ 163.)

BRITISH HONDURAS.—1s., grey, *wmk. Crown CA*. (Page 5.)

BRITISH LEVANT.—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., *purple on blue*, surch. with 40 paras. (Page 75.)
 5d., *purple and blue on white* „ 80 „ („ 126.)

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—10 cents, blue, surch. "*and Revenue*." (Page 5.)
 1 cent, carmine. *Error*. (Page 76.)
 3 cents, violet. "*Postage and Revenue*." (Page 27.)
 10 „ surcharged on 50 c., purple. (Page 196.)

BULGARIA.—1 leva, black and red. *Altered inscription*. (Page 27.)
 Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 stotinki, orange-yellow, *perf*. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. (Page 163.)
 50 „ blue „ („ 163.)
 Post Card. 5 stotinki, green on white. *Altered inscription*. („ 144.)

CEYLON.—30 cents, surcharged in black on 36 cents, olive-green. (Page 76.)
 1 rupee 12 cents, red-violet, *new type*, *wmk. Crown CA*. („ 76.)
 Envelopes. 5 c. on 4 c., blue, surcharged in red, "*Five Cents*" in one line. (Page 5.)
 5 c. on 4 c., blue, surcharged in black, "*Five Cents*" in one line at top, horizontal, upside down. (Page 108.)
 5 c. on 4 c., blue, surcharged in black, "*Five Cents*" in one line at top, vertical, reading downwards. (Page 108.)
 5 c. on 4 c., blue, surcharged in black, "*Five Cents*" in one line at top, vertical, reading upwards. (Page 108.)
 5 c. on 4 c., blue, surcharged in black, "*Five Cents*" in two lines, upside down, across the neck. (Page 108.)

- 5 c. on 4 c., blue, surcharged in *black*, "Five Cents" in *two lines* at top, vertical, reading downwards. (Page 108.)
 5 c. on 4 c., blue, surcharged in *black*, "Five Cents" in *two lines* at top, vertical, reading upwards. (Page 108.)
 5 c. on 4 c., blue, surcharged in *black*, "5 cents" in *two lines*. (Page 45.)
 5 c. on 4 c., blue, surcharged in *red*, "5 cents" in *two lines*. (Page 60.)
 5 c. on 4 c., blue, surcharged in *black*, "5 cents" in *two lines* at top, horizontal, upside down. (Page 108.)
 5 c. on 4 c., blue, surcharged in *black*, "5 cents" in *one line* at top, horizontal, upside down. (Page 108.)
 5 cents, blue, *new type*. (Page 164.)
 Registered Envelopes. 15 c. on 12 c., pink, surcharged in black, with "15 CENTS" in *one line*. (Page 93.)
 15 c. on 12 c., pink, surcharged in black, "15 CENTS" in *two lines*. (Page 93.)
 15 c. on 12 c., pink, surcharged in black, with "15 cents" in *one line*, in *block letters*. (Page 164.)
 COCHIN CHINA.—5 c. on 2 c., brown on yellow, surch. in black. (Page 5.)
 5 c. on 25 c., black on pink (, , 46.)
 5 c. on 25 c. , , double surcharge. (, 78.)
 5 c. on 25 c. , , triple (, 126.)
 COLOMBIA.—1 centavo, green on light green (new type), perf. 12. (Page 5.)
 2 centavos, red on pink (portrait), perf. 13½. (Page 164.)
 20 , , violet on lilac (, , 164.)
 1 centavo, black on green (map) , , (, 197.)
 5 centavos, black on blue (, ,) , , (, 197.)
 10 , , black on yellow (map) , , (, 182.)
 10 pesos, black on pink (1883), perforated 11. (, 196.)
 "Too Late." 2½ , , black on lilac, *new type*. (, 27.)
 Post Cards. 2 centavos, black on dark buff, *new type*. (, 60.)
 2 + 2 " (, 144.)
 Cubiertas. No value (1874), " , , "pale green." (Page 196.)
 " (1874) , , pink. (, 196.)
 " (1st type), black on white wove. (Page 196.)
 " (2nd , ,) , , greenish-white. (, 196.)
 " (3rd , ,) , , white, ruled blue. (, 197.)
 " (4th , ,) , , rosy-white laid. (, 197.)
 CONGO.—50 c., chocolate-brown. (Page 144.)
 5 f., lilac. (Page 144.)
 3 f. 50 on 5 f., violet (1886). (Page 197.)
 3 f. 50 on 5 f., lilac (1887). (, 197.)
 COSTA RICA.—5 centavos, slate, new type. (Page 27.)
 10 , , orange-yellow, new type. (Page 27.)
 CURAÇAO.—12½ cents, yellow. (Page 108.)
 DANISH WEST INDIES.—1 cent on 7 cents, lilac and yellow, surcharged in black. (Page 76.)
 DENMARK.—Post Cards. 5 öre, green on buff, *new type*. (Page 182.)
 10 , , carmine , , (, 125.)
 Locals. (Pages 27, 45, 144, 164, 197.)
 DOMINICA.—1 penny, lilac, *wmk. Crown CA*. (Page 76.)
 1 , , pink , , (, 76.)
 DUTCH INDIES.—1 cent, green-grey, *italic numeral*. (Page 165.)
 5 cents, dull pale green. (Page 165.)
 Unpaid Letter Stamp. 50 cents, rose and black. (Page 29.)
 Post Card. 5 , , green on white. (, 29.)

EGYPT.—*New values.* 1 millième, brown. (Page 199.)
 2 " green. (" 199.)
 Unpaid Letter Stamp. 5 piastres, red, *without watermark.* (Page 182.)
 Envelope. 1 piastre, French blue on white laid. (" 199.)

EQUATOR.—*New types.* 1 centavo, green. (Page 77.)
 2 centavos, carmine. (" 77.)
 5 " blue. (" 77.)
 10 " orange. (" 77.)
 80 " grey. (" 77.)
Envelopes. 5 centavos, dark blue on blue laid, French insc. (Page 108.)
 5 " " white laid " " (" 145.)
 5 " " blue laid, Spanish insc. (" 145.)
 5 " " or.-yell. laid " " (" 145.)
 5 " " straw laid " " (" 145.)
 10 " red on orange-yellow laid " " (" 108.)
 10 " " blue laid " " (" 145.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—6 pence, black, *wmk. Crown CA sideways.* (Page 46.)

FAKIDKOT.—Indian Stamps, &c., surcharged.
Envelopes. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, white laid paper. (Page 27.)
 1 " brown, blue " " (" 29.)
Post Cards. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, red-brown on buff, arms in brown. (Page 29.)
 $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ " " " " " " (" 29.)
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " " *arms in black.* (" 165.)
Native stamps. 1 pice, blue, *new type.* (Page 165.)
 1 " black " " (" 165.)

FRANCE.—Pneumatic Cards. Varieties in surcharge. (Page 77.)
 Envelope. 15 c. *vendue à* 5 c. (" 165.)
 Letter Card. 15 c. " 5 c. (" 182.)

FRENCH COLONIES.—See also Cochin China, French Guiana, Gambier Islands, Martinique, Senegal. Reprints of entire series from 1859. (Page 145.)

FRENCH GUIANA.—0.05 c., surch. on 2 c., green, 1877. (Page 109.)
 0.05 c. " 2 c., brown, 1881. (" 109.)
 0.20 c. " 35 c., blk. on yell., 1877. (" 109.)
 0.25 c. " 30 c., brown, 1872. (" 109.)

GAMBIA.— $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green, *wmk. Crown CA., perf.* 14. (Page 61.)
 1 " *carmine* " " " (" 61.)
 2 " *orange* " " " " (" 61.)

GAMBIER ISLANDS.—10 c. on 1 c., black, surcharged in black(?). (Page 199.)

GERMAN LOCALS.—Page 6.

GIBRALTAR.—4 pence, orange, *wmk. Crown CA, perf.* 14. (Page 61.)
 6 " violet " " " (" 109.)
 1 shilling, drab " " " " (" 29.)
 Newspaper Band. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, dark green. (Page 29.)
 Post Cards. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green on buff. (" 61.)
 1 " *carmine* on buff. (" 109.)
 Registered Envelope. 2 pence, blue, red inscriptions. (Page 29.)

GREAT BRITAIN.—5 shillings, rose, perforated 12. (Page 61.)

 Envelopes. $1\frac{1}{2}$, *brownish-pink.* (Page 29.)
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, " " " " (" 61.)
 Registered Envelopes. Sizes F and G. *With inscription printed on the back.* (Page 7.)

GREENWOOD.—10 cents, black on white. (Page 164.)

GRENADA.—1 penny, pink, *postage and revenue*, wmk. Crown CA, perf. 14. (Page 7.)
1 penny, black surcharge on 2 shillings, yellow (fiscal), *used postally*. (Page 62.)

GUATEMALA.—*Engraved series*.

1 centavo, blue, perforated 12½. (Page 30.)
2 centavos, brown " (" 78.)
5 " violet " (" 78.)

HAITI.—*New type*. 1 cent, red, perforated 14. (Page 183.)
2 cents, violet " (" 199.)
3 " blue " (" 199.)
5 " green " (" 199.)

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—Envelopes of Wells, Fargo, & Co.

5 cents, blue on white, int. blue. (Pages 146, 171.)
10 " black on white. (Pages 146, 171.)

HOLLAND.—Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5 cents, *blue and black*, perf. 11½. (Page 93.)
10 " " " (" 93.)

Post Card. 5+5 cents, blue on pale blue, *altered insc.* (Page 109.)

HONGKONG.—Post Card. 3 cents, brown *on white*. (Page 30.)

HUNGARY.—Envelope. *New type*. 5 kr., carmine on grey. (Page 126.)

Letter Cards. 3 kr., green on *blue-grey*. (Page 166.)
5 " carmine " (" 46.)

HYDERABAD.—Envelopes. 2½ annas, lilac-grey, *new value*. (Page 7.)

5 " *blue-grey*. (Page 7.)
5 " *yellow-green*. (" 199.)

INDIA.—Registered Envelope. 2 annas, French blue, *new size*. (Page 46.)

ITALY.—Letter Sheets. 5 c., green, surcharged with 4 c. (Page 30.)
20 c., orange-yellow, surch. with 18 c. (Page 30.)

JAMAICA.—3 pence, *olive-green*, wmk. Crown CA, perf. 14. (Page 93.)

JHALAWAR.—1 pice, green. (Page 146.)

JHIND.—Indian Stamps, &c., surcharged in black, *Jhind State in two parallel lines*.

½ anna, green. (Page 62.)
1 " brown. (" 62.)
2 annas, blue. (" 62.)
4 " green. (" 62.)
8 " violet. (" 62.)
1 rupee, grey. (" 62.)

Service Stamps. ½ anna, green. (" 62.)
2 annas, blue. (" 62.)

Post Card. ¼ anna, red-brown on buff, arms in brown. (Page 62.)

Envelopes. ½ " brown, arms in brown. (Page 62.)
1 " green, arms in green. (" 62.)

LAGOS.—2s. 6d., dark brown, wmk. Crown CA, perf. 14. (Page 62.)

5s., blue " " (" 62.)
10s., violet-brown " " (" 62.)

2 pence, purple, value in blue, wmk. Crown CA, perf. 14.	(Page 78.)
4 " " black " " "	(" 78.)
6 " " lilac " " "	(" 78.)
1s., green, value in black " " "	(" 78.)
2s. 6d. " " carmine " " "	(" 78.)
5s. " " blue " " "	(" 78.)
10s. " " brown " " "	(" 78.)
Post Cards. 1 penny, red-brown on light buff, <i>large size</i> .	(Page 166.)
1½ + 1½ " " " "	(Page 166.)

LUXEMBURG.—Post Card.

5 c., green on buff, *A with horizontal cross-stroke*. (Page 166.)

MACAO.—5 reis, surcharged in black on 80 reis, grey. (Page 79.)

10 " " " " "	(" 79.)
20 " " " " "	(" 79.)
5 " " " 100 reis, lilac-grey.	(Page 147.)
10 " " " 200 " orange.	(" 147.)
5 " surcharged in red on fiscal stamps.	(Pages 183, 200.)
10 " " " " "	(" 183, 200.)
40 " " " " "	(" 183, 200.)

MADAGASCAR.—Labels.

1 penny on one shilling, lilac and black (1st type).	(Page 7.)
4 pence, pink and black (2nd type).	(Page 46.)
6 " " " " "	(" 46.)
1 shilling " " " "	(" 46.)
1 shilling and 6 pence, pink and black (2nd type).	(Page 46.)
2 shillings, pink and black (2nd type).	(Page 46.)

MARTINIQUE.—5 cents, double surch. on 20 c., brick-red on green. (Page 146.)

15 " surcharged in black on 20 c. " "	(" 77.)
Varieties of surcharge. (Page 77.)	

Unpaid Letter Stamps. Surcharged in red. (Pages 126, 165.)

MAURITIUS.—2 cents, surcharged in red on 13 c., grey. (Page 126.)

MEXICO.—Type 1879. 10 centavos, *brown* (error). (Page 184.)

Type 1886. 1 centavo, green on plain paper, perf. 6. (Page 184.)

1 " " paper ruled blue, perf. 6.	(Page 184.)
5 centavos, blue " " "	(" 147.)
10 " puce " " "	(" 147.)
3 " <i>vermilion-red</i> , perf. 12½.	(Page 184.)
10 " " " " "	(" 184.)
Envelopes. 4 " <i>vermilion</i> , wmk. arms, stamp type 1884.	(Page 167.)
5 " blue " " "	(" 167.)
6 " dark brown " " "	(" 167.)
10 " <i>yellow</i> on white laid, wmk. arms, stamp type 1884.	(Page 31.)

Post Cards. 2 " blk. on buff, with stamp in red of new type.	(Page 79.)
3 " " " " violet "	(" 79.)
5 " " " " French blue "	(" 79.)
5 " black on buff, with stamp in French blue of new type, "Servicio Interior."	(Page 31.)
5 + 5 " black on buff, with stamp in blue of new type, "Servicio Interior."	(Page 184.)

Wrappers. No value, red-buff, Postal Union. (Page 31.)

1 centavo, bronze-green on red-buff, Postal Union.	(Page 31.)
2-centavos, red " " "	(" 31.)
1 centavo, bronze-green " Interior.	(" 31.)
2 centavos, red " " "	(" 31.)

Wells, Fargo, & Co., Envelopes. (Pages 167, 171.)

- MONACO.—Post Card. 10 c., *chestnut-brown on light violet*. (Page 147.)
- NATAL.—5 shillings, violet-brown, wmk. Crown CC, *perf. 14*. (Pages 127, 168.)
New type. 2 pence, green-grey. (Page 169.)
- NEPAUL.—Post Card. 3½ pies, black on red, on whity-brown. (Page 169.)
- NEVIS.—Post Card. 1½ pence, red-brown on buff, *large size*. (Page 47.)
- NEWFOUNDLAND.—*New issue.* ½ cent, vermilion. (Page 169.)
 1 „ green. („ 169.)
 2 cents, orange. („ 184.)
 3 „ brown. („ 184.)
 5 „ dark blue. („ 184.)
 10 „ black. („ 169.)
- NEW REPUBLIC.—I. Violet impression on straw-coloured paper.
a. Perforated.

3d. (Page 4.)	1s. 6d. (Page 94.)	10s. (Page 94.)
4d. („ 4.)	2s. („ 94.)	10s. 6d. („ 94.)
6d. („ 94.)	5s. 6d. („ 94.)	13s. („ 94.)
	7s. 6d. („ 94.)	

b. Imperforate. 1d., 2d., and 3d. (Page 94.)
- II. Violet impression on blue-grey granite paper.
a. Perforated. 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., 10s. 6d., 12s., 13s., £1, £1 10s. (Pages 4, 94.)
b. Imperforate. 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. (Page 94.)
- III. Violet impression on straw paper, and embossed arms, no date, *perf. 11½*.
 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 1s. (Pages 63, 147.)
- IV. Violet impression on blue-grey granite paper, and embossed arms, no date, *perf. 11½*. 1d., 2d., 3d. (Pages 63, 147.)
- V. Violet impression on straw and on blue-grey granite paper, and embossed arms, *with date*, *perf. 1d.* (Page 147.)
- Envelopes. 2d., violet on azure laid. (Page 147.)
 2d. „ white „ („ 147.)
- NEW SOUTH WALES.—1 penny, orange-red, wmk. *N.S.W. on Duty Stamp paper*. (Pages 31, 47, 63.)
 Envelope. 1 penny, red on blue laid paper. (Page 110.)
 Post Cards. 1 „ pink on white, “*To*” in script, 1st issue. (Page 64.)
 1+1 „ pink on white. (Page 64.)
- NEW ZEALAND.—4 pence, yellow (1866), *without wmk.* (Page 64.)
- NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Envelopes.
 2 cents, brown on white. (Page 170.)
 4 „ green „ („ 170.)
- NORWAY.—10 öre, *brownish red* (error). (Page 47.)
 Insufficiently Paid Stamp (?). No value, black on green (error). (Page 8.)
 Post Cards. 10+10 öre, rose-red on white, *altered frame*. (Page 31.)
 5 „ green „ „ („ 94.)
 10 „ rose-red „ „ („ 94.)
- Locals. (Pages 31, 47, 127, 169.)
- NOWANUGGUR.—1 docra, black on lake-red wove, *fresh printing*. (Page 110.)
 2 docra, black on green and yellow-green wove „ („ 110.)
 3 „ „ lemon-yellow wove „ („ 110.)
 3 „ „ „ laid „ („ 169.)
- PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.—Envelope. 2 cents, brown on white. (Page 170.)

- PARAGUAY.—*New type.* 1 centavo, green, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. (Page 94.)
 2 centavos, carmine-red, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. (Page 94.)
 5 „ sky-blue, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. (Pages 64, 94.)
 7 „ chocolate-brown, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. (Page 94.)
 10 „ purple, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. (Page 94.)
 15 „ orange „ („ 94.)
 20 „ pink „ („ 94.)
- PERAK.—1 cent on 2 c., pink, surcharged *in blue, in two lines.* (Page 33.)
 1 „ 2 c. „ „ *in black, in three lines.* („ 203.)
 Post Card. 1 cent, green on buff, surcharged in black. (Page 33.)
- PERSIA.—1 kran, brown and black, *modified type of 1879.* (Page 110.)
- PERSIAN LEVANT.—15 paras on 2 shahi, red (?). (Pages 48, 79.)
- PHILIPPINES.—1 centimo on $2\frac{1}{8}$ c. de peso, ultramarine, surcharged in red. (Page 48.)
 10 centimos on $2\frac{1}{8}$ c. de peso, ultramarine, surcharged in black. (Page 48.)
- POONCH.— $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, red on white laid. (Page 64.)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ red on pale green laid. (Page 64.)
 1 „ „ „ („ 64.)
 2 annas „ „ („ 64.)
 4 „ „ „ („ 64.)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red on pale green laid bâtonné. (Page 184.)
 2 annas „ „ („ 184.)
 $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, carmine on blue wove bâtonné. („ 128.)
 1 „ red on green „ („ 128.)
 2 „ „ on yellow „ („ 128.)
 4 „ „ on yellow „ („ 128.)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ on yellow laid bâtonné. („ 128.)
- PORTO RICO.—8 c. de peso, *yellow and brown* (errors). (Page 111.)
 Post Card. 3 „ brown on buff. (Page 32.)
- PORTUGAL.—List of Reprints. (Page 111.)
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, *pale greenish-brown.* (Page 170.)
 New types. 20 „ bright rose. (Page 113.)
 25 „ violet. („ 113.)
 Type 1884. 500 „ violet. („ 113.)
 Post Cards. New type. 10 reis, pink on light buff. (Page 113.)
 10+10 „ „ („ 113.)
 Letter Cards. 25 reis, brown on buff. (Page 65.)
 50 „ blue on pale grey-blue. (Page 65.)
- PORTUGUESE INDIES.—Post Card. 3 reis, surcharged in red on 1 Tanga, blue on light buff. (Pages 128, 184.)
- PUTTIALLA.— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, surcharged in red, *surcharged Service in small letters in black.* (Page 170.)
 2 annas, blue, surcharged in red, *surcharged Service in large letters in red.* (Page 170.)
- ROUMANIA.—3 bani, violet. (Page 65.)
 Unpaid Letter Stamps. 10 bani, *light green, perf. 13.* (Page 170.)
 30 „ *light red-brown, perf. 13.* (Page 170.)
- RUSSIAN LOCALS.—(Pages 79, 113, 128, 201.)
- ST. CHRISTOPHER.—1 penny, surch. in black on $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green. (Page 82.)
 1 shilling, purple, wmk. Crown CA, perf. 14. („ 32.)
 Post Cards. New type. 1 penny, carmine on buff. (Page 95.)
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ chocolate-brown on buff. (Page 95.)
 1+1 „ carmine on buff. (Page 203.)
 $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}$ „ brown „ („ 203.)

ST. HELENA.—3 pence, black surcharge on 6d., lilac, *wmk. Crown CA*,
perf. 14. (Page 82.)
 6 pence, slate-grey, *wmk. Crown CA*, *perf. 14.* (Page 82.)

ST. LUCIA.—6 pence, *purple.* (Page 65.)
 1 shilling, purple and carmine. (Page 170.)
 Wrappers. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, dark green on white-brown. (Page 170.)
 1 " carmine " (" 170.)

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCIPE ISLANDS.—*New type.*
 5 reis, black, *perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.* (Page 48.)
 10 " green " (" 48.)
 20 " carmine " (" 48.)
 25 " lilac " (" 48.)
 40 " chocolate-brown, *perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.* (" 48.)
 50 " bright blue " (" 48.)
 100 " brown " (" 48.)
 200 " violet " (" 48.)
 300 " orange " (" 48.)

SAMOA.—*New types.*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, violet, *perf. 13*, *wmk. NZ* and star. (Page 8.)
 1 " green " " " (" 8.)
 2 " orange " " " (" 8.)
 4 " blue " " " (" 8.)
 1 shilling, lilac-pink, *perf. 13*, *wmk. NZ* and star. (Pages 48, 66.)
 2 shillings and 6 pence, violet. (Page 66.)

SALVADOR.—*New types.* 3 centavos, brown, *perf. 12.* (Page 65.)
 10 " orange-yellow, *perf. 12.* (Page 65.)

SANTANDER.—*New type.* 1 centavo, blue, imperforate. (Page 170.)

SELANGOR.—2 cents, pink, *new variety of surcharge.* (Page 49.)
 2 " " " " (" 129.)

SENEGAL.—5 cent on 30 c., brown, surcharged in black. (Page 199.)
 5 " 20 c., brick on green, varieties in surch. (Page 183.)
 10 " 2 c., brown, surcharged in black. (Page 199.)
 15 " 20 c., brick on green, surch. in black. (Pages 78, 165.)

SIAM.—*New types.*
 2 atts, green and pink, *wmk. wheel (?)*, *perf. 14.* (Page 67.)
 3 " green and light blue, *wmk. wheel (?)*, *perf. 14.* (Page 67.)
 4 " green and light brown " " (" 67.)
 8 " green and yellow " " (" 67.)
 12 " puce and pink " " (" 68.)
 24 " puce and light blue " " (" 68.)
 64 " puce and light brown " " (" 68.)
 Post Cards. *New types.* 4 atts, carmine on straw. (Page 68.)
 4+4 " pink on light buff. (Pages 68, 95.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Postage and Revenue.*
 3 pence, pale green, *wmk. Crown SA*, *perf. 10.* (Page 32.)
 6 " pale blue " " (" 95.)
 2s. 6d., lilac " " (" 32.)
 5 shillings, pink " " (" 32.)
 10 " green " " (" 148.)
 15 " yellow-brown " " (" 148.)
 1 pound, blue " " (" 148.)
 2 pounds, brown " " (" 148.)
 2 " 10s., red-brown " " (" 148.)
 3 " olive-green " " (" 148.)
 4 " yellow " " (" 148.)
 5 " steel-blue " " (" 148.)

10 pounds, gold, wmk. Crown S A, perf. 10.	(Page 48.)
15 „ silver-bronze „ „	(„ 148.)
20 „ lilac-pink „ „	(„ 148.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—See also Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong.

32 c., orange, wmk. Crown CA, perf. 14. (Page 49.)

2 c., on 5 c., blue „ „ surch. in black. (Page 129.)

3 c., on 32 c., lilac-rose „ „ „ („ 129.)

SUNGEI UJONG.—2 cents, pink, new variety of surcharge. (Page 95.)

SWEDEN.—30 öre, brown, with post-horn in blue on back. (Page 49.)

50 „ rose „ „ („ 49.)

Locals. (Page 204.)

SWITZERLAND.—25 centimes, yellow-green. (Page 49.)

TOLIMA.—New type. 2 centavos, lilac-pink. (Page 129.)

2½ „ brownish-orange. („ 33.)

1 „ red. („ 185.)

2 „ yellow. („ 185.)

10 „ carmine. („ 185.)

TRANSVAAL.—Provisionals.

2 pence on 3d., lilac, surcharged in black. (Pages 49, 95.)

2 „ bistre, perf. 12. (Page 68.)

Reprints of 1883 issue. („ 114.)

TRINIDAD.—Post Card. 2+2 pence, blue on buff. (Page 9.)

TURKEY.—Provisionals.

10 paras on half of 20 paras, pink, surch. in black. (Page 204.)

20 „ „ 1 piastre, blue „ („ 204.)

1 piastre „ 2 „ or. & blue „ („ 185.)

2 „ „ 5 „ green „ („ 204.)

2 „ „ 5 „ green, surch. in red. („ 204.)

TURKS ISLANDS.—6 pence, olive, wmk. Crown CA, perf. 14. (Page 204.)

1 shilling, dark brown „ „ („ 204.)

UNITED STATES.—New types. 1 cent, ultramarine, perf. 12. (Page 96.)

2 cents, green „ („ 148.)

3 „ vermilion „ („ 185.)

Envelopes. Old types. Wmk. U.S. in monogram. (Pages 9, 114.)

30 cents, brown. (Page 185.)

New types. 1 cent, blue, 5 sizes, new wmk. (Page 185.)

2 cents, green, 10 sizes „ („ 185.)

4 „ carmine, 4 sizes „ („ 185.)

5 „ dark blue, 2 sizes „ („ 185.)

Envelopes with Private "Franks." (Page 170.)

Wrapper. New type. 1 cent, blue. (Page 185.)

Post Card. New type. 1 cent, black on pale buff. (Pages 10, 171.)

URUGUAY.—New type. 10 centesimos, violet. (Page 186.)

VENEZUELA.—20 bolivars, carmine. (Pages 114, 130.)

25 „ „ (Page 130.)

New type. 5 centimos, grey-green, perf. 11½. (Page 171.)

Post Cards. 10 „ blue on pale blue. („ 115.)

10+10 „ green on pale green. („ 115.)

VICTORIA.—½ penny, pink. (Page 49.)

2 pence, lilac, altered type. (Page 33.)

4 „ rose-red „ („ 96.)

1 shilling, brown-lilac, new type. (Page 68.)

2 shillings, sage-green on sea-green, new type. (Page 10.)

Envelopes.	1 penny, green on white laid, type of 1882 modified.	(Page 68.)
1	" " " blue " " "	(" 68.)
1	" " " wove " " "	(" 130.)
2	pence, lilac on white laid, type of 1869 modified.	(" 68.)
2	" " " " " new type.	(Page 68.)
Wrapper.	$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, pink on white wove.	(Page 68.)
Post Card.	1 penny, purple-brown on buff, altered notice.	(Page 149.)
Registered Envelope.	4 pence, pink, altered type.	(Page 115.)
VIRGIN ISLANDS.—4 pence, brick-red, <i>wmk. Crown CA</i> , perf, 14. (Page 171.)		
Post Card.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " " brown on buff, new type.	(Page 171.)
WURTEMBERG.—Post Cards.		
	10 pfennig, carmine-red on buff, altered <i>insc.</i>	(Page 33.)
10 + 10	" " " "	(" 115.)

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

President.—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. D. BACON.

Assistant-Secretary.—D. GARTH.

DR. C. W. VINER. | C. N. BIGGS. | M. P. CASTLE.

A. W. CHAMBERS. | J. A. TILLEARD.

Copies of the Statutes may be had on application to the Secretary and Treasurer, 41, Seething Lane, London, E.C.; or the Assistant-Secretary, 23, Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE seventh meeting of the season (1887-88) was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 20th January, 1888, at 7.30 p.m., eighteen members being present, including the President, who took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Pfuntst, introducing to the notice of the Society a specimen of the shilling Dominica stamp surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$ d" hitherto unchronicled. In the course of some discussion that ensued upon the subject of this stamp, it appeared that counterfeit surcharges of a like nature had undoubtedly been seen by members of the Society; and the Secretary was therefore requested to intimate to Mr. Pfuntst that, in consequence of the existence of these forgeries, the Society could express no decided opinion upon his specimen. Three volumes—viz. *Album Weeds*, by Mr. Earée; *The Philatelic Handbook*, by Major Evans; and Dr. Gray's Catalogue—were presented to the Society by Mr. Burnett, and on the motion of Mr. Castle a vote of thanks was cordially accorded to him for the gift. The revision of the Society's Lists of the stamps of St. Helena and Sierra Leone constituted the business of the evening, and were concluded.

The eighth meeting of the season (1887-88) was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 3rd February, 1888, at 7.30 p.m., fifteen

members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Castle occupied the chair, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. Mr. F. G. Belper, proposed by Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Secretary, was duly elected a member of the Society. The business of the evening consisted in the revision of the Society's Reference List of the stamps of the South African Republic, which remained unfinished when the usual hour for terminating the business portion of the meeting was reached.

Notes and Queries.

C. W. V.—Thanks for your communication. The reference given with the cut in the October number (1883) is clearly wrong, but for this the present editor is not answerable. Since we were informed by the company that the inscription of "North Borneo" on the stamps was not in conformity with its real name by which it was incorporated, we have altered our heading, which would perhaps be more correct if it was "Territory of the British North Borneo Company," as it is described in the *Postal Guide*. With regard to the 50 cents purple, surcharged in black, we thought it unnecessary to state that it was of the first type with inscription "North Borneo" only.

UNITED STATES ENVELOPES.—As we published the resolution of the St. Louis Philatelic Society in our December number we cannot decline to insert the following sent to us by a subscriber in Boston.

The following Resolution was adopted at the Regular Meeting held November 23rd, 1887.

W. A. WARNER,
Secretary.

JOSEPH RECHERT,
President.

Whereas, there seems to be a difference of opinion among collectors with regard to the status of the 10 cent, 30 cent, and 90 cent Envelopes of the United States, of the issues of October, 1886, and September, 1887, and

Whereas, one of the main objects of this society is, "the procuring and dissemination of knowledge in relation to the Postage Stamps of all Nations," etc., and

Whereas, after a careful and impartial consideration of the arguments, both in favour of and against the said Envelopes, it is evident beyond question, that they are as legitimate as any Envelopes ever issued by the United States.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the National Philatelic Society, although deprecating the issue of many of the smaller sizes, considers that the said Envelopes are worthy of a place in all collections of United States Envelopes, both entire and cut.

We do not think that any thing that we said or inserted threw the least doubt on the question that the envelopes of 10, 30, and 90 cents were worthy of a place in the collections of United States Envelopes. They are simply now printed to order only in the same way as all the English envelopes above the value of One Penny. So long as a stamped envelope franks the matter contained in it, it is, in our opinion, one which is worth collecting. What we understood the St. Louis Society specially to object to was the "cornering" of the market.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. X.

MARCH, 1888.

No. 110.



IN our two former articles we have confined our criticisms to that portion of the work of the London Philatelic Society which relates to the Sydney views, and will now proceed to examine that portion which treats of the next issue for New South Wales, commonly known as the *laureated heads*.

The issue consisted of the following five values :

- (1) 2 pence, issued 24th July, 1851.
- (2) 1 penny „ 1st January, 1852.
- (3) 6 pence „ 30th April, 1852.
- (4) 3 „ „ 7th December, 1852.
- (5) 8 „ „ 16th May, 1853.

The first and fourth of these were engraved by Carmichael on steel plates of 50 stamps in 5 rows of 10. The third was also engraved by the same on copper, there being 25 stamps on the plate in 5 rows of 5. These plates all bore the engraver's name in the lower margin. The second (the One Penny) did not bear the engraver's name, but it was the work of Carmichael, or of some one employed by him, who engraved it on steel, 50 stamps on the plate in 5 rows of 10. The fifth was engraved on copper by Jervis, whose name appears in the lower margin, the plate consisting of 50 stamps in 5 rows of 10.

These values continued in use till superseded by similar values supplied from plates manufactured in England by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. in 1854 and 1855.

We suppose that the small copper plate of the Sixpenny value gave signs of wear early in the year 1853, as about this time a new copper plate of similar size, engraved by Jervis, was brought into use, the background being composed of coarse, vertical, and wavy lines. Later on in the same year we find the Colonial Secretary writing to the Inspector of Stamps, that the steel plate for

printing the Twopenny postage stamps had become from constant use so worn that it would shortly be necessary to have it repaired. In reply the Governor approved of employing Jervis to engrave a new *copper* Twopenny plate, as nearly similar as possible to the steel plate then in use, at an expense of £40, and to repair the steel plate for the sum of £40.

This account does not exactly correspond with that given in the Society's work at page 46, where, under the head of 8th August, 1853, the word *plates* is used instead of *plate*; and upon this has been built a theory that two plates of the Twopence must have been in existence at that time. Now we know that the plate ordered from Jervis to be engraved on copper is that from which the stamps with the six-rayed stars in the angles were printed. The only other varieties known are what is undoubtedly the first plate, and that known ordinarily as having a solid background, or so much cross-hatched as to be almost solid. If this latter, from which all the later issued stamps were printed, including those on watermarked paper, is not the first plate as repaired by Jervis, where are we to look for impressions from the repaired plate? Tradition has represented this latter plate as a repair of the first plate, though it has wrongly assigned the priority of issue to Jervis's plate. But with all the respect that we feel to be due to the President of the Society, we cannot but think that in this case tradition is right, and that the second steel plate is only the first one as repaired by Jervis.

We have tried hard to arrive at the conclusion that the second plate of the Sixpence was a repair of Carmichael's, but have not quite succeeded to our satisfaction. The ground of the first plate was composed of close vertical lines, broken at times so as to give an appearance of being cross-hatched, while that of the second plate was composed of coarse vertical and wavy lines; but in no specimens of the latter, which we have seen, can we find the faintest trace of the disposition belonging to the first plate. On the other hand, the background differs from that on Jervis's other two plates, and, like the Twopence repaired by him, it is unsigned. The probabilities seem to us to be in favour of its being a repair of the other, though we have failed to convince ourselves that it is so.

What became of Jervis's copper plates of the Twopence, Sixpence, and Eightpence, and of Carmichael's first copper plate of the Sixpence, if its existence was not merged in that of Jervis, we

are unable to say. It was easy to destroy these, though there does not appear to be any record of their destruction. The steel plates presented greater difficulties, and certain ceremonies attended their defacement. The Colonial Secretary, writing to the Inspector of Stamps under date of 18th January, 1856, notifying an alteration in the Twopenny stamps (then received from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.), authorises the destruction of the old plate; and this is followed by a receipt, dated from the Colonial Treasury February 12th, 1856, that the old Twopenny *plate* had been received for the purpose of being destroyed. A further letter from the Colonial Secretary, dated the 6th October, 1856, appoints a Board, who, "instead of breaking up the old plate of Threepence, should see that the subjects were planed off in their presence, as was lately authorized in the case of the old One Penny plate." Whether the Twopenny steel plate was destroyed in a similar manner does not appear, but the inference would be that some other mode of destruction was adopted in its case.

One word about the paper employed for the issue. Except in the case of the One Penny, specimens of which are found on laid paper, the whole of the values were printed on plain blue wove English draft paper, more or less blue, until the arrival from England, early in 1854, of the watermarked paper for the One Penny, Twopence, and Threepence, on which these values were subsequently printed.

No plate of the Twopence is found employed for the watermarked paper, except that with the cross-hatched background; and we believe that no obliterated copies of this stamp have been found prior to the end of 1853. There is on this plate no engraver's name. What is more probable than that when Jervis was commissioned to repair the steel plate at a cost of £40 (the same amount that he was to receive for a new copper plate) he should have erased Carmichael's name, which was only in small italics, for the repairs he executed must have been very extensive, making it, in all but name, a new plate? We are probably speaking within bounds when we say that the life of a steel plate over a copper one is at least twenty-five to one. The copper-plate Twopence cannot have given off many impressions before they became weak, as sheets recently come to light show a used state of the plate, and obliterated copies are not plentiful. We think therefore it was only in use until Jervis had completed the renovation of Carmichael's steel plate, which served in this state

until it was superseded by the Twopence, prepared by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.

We know how hazardous it is to propound a theory, but we have sought in vain for any satisfactory evidence which would militate against what we think is the simplest solution of the question; and we leave it to the appreciation of our readers, to whom our pages are open for any criticism.

The apparition of a certain number of ungummed sheets, printed from Jervis's copper plates of Twopence, Sixpence, and Eightpence, has caused some stir in the Philatelic world. They are said to have been found between the leaves of an old account-book, once the property of a Government official, so stuck together that it was necessary to put them in a bath. The paper and colours are as fresh as if produced yesterday, instead of thirty years ago; but the colours are not the same in tone as those which we have ever seen on any obliterated specimens. Is this due to some process of embalming, which has enhanced their brightness? or have others succeeded where the daughters of Pelias failed? We shall probably hear more of these recent discoveries.

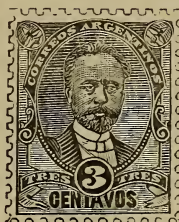
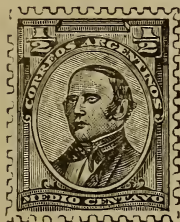
The editor of the *Timbre-Poste* speaks of these impressions as being on *papier-carton*, or paper as thick as card, and thinks they are engraver's proofs. We have so much respect for the opinion of one who for many years was our philatelic Gamaliel, that we hesitate to differ from him; but we have several copies of the recently-discovered impressions before us, side by side with obliterated copies of the same type, and we fail to perceive any appreciable difference in the thickness of the paper. As to their being engraver's proofs, surely such would have been struck off when the plates were new, and not, as these are, with the exception of the Eight Pence, in a *very* worn condition.

We would refer our readers to some interesting information regarding the Sydney Views, communicated to us by Dr. Andrew Houison, of Sydney, an active and earnest member of the Committee of the Philatelic Society of Australia. He convincingly shows who were the engravers of the first plates. As to the notion of there having been only one plate of the Twopence we cannot subscribe to it in the present state of the evidence; but what he produces with regard to the constant repairs of the plate of the Twopence goes a long way in support of the views of the Vice-President as to certain varieties being due to repairs, and not to separate plates.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—The new stamps come to hand gradually. In addition to the $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo and the 5, 10, and 15 centavos already chronicled, we have the 2, 3, 6, and 40. Instead, however, of the 3 centavos showing a portrait of General Mitré, we have one of the actual President, Dr. Miguel Juarez Celman; and the portrait on the 2 centavos is that of Lopez. The 40 centavos bears the portrait of Dr. Moreno, similar to that which figured on the 4 centavos of the previous issue. The portrait on the 6 centavos is that of Colonel Sarmiento.

We annex cuts of the $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo described last month, as also of the 3 and 6 centavos.



Two envelopes of 5 and 10 centavos, with stamps of the designs of the adhesives of corresponding values depicted last month have also been issued. They are of white laid paper, and measure 152 x 95 mm.

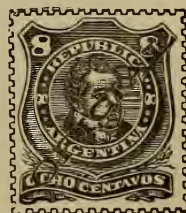


Lastly we have a letter card with a stamp of 2 centavos of the type of the new adhesive of similar value, except the substitution of the head of President Celman for that in the adhesive. The card bears the inscription *TARJETA—CARTA*, and is lithographed in blue on white paper, with a ground of oblique lines.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 centavos,	yellow-green.
	3	blue-green.
	6	red.
	40	blue.
<i>Envelopes.</i>	5	carmine.
	10	brown.
<i>Letter Card.</i>	2	blue.

The *Timbre-poste* lately chronicled, on the authority of *Der Philatelist*, the stamp of 8 centavos surcharged in black, as represented in the annexed engraving.

Adhesive. 8 centavos, red, surcharged OFICIAL.



Bavaria.—We have the reply card of 10 pfennig corresponding to the single one of that value chronicled in November last, with horizontal watermark and the date 87 at the foot. The inscription is in red and black.


At the same time the post card of 3 pfennig comes to hand, with vertical watermark and with A 88 at the foot.

Post Cards. 10+10 pf., carmine on buff, horizontal wmk., dated 87.

3 pf., yellow-green on buff, vertical wmk., dated A 88.

British Bechuanaland.—Information derived from official sources is frequently wanting in that exactitude which is necessary for philatelists, who are therefore commonly compelled to walk by sight, and not by faith. We were certainly led to believe that the registration envelopes chronicled by us in November last were taken from the home issue, but they turn out to have been taken from the Cape of Good Hope stock. We have received them in the three sizes already mentioned, the stamp being surcharged, in small ordinary type, in two lines. The synopsis must therefore be altered as follows:

Registration Envelopes. 4 pence, blue, Sizes G, I, and K.

British Honduras.—The pounds, shillings, and pence have succumbed to the almighty dollar. The alteration, so far as regards the postage stamps, has been effected by surcharging the current type with CENTS and the numeral above (2, 10, 20, or 50). This is done on the one penny, carmine, the 4 pence, mauve, the 6d., orange-yellow, and the one shilling in slate-grey, all on paper watermarked  CA. Whether the 3 pence has been also surcharged we are unable to say, but we think it has, and probably with 5 CENTS; but we have not seen it, and only chronicle those we have seen. It is almost superfluous to add that the stamps are perforated 14.

Adhesives. 2 cents, surcharged in black on 1 penny, carmine.

10	"	"	"	4	"	mauve.
20	"	"	"	6	"	orange-yellow.
50	"	"	"	1	shilling,	slate-grey.

Canada.—The 10 cents is now in carmine-red.

The *Halifax Philatelist* states that the plate of the 2 cents has been re-engraved, and that the colour is now dark green.

The *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicles a reply card of 1 cent with the oval stamp of the Queen's head, but in which the inscription is POST CARD instead of POSTAGE.

Adhesives. 2 cents, dark green, re-engraved plate.

10 " carmine-red.

Post Card. 1+1 " green-grey on buff, altered type.


Cashmere.—Referring to the monograph of Major Evans on "The Stamps of Cashmere," he mentions, at p. 205, vol. ix., a stamp of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna issued at the end of 1886 (there portrayed) in sheets of twelve varieties, printed in bright vermilion on thin white wove paper. This stamp was described by the *Timbre-Poste* in January, 1887, as being on greyish-white paper, which is

probably more correct, as the sheets recently received by us are of common wove light-coloured whity-brown paper.

The post card comes on very pale buff wove.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, vermilion-red on pale wove whity-brown.

Post Card. $\frac{1}{4}$ „ red on very pale buff wove.

Ceylon.—The Four Cents, rose, on  CA paper, has been utilised for making a provincial 2 cents by printing TWO CENTS in black over the original value.

Adhesive. 2 c. on 4 c. rose, surcharged in black.

Congo.—The annexed engraving represents the 5 franc, 1887, as surcharged with *Colis postaux fr. 3.50*, as mentioned in our last. The surcharge is hand-stamped with a rubber stamp.



Egypt.—The engraving below on the left shows the type of the unpaid letter stamp of 5 millièmes mentioned in our last.

The postage stamp of 5 millièmes, represented by the engraving in the centre, is also said to have now been issued.



A post card with a stamp of 5 millièmes, and with a corresponding reply card, replace those with the value in paras. The frame and other details remain as before. (See engraving on the right above.)

The round official stamps appear to have had their colour changed. Those last received by us are in pale blue.

Adhesive. 5 millièmes, carmine.

Post Cards. 5 „ red-brown on buff.

5 + 5 „ carmine „

Official Stamps. No value, pale blue.



French Colonies.—*Guiana.*—We have received the 30 centimes stamp of 1877, brown, surcharged with DÉC. 1887—GUY. FRANC., in two lines, with a small figure “5 c.” underneath.

The *Timbre-poste* also reports a similar surcharge on the 30 centimes, brown, of 1872 (Head of Republic).

Adhesives. 5 c. on 30 c., brown, type of 1872.

5 c. „ „ „ 1875.

Great Britain.—Lately-issued sheets of the Halfpenny have the “Jubilee line” round the panes.

Portugal.—The 5 reis *Correos Telegraphos*, originally grey on white, has gradually changed to black. According to the *Timbre-Poste* the 300 reis is now bright violet in place of mauve.

Adhesives. 5 reis, black.

300 „ bright violet.

Prince Edward Island.—Mr. Donald King has called our attention to a peculiar variety which occurs in some of the stamps of Three Cents, and which we do not find has been noticed in any of the Philatelic publications of this country. It consists of the introduction of a full-stop between the words “PRINCE” and “EDWARD,” in the inscription, thus—PRINCE · EDWARD. The sheet consists of 100 stamps of 10 rows of 10, and the variety occurs five times in the sheet; namely, in the 7th stamp of the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 9th rows. Whether it is intended as a secret mark we are unable to say, but from its peculiar position it was no doubt inserted intentionally.

Adhesive. 3 cents, pink; variety.

Roumania.—The unpaid letter stamps of 5 and 30 are now, like the 10 bani already chronicled, printed in green.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 bani, green.

30 „ „

Saint Lucia.—We have a registration envelope, Size G, for this colony, bearing a similar inscription on the face to those of the mother country, and with the R in an oval. The stamp on the flap bears the inscription SAINT LUCIA REGISTRATION in the upper part of a plain circular band surrounding the head of the Queen, and TWOPENCE in the lower part. Under the flap is “Thos. De La Rue & Co., Patent,” but wherein the “patent” consists we fail to see.

Registration Envelope. 2 pence, blue.

Samoa.—Of the current type we have received a new value, that of sixpence, on paper watermarked NZ and Star, and perforated 13.

Adhesive. 6d., violet-brown.

Shanghai.—From Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. we receive the 40 and 80 cash surcharged 20 CASH, with the equivalent in Chinese below, all in greenish blue.

Adhesives. 20 cash on 40 cash, brown, surcharge in greenish-blue.

20 „ on 80 „, flesh colour „ „

Stellaland.—With reference to our notice last month as to the 4 pence, blue, surcharged with “Two,” we have received another specimen from Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., on which the surcharge is more legible than on the one received from our correspondent. The surcharge is “*Two*,” and in this case is applied over the middle of the stamp. We are also informed that the number so treated was 384, and not eighty-four, but we are without any additional proof of use.

Sweden.—The *Timbre-Poste* reports a change in the shape of the upper flap of the envelope of 10 öre, carmine, which is now wider and more rounded.

Envelope. 10 öre, carmine, altered flap.

Turkey.—In conformity with an imperial irade, by which the colours of the stamps must be changed every two years, the Administration of the Posts and Telegraphs have given notice that the new stamps had been printed, and would be issued on the 1st of the present month, being the first day of the financial year 1304.

Uruguay.—We now give an engraving of the 10 centesimos (new type) as mentioned in our last. The new stamps were issued on the 1st of January last, in conformity with a notice from the Direction of the Post Office at Montevideo,



dated the 30th December, 1887, which also announced the issue of a post card of 2 centesimos, the stamp on which is represented in the engraving on the right. The inscription to the left of the stamp is UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL, with a scroll over



the "U" inscribed TARJETA. Under this is the equivalent in French. Then AÑO 1887, followed by the instructions in Spanish. Why the date 1887 should be affixed to a card issued in 1888, can only be explained on the supposition of its having been in contemplation to make the issue before the close of the year.

Post Card. 2 centesimos, blue.

Victoria.—The Department of Public Works in Melbourne seems to be making use of a frank stamp of a new type. The name of the Department appears on a circular garter having an interior diameter of about 16 mm., within which is a six-rayed star, with MELBOURNE in a curve above, and VICTORIA in an up-turned curve below. Above the garter is a crown. It is hand-stamped in violet.

A FEW NOTES UPON THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S LATEST WORK.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.

As I have been absent from England for the last two years, during which the Society's great work on the "Postage Stamps, &c., of Australia" has been brought to so successful a conclusion, and have therefore had no hand in its preparation, I feel that I may, with more freedom than other members of the Society, offer a few remarks upon it. And first let me congratulate its authors and publishers upon having produced what may safely be said to be the most perfect work of its kind in existence, there being no other Philatelic book that can in any way be compared with it. The late Mr. Pemberton commenced a Catalogue which was to be illustrated with fac-similes of all the principal types, produced by a similar process to that of

the Autotype Company; but it was not intended that it should contain illustrations of entire sheets of the early issues of New South Wales, &c., in which each stamp differs from every other, though doubtless, had it ever been completed, it would have shown most of the more prominent varieties of those issues, as understood at that date.

But here we have a work which seems absolutely complete in that respect, illustrating every known variety of type with a fulness which only makes one long to see the other countries, that require the same species of illustration, dealt with in the same complete fashion. There is, of course, one fault inherent in any process for illustrating stamps that is based upon photography, and that is, that stamps of different colours cannot be made to show in the same depth on the same sheet; so that some of the pages of illustrations exhibit a certain amount of unevenness in that respect. It is unfortunate that, on the first page, specimens of the 6d. Fiji were chosen for Nos. 5 and 6; the two varieties of surcharge are barely visible, the stamps themselves coming out so dark. On the other hand, the background of No. 36 is equally difficult to trace, for the opposite reason. But this only shows that the process is more fitted for illustrating sheets of stamps in the same, or approximately the same colour, than collections of stamps of various colours; and after all it is the former, and not the latter, of which such illustrations are really required.

If there is a fault to be found with the arrangement of the illustrations, I think it is that the pages (I do not here allude to Plate A, &c.) are rather too large. The existing margins are quite narrow enough, and I greatly fear that more care than that of the ordinary bookbinder will be required to save them from being irretrievably mutilated when put into the magnificent covers which such a book deserves. My first feeling, on examining them, was that I should like to cut them up, and inlay the illustrations in sheets of similar size, but in shorter rows, and only one country on a page. Perhaps I may do it some day, but not, I think, in this climate. The letterpress is all that can be desired, both in point of clearness and excellence of impression, and of margin.

The especially intricate portion of the work, that dealing with the early issues of New South Wales, could not well have been placed in better hands than those of the President and the Vice; for not only had they "access to the finest known collections of these stamps," but not the least of those "finest known collections" is in the possession of one of them; and although the collection of the other has, alas! gone—where the good collections go—still we know that his hand has by no means lost its Philatelic cunning, and we are proud to believe that we possess in him the highest authority upon Philatelic matters generally, and especially upon those connected with the Australian Colonies.

Now let me endeavour to criticize.

Fiji.—Should not the values of Issue III. be given in British currency? The complementary value, which seems to have superseded the *three pence* or *six cents*, was surcharged "2d." only, and the value in *cents* was disregarded altogether. Is it certain that the *green* stamp surcharged V.R. was really issued otherwise than as 2d.? Specimens of it, I believe, are of great rarity, and that value (3d.) does not appear in any of the subsequent issues.

I see that I am made responsible for the *Fiji Times Express* on *laid* paper. I am only a compiler; the three varieties of paper were chronicled

by Pemberton in the *Philatelic Journal* for January, 1872, in terms which led me to imagine that he had seen specimens.

New South Wales.—It seems a pity that the remarks on p. 6, regarding the date of issue of the stamped letter sheets, were not withdrawn, as it is conclusively shown on p. 43 that there can be no question as to the correct date; but perhaps the earlier pages were in print before the copies of extracts from the *Government Gazette* appeared in the *Philatelic Record*. In reference to the question of envelopes bearing an impression of the same embossed stamp, the correspondent who so kindly sent me copies of the Post Office Notices wrote at the same time as follows: "Quite recently I came across an *envelope* about 5 inches by 2½ inches, with the usual embossing on it. It was addressed to a well-known resident of Sydney, and was signed in the corner by the son of Governor Fitzroy." He said nothing as to the nature of the paper, or direction of the laid lines, &c.; but I will endeavour to find out from him whether it could or could not have been cut from one of the stamped sheets. Possibly persons could have their own paper or envelopes stamped at the Post Office, in the same way as documents are stamped, and this may be the meaning of the expression "*stamps* or covers," used in the Notice of January, 1841.

The publication separately of the views of the President and Vice-President adds greatly to the completeness of the work, but it makes it a little difficult to study. If they could but have been combined in one paper, I think it would have been an improvement, as they must be read together for a full comprehension of the subjects with which they deal. Into the still doubtful questions it is not my purpose to enter. We know that "duffers rush in where doctors fear to tread," but I am not such a duffer as to offer an opinion upon matters on which such doctors as these are compelled to differ.

I do not think it has ever been noticed that the principal figure in the design on the "Sydney View" stamps bears a close resemblance to a certain frizzle-wigged lady represented on the Bank of England notes. I do not know who this latter personage may be (perhaps the "Old Lady of Thread-needle Street"), but from the proximity of the Hive of Bees, which figures both on the stamps and on the notes, I should think that Industry rather than Hope was intended. Probably both were much required at Botany Bay in the early days.

In regard to those difficult and still not fully answered questions as to plates, transfers, and retouches—while acknowledging most fully the great value of the researches into these matters—I think that collectors may well be satisfied with knowing that certain distinct stages (or whatever one may term them) of these stamps exist, producing groups of varieties of type which bear a family likeness to one another; and that these groups form entire, separate sheets, printed either from distinct and separate plates, made one in imitation of the other, or from the same plate, first in its original state, and afterwards when it had been worn out and recut. The question which process was employed for the production of what becomes to a collector a new plate, is an interesting one, but after all of secondary importance.

In my Catalogue, which was of course a compilation for the most part, I looked at the question from this point of view. I termed these stages or groups Plates I., II., &c., for the sake of convenience, but did not intend thereby to express any opinion as to whether there were distinct plates, or only re-engravings of a former plate.

In the "Reference List," on p. 60, I notice that some of the *prominent varieties* described on the preceding pages are omitted; e.g. those of the roughly-engraved 1d., with no trees, and with the hill unshaded; the 2d., Plate I., with no trees. (Varieties of this plate were formerly chronicled as showing a Fan with eight segments, and with no Motto. The latter plainly does not exist except perhaps in impressions from a very worn state of the plate; and the former, I presume, is not to be found either.) In the case of Plate II. I think there is one prominent variety that is not described at all—

the one with the Fan divided as in Plate III., but shaded inside, and outside also as in Plate I. This appears to me to be No. 1 on the sheet, while No. 2 shows the Fan similarly divided, but shaded inside only. The specimens illustrated of Nos. 16 and 20 do not appear to exhibit the variations described. The old Plate III. of the 2d. becomes Plate III. and Plate IV. or Plate III. first retouch; and the previously chronicled prominent varieties appear, two of them, on the former, and all three on the latter. The variation in the dividing lines of the Fan, introduced in these two groups, does not seem to be fully described. In Plates I. and II., except in the varieties alluded to above, the dividing lines run to the projecting points of the Fan; in Plates III. and IV. these lines run to the re-entering angles between these salient points. And this same method is adopted in the last stage, the type with the Pearl, with the addition, on the majority of the varieties at all events, of a vertical line from the Pearl to the central projecting point. Some of the prominent varieties previously chronicled of this last plate are safely laid to rest.

Turning now to the "Laureated" issue, I may as well commence by explaining how it was that I omitted all mention of the signature of the engraver on the sheet of the 2d. described by me. I mentioned that the sheet had been cut all to pieces by a previous owner, but I forgot to add that the whole of the margin had been carefully removed; therefore

" 'I could not see' the signature,
'Because it was not there.' "

It is a pity that this sheet, which, I believe, was submitted to the Society, together with the paper describing it (I sent them to England together), was not completed, and then photographed as the illustration of that plate. It was, of course, of uniform tint as far as it went, and the writing upon it was not nearly so disfiguring as the usual postmark; but probably the plates had been prepared and photographed before that.

It may seem captious to notice here that the great majority of the specimens on the plates photographed appear to be more or less heavily obliterated. I am fully aware that unused specimens of these early issues are very scarce; still I cannot but suppose that some of the members of the Society possess unused copies of the 2d. Sydney, and of the 1d., 2d., 6d., and 8d. *Laureated*, and the presence of a few of these would have added to the beauty of the illustrations. In making up plates for one's collection, to mix used and unused stamps together is like putting a piece of new cloth into an old garment; but for photographic purposes this is not the case, as both stamps and obliterations come out in much the same colour, and therefore the unused specimens do not spoil the appearance of the used ones.

Most of the prominent varieties on these plates are unfortunately quite concealed by obliterations; e.g. WALE on the 1d., WAEES on the rough 2d., and WALLS on the 6d. In connection with these, is it not upon the re-engraved or transferred plate of the 2d. that the variety is found with the spiral lines of the border running through the word WALES? I think I have seen a specimen of this. Does a similar variety exist upon the plate with the stars in the corners? In the 6d., plate I., I notice that No. 11 has both the stars in the upper corners unfinished, and No. 12 has one in a similar condition, there being no short rays.

Here again we have a question as to the order in which the plates of the 2d. appeared. On the one hand it seems clear that Jervis was employed to engrave a plate of 2d. stamps on copper in August, 1853, and it seems probable that this was the rough type with Stars in the corners, the plate of which is signed by Jervis; on the other hand, it seems equally clear that he was ordered at the same time to repair certain steel plates. Did he carry out both of those orders? and, if so, what did he do to the steel plates? I cannot but think that repairs must mean re-cutting, to some extent. What else could be required? And if the plates required repairs in August, 1853, the stamps printed from them in February, 1854, should show some sign of those repairs. Is it absolutely certain that the second plate, put in hand in

1851, was a second plate of the 2d. ? Might it not be, that the second plate referred to was that of the 1d., which we know did not appear for some months after the higher value ? Again, is it certain that the plates ordered to be repaired in August, 1853, were both of them 2d. ? Might they not have been Plates I. of the 2d. and 6d. ? I do not ask these questions in a captious spirit, but as seeking for information. Official sources are not always to be implicitly relied upon. Some of the statements in the paper in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, January, 1874, are now known to be erroneous, though grounded upon official papers.

Issue III.—The 5d., watermark Crown and N.S.W., has not, I think, been previously chronicled. Its date of issue should, I presume from the perforation, be 1882 or later. In the case of the 5d. also the dates of the different perforations are not given.

Issue IV.—"2d., blue ; wmk. single-lined numeral 2." (Evans.) In the *Philatelic Record*, April, 1886, may be found both my authority for chronicling this stamp and my subsequent reasons for believing it to be an official reprint ; also a description of a similar reprint of the 1d. of the same issue, watermarked Crown and N.S.W.

Issues III. and IX.—The 4d. and 5d., watermark Crown and N.S.W., were chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste*, February, 1878, copied from another European magazine, which must have announced them in January. Their date of issue would be some time in 1877. The 5s. has also been chronicled with this watermark ; but probably it does not exist, as it was not known to the Society.

Issue X.—1s., black on brown. To the best of my belief, the first specimen of this that was chronicled was sent to me, when in temporary charge of this magazine, in July, 1884. I think it came from Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co. The paper was a full colour, like ordinary brown paper, certainly not discoloured by gum. I took it to be a new issue. I have since been assured that no such paper was ever employed in the Stamp-Printing Department at Sydney, and therefore conclude that it was a fraudulent variety. It was perforated 10.

REGISTRATION STAMPS.—I see that the paper in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* already alluded to, these stamps are stated to have been produced in England, by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. This is no doubt an error ; but it is none the less likely that it came from an official source. I only mention it to show that one may be forgiven for doubting official information in some cases.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.—There is a little inconsistency here in the dates given to the different types ; e.g. the 1d. and 2d., perf. 12½, are given as "type of 1871," meaning apparently the editions of those two values issued in 1871 ; but the same values perf. 10 are also given as "type of 1871," which is not equally correct. The types are the same, but they are the 2d. of 1862, and the 1d. of 1864. The 4d., on the other hand, is given as "type of 1867," which I should consider correct ; but the 3d. is described as "type of 1875," which leads me to suppose that the date "1872" assigned on page 68 to the 3d., watermark Crown and N.S.W., perf. 13, is a misprint. The 6d., perf. 12½ and perf. 10, are shown as "type of 1882." No 6d. of this type is given as perf. 12½ among the general issues ; but this variety should, I suppose, be "type of 1872." The 5d., again, is shown as "type of 1877 ;" but 1878 is given previously as the earliest date of the 5d., watermark Crown and N.S.W.

WRAPPERS.—The only entire sheet of these that I ever examined contained eight wrappers, in two rows of four, the width of the sheet being the width of four wrappers, and the length being the length of two. The wmk. N.S.W., &c., ran along the margin of one end only, and therefore showed on only four of the wrappers. I fancy that this circumstance may account for the existence of entire wrappers without this wmk., though I do not doubt the possibility of entire sheets existing without this wmk. at all, or with it at both ends.

THE SYDNEY STAMPED COVERS OF 1838.

By ANDREW HOUISON, B.A., M.B., J.P.

FROM the November number of the *Philatelic Record*, just to hand, I perceive that a leading article has been devoted to the Stamped Covers of 1838. As nothing new is disclosed in that article, I have thought it best to forward a portion of a paper I read before the Philatelic Society of Australia, some time ago, on "The Early Postal Issues of New South Wales." As the whole of the information given is reliable, the majority being taken from official documents placed at my disposal by the courtesy of Sir Henry Parkes, the Colonial Secretary, it is well that it should be placed before the Philatelic public.

Considerable interest has recently been awakened amongst Philatelists in the Colony by the discovery of a number of the so-called "1838 Wrappers." These were first issued in November, 1838, as appears from the following notice which appeared in the *Government Gazette* of November 14th, 1838 :

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,

"November 1st, 1838.

"Whereas it has been considered that by transmitting letters, invitations, notices, bills, &c., under stamped or Post Office covers, the delivery thereof would be much expedited by avoiding the delay consequent on the letter carriers awaiting payment.

"His Excellency the Governor with this view, and in order to effect a reduction of postage on such communications intended for delivery within the limits of the town of Sydney, has been pleased to sanction their transmission under envelopes, which may be obtained at the General Post Office, on payment of one shilling and three pence per dozen, including all charges for paper and delivery. This arrangement is not intended to suspend or interfere with the present two penny post delivery, which will proceed in all respects as heretofore.

"JAMES RAYMOND, *Postmaster-General*."

This notice shows clearly enough that prepaid envelopes were adopted in Sydney before they were used in England. Although the postage was reduced one-half by means of these covers, they appear to have been but little used.

In the *Government Gazette* of January 12th, 1841, appears the following notice :

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,

"4th January, 1841.

"STAMPED COVERS.

"By a Notice from this Office dated 1st November, 1838, it was signified that stamped covers might from that time be obtained at a charge of 1s. 3d. per dozen, in which to envelope letters, which, being posted in Sydney, would exempt such letters from any further charge to the full limit of the twopenny post delivery.

"His Excellency the Governor now, with a view still further to extend this accommodation, has been pleased to sanction a reduction of the charge to 1s. per dozen, or 8s. per hundred, and stamps or covers may in future be obtained at this rate in any number upon application at this Office.

"JAMES RAYMOND, *Postmaster-General*."

Notwithstanding this further reduction in postage, the covers were but little used.

Within the last few months some *envelopes* have been found. These are now in the collection of Mr. A. van Dyck.

The first is on white laid paper; it measures 133 mm. by 75 mm. The date-stamp is in red (which colour was used at that time for free or franked letters), and bears the date June 21st, 1845. The letter is addressed to a well-known Sydney resident. In the lower left-hand corner is the name "G. H. Fitzroy" (son of the Governor). On the back is a large wax seal, bearing a crown in the centre, surrounded by the words, "Private Secretary, New South Wales." The stamp is embossed through *all the folds* of the paper, therein differing from the wrappers, which were only embossed through *one thickness*, but resembling the reprints, which may always be recognized by being embossed through three thicknesses of the paper. The flaps are cut in a similar manner to those now in use.

The other specimen is on white wove paper; it measures 120 mm. by 69 mm.; it is addressed to one of the masters of the old Sydney College. The date-stamp is in black, and bears the date May 20th, 1850. The stamp is again embossed through all the folds of the paper. The flaps in this are cut in a concave form, differing from those of any envelopes now in use.

In the August number of the *Philatelic Record* it was suggested that these envelopes were made out of stamped sheets, as there is no official notice of any such issue. On looking carefully at the second specimen described, it is seen that in the embossing the circle is not complete; and on opening up the flap the embossing shows a figure 8, or rather, where the two circles join (for the stamp has been impressed right up to the upper margin of the envelope), the point of their intersection is wanting, showing very clearly that the embossing was done after the envelope was made, and the stamp having been embossed too near the top of the envelope had missed the top of the circle, and so shows, as I have described, an imperfect figure 8.

In the notice of November 1st, 1838, it will be seen that the phraseology used does not preclude the possibility of envelopes having been used as well as covers. It states: "His Excellency the Governor . . . has been pleased to sanction their transmission under *envelopes*." Again, in the later notice of January 4th, 1841, it states: "*Stamps* or covers may in future be obtained," &c. From this it is clear that the public might have these stamps embossed on their own paper or *envelopes*. This theory has been most unexpectedly borne out by my friend R. A. Huilt, Esq., J.P., who entered the Post Office in 1833, and held the post of Chief Clerk for very many years. He informs me that the public were in the habit of handing in packets of *envelopes* to the clerk at the window to have the stamp impressed on them; and that this was done even after the issue of adhesives in 1850, as is borne out by the date on the second envelope I have described. The charge was one shilling and eight pence for twenty-five impressions. From this it is evident that the embossed stamp may be found on all kinds of paper, as is the fact. I know of other specimens on blue wove and yellow wove paper. These embossed stamps were continued in use by the Postage Act of 1849. In clause 12 we find it stated: "That all letters or packets, if enclosed in stamped covers, or having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto or impressed thereon; and all bankers' parcels . . . if enclosed in stamped covers, or having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto or impressed thereon, shall pass by the post free of postage, the stamps in every such case being affixed or appearing on the outside, and being of the value or amount of the rates of postage to which such letter or other packet or packets would be liable under this Act, and provided that the stamp shall not have been used before."

The Postage Act of 1851 continues their use in these words: "That the stamps upon all letters and packets shall be affixed or *impressed* upon the outside thereof, and above the address written thereon." This is the last notice of them that appears in any Act of Parliament or *Gazette*. In order

that there may be no error in the transcription, as is hinted in the article in the November number of the *Record*, I have again copied the notices from the original *Gazettes*, and the later notices from the Acts of Parliament; but the fact is that the notices as published in the August number are quite correct.

In my next article I purpose dealing with the Sydney Views and the Laureated Series, as well as various hitherto unrecorded essays, but only in so far as I am able to throw new light on these stamps, as gathered from official documents.

[In November last we admitted the probability of the stamp having been used for envelopes. The words "stamps or covers" did not lead so directly to the inference that stamps would be applied to envelopes as our correspondent seems to assume is so clear, or we think our contemporary the *Timbre-Poste* would not have interpreted it as raising a doubt whether the stamps were not issued separately, gummed, and used as adhesives. It was against this notion that our remarks were directed.—Ed.]

THE EARLY POSTAL ISSUES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

By ANDREW HOUISON, B.A., M.B., J.P., Sydney, New South Wales.

THE SYDNEY VIEWS.

By the Postage Act of 1849 the Governor-General was authorized to have postage stamps struck off. The following letter, which is of the greatest importance, and of which I possess a copy certified by Critchett Walker, Esq., the Principal Under-Secretary, will show by whom the plates were engraved, and the number of subjects on each plate.

"The Postmaster-General to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary submitting Accounts of Engravings of Postage Stamps.

"No. 49/112. GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,

"21st December, 1849.

"SIR,—I do myself the honour to submit the undermentioned Accounts for Copper Plate Engravings of the Postage Stamps, and request you will obtain authority for my including them in abstract.

"2. The amount can be paid out of the sum voted for this Department for the current year, a balance of £5800 remaining unexpended; but in explanation of the difference in price I beg to state that I was obliged to employ separate engravers, the Plates being urgently required, and that I made the best arrangement I could under the circumstances.

"Robert Clayton, for furnishing a Copper Plate containing 25 engravings of the Penny Postage Stamp, ten pounds. £10.

"John Carmichael, for furnishing a Copper Plate containing 24 engravings of the two penny Postage Stamp, twelve pounds twelve shillings. £12. 12. 0.

"H. C. Jervis, for furnishing a Copper Plate containing 25 engravings of the three penny Postage Stamps, seven pounds. £7.

"Charles Kay, for providing articles required in printing Postage Stamps, five pounds eleven shillings and nine pence. £5. 11. 9.

"Amounting in all to thirty five pounds three shillings and nine pence sterling.

"I have, &c., (Signed) JAS. RAYMOND.

"The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c."

"A true copy.—CRITCHETT WALKER, Prin. Under-Secretary. 7. 12. 87."

From this letter it is clear that there were twenty-five subjects on the one penny and the three penny plates, but only twenty-four on the twopenny.

Attached to the document is a minute by the Colonial Secretary, approving of the expenditure, and authorizing the payment of the sum named from a vote of the Council.

The colours used for printing from these plates were prepared as follows. For the one penny: Scarlet-lake, four parts; Chinese vermilion, two parts; flake white, one part. For the twopenny: Ultramarine, nine parts; Chinese blue, one part; flake white, two parts. For the threepenny: Mineral green, six parts; crystal green, two parts; flake white, one part. The official record of the colours in which these stamps were printed is as follows: One penny, crimson-lake, scarlet-lake; twopenny, ultramarine; threepenny, mineral-green, emerald-green.

For the printing, the printer, Charles Kay, was paid the sum of one shilling per thousand, and this included the gumming; and he complained that from the size of the plates he was only able to make from five to six shillings per diem.

The number of stamps of all denominations issued in January, 1851, was 73,904; in February, 1851, 86,096. Allowing for a fair proportional increase in the issue, this will give an issue of about 1,100,000 for the year. The proportion in which the Sydney Views were issued was two twopenny to one one penny, six and a half twopenny to one three penny. This will give for the six months ending June 30th, 1851, the following proportion, taking 500,000 as the total number issued during that period: 1d., 151,163; 2d., 302,326; 3d., 46,511.

My impression, from a very careful examination of the official records, is that there was only one plate of the One Penny, "Sydney Views," but this plate was retouched by Carmichael. The question as to which state of the plate came first is settled by two envelopes in my possession. The first bears a pair of one penny views, finely engraved, *without clouds*, and has a date-stamp bearing date June 2nd, 1850. The other also bears a pair of roughly-engraved one penny views, *with clouds*, and the date of the date-stamp is November 6th, 1851. These show that the order given in Major Evans's Catalogue is correct.

As to whether there was a second plate of the twopenny, I have very grave doubts. I can find no record of any such plate having been engraved; but as early as January 5th, 1850, as I shall subsequently show, it was considered advisable to have steel plates engraved. The opinion I now hold is that the plate with the perpendicular lines (which was that engraved by Carmichael) was allowed to wear out almost completely—as we know it did, many specimens showing no perpendicular lines at all—and was then completely re-engraved.

As to the so-called second, third, and fourth plates, the following extracts will throw some light.

The first is a minute on a letter from the Crown Solicitor to the Colonial Secretary, dated February 18th, 1851, with reference to a bond which Carmichael was to sign. It reads as follows: "The present plates, especially the twopenny one, are much worn, and require *frequent sharpening*."

The second is a letter which was sent by Messrs. Boyd and Manning, the Inspectors of Stamps, to the Colonial Secretary. It is dated March 25th, 1851. The Inspectors submitted a sample sheet of the twopenny to show the state of the plate, and stated that "the plate from which the sheet was struck has been *three* times repaired," and suggesting that it be again repaired. On this the Colonial Secretary made a minute authorizing the plate to be repaired as quickly as possible, and ordering Carmichael to make as much haste as possible with the new steel plates that he was preparing.

Here then we have frequent sharpening and four distinct re-engravings of this plate, which in some degree bears out my theory that there was only one plate, but numerous re-engravings of it, and consequently for the future we must speak of "states of the plate" instead of "plates."

The following memorandum, dated November 30th, 1851, from the Post-

master-General, for the information of the Governor-General, conveys all that we desire to know about the three penny plate: "The present plate is copper, and though in use for nearly two years, and *has never been repaired*, may be said to be as good as when delivered by the engraver. Being well cut, it would last many years longer."

There are many points yet to be cleared up with reference to these interesting stamps, and I hope by means of the official records to be able to do so.

One further subject suggests itself; that is, the design in the centre of the stamps. I do not remember having seen in any Philatelic publication an exact description of this. It is a copy of the old Great Seal of the Colony. The three figures on the right are immigrants landing at Sydney, received by Industry, who—surrounded by her attributes, a bale of merchandise, a beehive, a pickaxe, and a shovel—is pointing to oxen ploughing, and a town rising on the summit of a hill, with (what was intended for) a fort for its protection. The masts of a ship are seen in the Bay. In the margin are the words, SIGILLUM NOV. CAMB. AUST., and for a motto, SIC FORTIS ETRURIA CREVIT. The original seal was of silver, and the devices were extremely well engraved.

(To be continued).

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

President.—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. D. BACON.

Assistant-Secretary.—D. GARTH.

DR. C. W. VINER. | C. N. BIGGS. | M. P. CASTLE.

A. W. CHAMBERS. | J. A. TILLEARD.

Copies of the Statutes may be had on application to the Secretary and Treasurer, 41, Seething Lane, London, E.C.; or the Assistant-Secretary, 23, Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE ninth meeting of the season (1887-88) was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 17th February, 1888, at 7.30 p.m., thirteen members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Castle occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and duly confirmed, the Secretary reported his receipt from Herr Fritsch, the Curator of the Museum at Berlin, of an official Catalogue of their Collection of Postage Stamps; and it having been resolved that the gift should be suitably acknowledged, the Chairman undertook to communicate personally with Herr Fritsch accordingly. Mr. Thornhill called attention to certain omissions and inaccuracies in the Society's recently-published Catalogue of the Stamps of Oceania; and after some discussion it was resolved that the Editor of the *Record* should be requested to insert an invitation to collectors to communicate to the Society any information respecting specimens not included in the Catalogue, so that their claims to recognition should receive consideration. Mr. J. Henry Redman, proposed

by Mr. Castle, seconded by the Secretary, was duly elected a member of the Society. A long discussion then ensued with reference to certain entire sheets of the 2d., 6d., and 8d. Laureated issue of New South Wales which had at the preceding meeting been shown by Mr. Castle, and had excited considerable interest. Doubts having been expressed as to the identity of the paper employed in these sheets with that employed in the original issue of the stamps, a careful microscopic examination of the papers was, on the suggestion of Mr. Gibb, made by the members present, and in the result the following resolution was passed unanimously, on the motion of the Assistant-Secretary: "That these stamps having been submitted to the Society, and received very careful consideration, the Society is of opinion that no sufficient evidence has been adduced as to their authenticity or date of printing, and that they cannot therefore at present be recognized as originals." No other business was taken, the above discussion having occupied a considerable space of time.


Notes and Queries.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Replying to several correspondents as to the date of issue of the one penny, Mr. Donald A. King, to whom we are so much indebted for establishing the date of issue of the threepence, sixpence, and one shilling, considered it was issued some time during the third quarter of 1853. M. Moens thinks that it was issued in March of that year, a date clearly impossible, as the stamp was only sent over by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. in April. Probably the issue took place on or about 1st May, 1853.

NEW ZEALAND.—Major Evans writes to ask us on what grounds the London Philatelic Society attributes the date of 1852 to the first issue for New Zealand, contrary to tradition, which gives the date as 1855. We plead our ignorance, but we are convinced that the Society's date is wrong, as the stamps were not sent from England till September, 1854. They could not, therefore, have been issued till 1855.

ROSE BANK, ELTHAM.—We do not remember having received the Mexican stamps you mention, but will search through our publishers' letters as soon as we are able.

The Editor craves the pardon of the subscribers to the *Record* for some inaccuracies which appear in the last number, but he was prevented by an accident from revising a portion of it; and he must plead the same excuse for any shortcomings in the present number.

 He would also beg to call particular attention to the Resolution of the Philatelic Society of London, which will be found on the preceding page, and to the invitation therein made to collectors.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. X.

APRIL, 1888.

No. 111.



OUR observations on the subjects brought so prominently before philatelists by the publication of the work of the Philatelic Society of London on the stamps of Oceania, must be interrupted this month by the necessity laid upon us of noticing some other publications, all of which we are glad to see before us, inasmuch as they testify to the growing importance of philately.

We have received a copy of the Catalogue of the Collection of Postage Stamps, Envelopes, &c., in the museum of the Imperial Post of Berlin (*Katalog der Marken-Sammlung des Reichs-Postmuseums*), edited by Landrichter Lindenberg, consulting expert to the museum, an institution which appears to be open to the public two days in the week. The work is printed at the Imperial printing-office, and is a royal 8vo of 350 pages. It is divided into five parts: (1) Adhesives, of which there are 6,561 specimens; (2) Envelopes and Wrappers, of which there are 1,446 specimens; (3) Post Cards, of which there are 1,116 specimens; (4) Money Order Forms, &c., of which there are 391 specimens; and (5) Telegraph Stamps and Stamped Forms, of which there are 291 specimens. The catalogue is prepared with considerable care, and with commendable accuracy as to dates, &c. In the adhesives the museum appears to possess no varieties dependent on watermark, and very few dependent on differences of gauge in the perforation. The collection is pretty nearly complete in European stamps, the great majority of which are unused, though some of these are reprints; but in several of the far-off countries—such as Mexico (Guadalajara), Afghanistan, Cashmere, British Guiana, &c.—there are many and considerable gaps, which we have noticed in only a cursory examination. In the envelopes we were surprised to find that those of Prussia are far from complete. The types are there, but the two sizes of the older issues are not always to be

found ; and this may also be said of the first issue of the groschen series of Thurn and Taxis ; while the Hanover envelopes are poor. The collection was commenced about the year 1868, and began to take its present form only in 1873, at the time of the exhibition at Vienna. Since the Postal Union was established it has naturally grown by the interchange of stamps with other countries in the Union.

On looking at the first issue for Canada, where the museum possesses the imperforate 3 pence and 6 pence unused, and the 1 shilling used, we were struck by seeing that the portrait on the 6 pence was stated to be that of Lord Elgin, the popular Governor-General of Canada from 1846-1854, contrary to tradition, which has assigned it to Prince Albert. We have searched for the grounds on which this tradition rests, and can find none ; and certainly, to those who remember the Prince, the portrait no more resembles him than that of the king of Siam, which figures on one of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s latest productions. Nor do we think the uniform is one in which Prince Albert would appear, or the star one which he would wear. When we look at the next issue, the 10 pence of 1857 is said to be the portrait of Sebastian Cabot, the discoverer of Canada in 1497, and not that of the filibustering Breton, Jacques Cartier, who sailed up the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal in 1535, though, according to history, it was not he who planted the French flag first in Lower Canada, as this had been done eleven years previously by Verazani. Here again the German compiler seems to have reason on his side.

We will only mention one other entry in the Catalogue which certainly surprised us, as we think it will most of our readers, and we have enquired from those of our philatelists who know most about English stamps, and the matter is new to them. On referring to the catalogue of telegraph stamps for Great Britain, the following entry occurs :

"1880 (?). Head of Queen Victoria to the left in various frames. Printed in colours ; overprinted below in colour 'Military Telegraphs.'"

1 penny, lilac ; surcharge in black.	(Spec.)
3 pence " " brown	"
6 " " green	"
1 shilling, green " black	"
2 shillings " blue	"
5 " " lilac	"
10 " " carmine	"
1 pound, lilac " black	"

Feeling sure that, at all events, there was a mistake in the date, we made enquiries, and find that these stamps, overprinted in type, were first issued in September, 1884, and that there have been several varieties of "Military Telegraph" stamps, the most interesting of which was a local overprint of the Egyptian equivalent, which we are told is very rare. It is somewhat curious that the news of such an issue of our own stamps, made three and a half years ago, should first come to us from Berlin. We have started the hare, perhaps some of our readers will take up the running.

The next work which claims our notice is a *Second Supplement* to the useful Handbook of Major Evans, containing the issues of 1886 and 1887. We all know so much of the author, and of his attainments as a philatelist, that we need not say anything about this little work, except that it is a necessary adjunct to what has preceded it. We notice one or two trifling inaccuracies, for which we fear that we are, in a measure, responsible; *e.g.* the registration envelopes for British Bechuanaland, as mentioned in our present number. Major Evans is at present so far from England that, in some cases, he can only get information regarding recent issues from the pages of the magazines.

Croissant-Toughra (the Arms of the Ottoman Empire) is the title of a little work by M. F. Mongeri, published by M. Moens in the usual excellent style in which his philatelic works are got up. It is a description of the toughra, which figures on some of the Turkish stamps, postal and fiscal, resembling what one might suppose the skeleton of a grasshopper would be. It appears that these flourishes combine to form an important inscription, one part of which is constant, and the other varies with each successor to the Imperial throne. The portion which is constant is, being interpreted, "His Majesty May he ever be victorious." The blank is filled up with the name of the sultan and his father. Thus the name of the Sultan Ab-dul Medjid, who reigned from 1839 to 25th June, 1861, is inserted, with the addition of "son of Mahmoud;" and this toughra figures on some of the early fiscal stamps. The toughra which is found on the first issue of postage stamps (1863) has the blank filled up with "Ab-dul Aziz, son of Mahmoud," who reigned from 1861 till May 30th, 1876. The toughra of his unfortunate successor, Murad V., who

was deposited on 31st August, 1876, only figures on one kind of stamped paper; but in that of the reigning Sovereign the blank is filled in with "Ab-dul Hamid, son of Medjid." With this latter there is a small additional inscription at the side, signifying "the victorious." M. Mongeri says that the toughra is not, properly speaking, the *signature* of His Majesty, which we can readily comprehend; but it is always affixed at the top of official documents, and stands in the place of the Imperial Arms, or as an ordinary heading to documents emanating directly from the Sovereign.

The last work before us is intituled *The Bluffton Stamp Society*, and is a story for young stamp collectors, published by the Western Philatelic Publishing Company, Chicago. Under the pseudonym of Philo, the author says that it is "written with the desire to interest more young people in the entertaining and instructive pursuit of stamp collecting," and recommending it as an unfailing remedy for that ailment of the young "I don't know what to do." Some of our best philatelists began when they were young, and the little book is a praiseworthy attempt to enlist recruits.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—The latest received by our publishers (type 1881) are in fresh colours, and comprise the following varieties:

1	abasi,	black	on	magenta	wove	paper.
1	"	purple-brown	on	orange	wove	paper.
1	"	"	"	green	laid	<i>batonné</i> paper.
1	"	purple-black	"	lavender	laid	" "
1	"	"	"	pink	laid	" "
2	"	"	"	"	"	" "
1	rupee	"	"	"	"	" "

Antioquia.—We have seen in several journals that the colour of the current stamp of 5 centavos has been changed, and is now
Adhesive. 5 centavos, red on pale green.

Argentine Republic.—We annex illustrations of two of the values of the new issue as described in our last, as also the 30



centavos, portrait of Colonel Dorrego, the governor of the province of Buenos Ayres after the war of independence.

Adhesive. 30 centavos, chocolate-brown; perf. 11½.


British Bechuanaland.—We have been in a fog about the registration envelopes for this colony. After announcing in November last that the home stock in three sizes had been surcharged for the use of the colony, we received the same sizes direct in February, being the Cape of Good Hope issue with a new surcharge, and erroneously imagined that this was the issue mentioned by us in November last. It now turns out that the home stock *has* been surcharged in the three sizes, and the value altered to 4 pence by effacing the word two and printing FOUR in black over the head. In a curve round the upper part of the stamp is BRITISH BECHUANALAND in block letters, also in black.


The Halfpenny and Penny wrappers of the home stock have been adapted by effacing the notice on the Halfpenny one with obliquely-printed lines, and above the stamps is printed BRITISH, and underneath BECHUANALAND in block letters.

Instead therefore of our notice in November last being altered, as mentioned in our last, the synopsis will have to be rectified by changing the value from 2 pence to 4 pence.


Registration Envelopes. 4 pence, surch. on 2 pence, blue; sizes G, I, and K.


British Honduras.—In addition to the stamps surcharged with CENTS, as mentioned in our last, the remainder of the stock of 6 pence, rose, has been surcharged with 2 CENTS; and the 3 pence, brown, with 3 CENTS.


The Postal Union card of 1½d. has also been surcharged with 5 CENTS. *Adhesives.* 2 cents on 6 pence, rose; wmk.  CC.


3 " " 3 " brown; wmk.  CA.

Post Card. 5 " " 1½ " red-brown on buff.

Ceylon.—The 4 cents, printed in rose-lilac, on paper water-marked  CA, comes to hand surcharged in black with TWO CENTS over the value. We have also received it, as well as the 4 cents, rose, chronicled in our last, with the surcharge upside down.

Adhesives. 2 cents on 4 cents, rose-lilac; wmk.  CA.

2 " " rose; wmk.  CA; inverted surcharge.

2 " " rose-lilac; wmk.  CA; inverted surcharge.

Colombia.—In the cubierta, 50 centavos, pink, the inscription ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA has been altered to REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA. *Cubierta.* 50 centavos, pink; *altered inscription.*

The cubierta for official letters, with the designation REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA in gothic letters, is found, according to the *Timbre-Poste*, with those words in thin and longer letters. The second line, SERVICIO DE CORREOS NACIONALES, is longer—85 mm., in place of 83 mm.; SALE DE is completed by BUCARAMANGA; and the lower tablet has no longer the word REMITE. The specimen bore the date of "5th March, 1887."



Official Cubierta. No value, vermilion and black on white wove paper.

Haiti.—The post card now comes to hand in rose on cream, with the same inscriptions as before, size 119 × 89 mm. Those received by us bear adhesives of 1 and 3 centavos.

Post Card. No value, rose on cream ; size 119 × 89 mm.

Japan.—A correspondent writes us from Yokohama that a notice had been issued, from the Department of Communications, that on and after the 10th March last postage stamps of the value of 25 sen and 1 yen would be issued, and that the issue of the 3 sen, 6 sen, 12 sen, and 45 sen adhesives would be discontinued, as also the envelopes of 1 sen, 4 sen, and 6 sen ; but that at the date of his letter (12th March) the issue had not taken place, and he thought it probable that it might be deferred till the 1st April, when telegraph stamps were to be replaced by postage stamps. The colours of the following adhesives will be :

4 sen, brown.	25 sen, pale green.
8 " violet.	20 " red.
10 " dark orange.	50 " brick-red.
15 " purple.	1 yen, scarlet.

Lagos.—We lately chronicled various new stamps, on the authority of the *Ill. Br. Journal*, and among them the 6 pence, purple, with value in lilac. In those lately seen by us the value is in purple, the same as the stamp. The impression is on  CA paper. *Adhesive.* 6 pence, purple ; wmk.  CA ; *perf.* 14½.

Mauritius.—A correspondent sends us the current post card of 2 cents, red-brown on buff, bearing a postmark of "15th March, 1886," and surcharged in black over the value with 2 CENTS in script. Gilding gold seems to us a very unnecessary operation.

Mexico.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 4 centavos in vermilion-red, perforated 12, and also rouletted.

Also an envelope of 10 centavos, of the ordinary size, on white laid, with the Arms in a circle as the watermark, and stamped with the current type in brown-violet.

Another error in the French equivalent on the post cards is announced. In the post card of 2 centavos of the current type the notice commences with "*Ce cô té.*"

Adhesives. 4 centavos, vermilion-red ; *perforated* 12.

4 " " *rouletted.*

Envelope. 10 " brown-violet on white laid ; wmk. Arms.

Post Card. 2 " red on buff ; *error in French inscription.*

Montenegro.—We receive the post card of 3 novcics, with its corresponding reply, in black on sea-green.

Post Cards. 3 novcics, black on sea-green.

3 + 3

" "

"

Nowanugger.—We have the 2 docra on blue-green wove paper.

2 docra, black on *blue-green wove* paper.

Russia.—The Administration of the Posts and Telegraphs lately published a notice, that the colours of some of the current values being defective, inasmuch as by artificial light it was difficult to distinguish between the blue stamps of 7 kopecs and the green

of 2 kopecs, and between the red stamps of 3 kopecs and the orange of 1 kopec, the Minister of the Interior had authorized the colours to be modified. We understand that this modification, so far as concerns the 1 and 3 kopecs, consists simply in the colour being rather paler; but the colour of the 2 kopecs has been altered from blue-green to yellow-green.

M. Breitfuss, to whom we are indebted for specimens of the 2 kopecs, has also sent us a specimen of the envelope of 7 kopecs, blue, of a new size— 145×120 mm.—which was issued last month. It is of cream-coloured paper, watermarked with zigzags, similar to that of the other sizes issued last year; viz., 145×80 mm., 145×60 mm., and 115×80 mm.

Adhesives. 1 kop., orange, *modified shade.*
 2 „ green, *yellow-green.*
 3 „ carmine, *modified shade.*
Envelope. 7 „ blue on cream, *new size.*

Russian Locals.—On looking through the last three numbers of the *Timbre-Poste* we see that we are considerably in arrear with our record of these stamps, which we will now proceed to wipe off in as short descriptions as is possible.

Arzamass.—The numerals on the stamp of 5 kopecs, violet, have again been modified, and vary in each five stamps in the horizontal row. *Adhesive.* 5 kopecs, bright violet on thick white wove.

Bielozerk.—There are two varieties of the stamp represented by the annexed engraving side by side on the sheet, and repeated three times, in the horizontal row of which there are five, the last two being upside down. The first of these varieties, shown in the engraving, is distinguishable by the absence of a full stop, and the reversal of the sixth type in the second line of the top. The stamp is type-printed, and the impression is on



yellowish-white thick paper, and on ordinary white wove.

Adhesives. 2 kopecs, violet on thick yellowish-white paper.
 2 „ „ on white wove paper.

It seems that a stamp of almost similar design, but differing in the ornaments in the angles, preceded the issue of that last described, and was also printed in violet, after having been in yellow-brown and yellow-bistre in four varieties.

Adhesive.

2 kopecs, yellow-brown. | 2 kopecs, yellow-bistre. | 2 kopecs, violet.

Charkoff.—Our engraving cannot do justice to this combination of blue and gold printed on glazed paper, and which was issued in October last. Under the horse's head is the figure of value on a plain ground, and above it are three gold stars, while a chain in gold forms the rectangular frame. The perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 5 kopecs, ultramarine and gold.



Jeletz.—The stamp of 5 kopecs, blue on yellow, is now rouletted, in place of being perforated.

Adhesive. 5 kopecs, blue on yellow; rouletted.

Kolomna.—The 5 kopecs blue (1887) is now printed in vermilion, and perforated 11½.

There has also been an alteration in the unpaid letter stamp of 5 kopecs blue, which now is overprinted diagonally with the word *Dolgowaja* in Russian characters, signifying "Indebted." This tax is payable on letters passing from a town of the district to another place in the interior.



Adhesive. 5 kopecs, blue, surcharged in red.

Morschansk.—The stamp of January, 1885, in blue and red, and with the inscriptions in blue, has come to hand with the inscriptions and numerals in black.

Adhesive. 5 kopecs, blue, red, and black.

Perejaslav.—On the 1st January last a stamp of novel design, as represented in the annexed cut, was issued. It is printed on coloured paper.



Adhesive. 5 kopecs, blue on orange-red.

Sapozok.—The round stamp of 10 kopecs comes to hand with a trifling modification in the numerals, and the word preceding *kor*; the numerals being thicker and smaller, and the word preceding *kor* signifying "ten" being in larger type. These differences are owing to there being only one die for the two values, and the inscriptions and numerals are changed as occasion may require.

Adhesive. 10 kopecs, green on white; perforated 12½; 3 varieties.

Schatz.—The transverse oval stamp of 3 kopecs is printed in sheets of twenty, consisting of four rows of four, half of which are reversed, and two stamps on each side placed vertically. There are still only two varieties as before, differing from each other by the first variety having double interior lines at the top, and single below, while in the second these are *vice versa*.

Adhesive. 3 kopecs, black on white.

Skopin.—The cut on the left shows a stamp of a new design, somewhat resembling that of the police stamps of Moscow. It is lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.



Adhesive. 3 kopecs, green.

Solikamsk.—A stamp of a new design, with Arms similar to those in the former issue, made its appearance on the 15th December last, but the Arms are now sur-



mounted by a crown. The figures of value on the sides cannot be said to be too large. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 12.

Toula.—This rural post, so long content with envelopes, has issued a postage stamp. In the centre of a rectangle are the arms, surmounted by a crown on a solid ground of colour. On the exterior frame are inscriptions in Russian on the four sides, and at each of the angles the numeral of value on a square of solid colour. It is lithographed in colour on plain white paper, and is unperforated as also rouletted, which latter is said to be both coarse and fine.



A fresh stock of envelopes has also come to hand in addition to those chronicled in our January number, where we notice that, by a typographic transposition, the paper has been erroneously substituted for the colour of the impression, which is violet throughout. Those now reported by the *Timbre-Poste* consist of:

<i>Envelopes.</i>	5 kopecs, violet on white laid, 144 × 81 mm.
(The same with the stamp in the left lower corner reversed.)	
	5 kopecs, violet on white laid, 149 × 120 mm.
5	„ „ grey wove „
5	„ „ straw wove „
5	„ „ white wove, 194 × 122 mm.
<i>Adhesives.</i>	5 „ blue and red; <i>unperforated</i> .
5	„ „ <i>rouletted</i> .

Valdai.—Again a trifling change in the design; the lettering is larger, and the inscriptions abbreviated. The numerals in the angles are larger, and are on an uncoloured ground. The perforation is 11½.



Adhesive. 2 kopecs, black on paper tinted green.

Welsk.—The 3 kopecs green is now printed in red. *Adhesive.* 3 kopecs, red; *perforated* 13½.

Wiessiegon'sk.—According to *Der Philatelist* the current stamps are now printed in aniline.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	½ kopec, pale yellow.
1	„ dark green.

Santander.—Another value of the new design is announced.

Adhesive. 10 centavos, violet.

South Australia.—In the last "stamp duty" stamps of ten shillings, red and violet, surcharged for postage, which we have seen, the violet is very bright, and the surcharge has not been applied over the words STAMP DUTY, but below. The line, therefore, which purposed to efface these words, and is part of the surcharge, runs through the word POSTAGE. The surcharge is in blue-black ink.

Straits Settlements.—*Selangor.*—The latest surcharge of the 2 cents, rose, which we have seen, is SELANGOR in black, in small Roman capitals. The surcharge is 17 mm. long, and has a full stop at the end of the word.

Adhesive. 2 cents, rose ; new type of surcharge.

Turkey.—We have received the stamps in the new colours issued on 1st March, as mentioned in our last. The type remains as before, as also the perforation $13\frac{1}{2}$.


Adhesives. 5 paras, green on yellow.
2 piastres, lilac-pink on pale blue.
5 „ brown on grey.
25 „ carmine on yellow.

Unpaid letter stamps. 20 paras, black on white.
1 piastre „
2 piastres „

United States.—The 5 cents comes to hand in its new colour of dark blue, and the 30 cents in brown of a red tone.

Adhesives. 5 cents, dark blue.
30 „ brown.

West Australia.—A correspondent has been so good as to send us the following, which do not appear to have been yet chronicled.

Adhesives. 1 penny, yellow-brown ; wmk.  CA. ; perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
2 „ yellow „ „

FURTHER REMARKS ON THE HISTORY OF THE EARLIER STAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, 6TH APRIL, 1888.

By FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK, Q.C., *President.*

THE publication of the Society's Catalogue of the Stamps of Oceania has, as might naturally be expected, attracted notice in the philatelic world ; and both in the journals and from private collectors many suggestions and criticisms have been offered. Among them may be mentioned the appreciative remarks of the Editor of the *Philatelic Record* in the numbers for December, February, and March, the notes by our esteemed colleague Major Evans in the March number, and the review in *Le Timbre-Poste* for March and April, the writer of which last may be congratulated on his thorough acquaintance with the subject, almost minute enough to warrant the supposition that he studied the Australian stamps *pari passu* with the Society, and conducted his enquiries on identical lines.

As one who contributed to the work, I wish to acknowledge with gratitude not merely the friendly aspect in which our labours have been viewed, but also the valuable remarks and suggestions of the reviewers.

The position uniformly taken by the Society, especially in this difficult, and to so great an extent tentative task, has been to make search for the simple truth its single object, and while by no means underrating the

theories of those earnest philatelists who have preceded it in the field, to pursue its enquiries independently and without preconceived bias, gathering with impartiality from all sources every contribution to the stock of genuine knowledge, and doing its best to present the results in an intelligible form. That absolute correctness was attained in our last work we never expected, or even hoped, but that we took all possible pains to be as full and accurate as the materials at command would permit, will, we hope, be conceded.

The meagreness of those materials was the source of constant lament. Despite the information furnished through Sir Daniel Cooper's kindness to the late Mr. Pemberton, the investigations of the latter, and of Dr. Magnus, and the more recent and prolonged studies of MM. Caillebotte and ourselves, we had little or nothing new to aid us from official records, and our philatelic friends in the Antipodes had given no sign to the world that their attention had been directed to the interesting study of the early issues of their own continent.

But no sooner had the Society's Catalogue appeared in print, and while the copies sent to Sydney were still on their way, the Philatelic Society, Australia, has shown itself a fellow-worker in the field, and the communication of Dr. Andrew Houson to the *Philatelic Record*, and the articles of "Ateleia" in the *Sydney Philatelic Monthly*, together with the discovery of the entire sheets of certain plates of the laureated stamps engraved by H. C. Jervis, in Sydney, have added considerably to the fund of information, and enables us to correct some errors, to clear up sundry uncertain points, and to indicate what direction future research may profitably take in order to place the whole history on a thoroughly accurate and scientific basis.

I purpose in this paper to give a short *résumé* of the new facts which the fresh information affords, and to call attention to those matters which still await further elucidation, in the hope that our fellow-workers in Sydney will be able to cast more light on what yet remains to be cleared up.

In my preliminary observations, on p. 41 of the Catalogue, I gave some particulars of the early history of the Sydney Post-office. "Ateleia," in the *Sydney Philatelic Monthly* (No. 3), adds the following: The office was established in 1810, under the governorship of Major-General L. Macquarie (1810-1821). Mr. Isaac Nichols was appointed first postmaster. The office was in High (now George) Street, and its functions were limited to the distribution of letters and parcels arriving in Sydney. On 12th November, 1819, Mr. George Panton (mis-rendered in my paper Paivon) succeeded Mr. Nichols, deceased. He died in 1821, when Mr. James Raymond was appointed, and continued in office for many years.

It was during his tenure the first issues of stamps took place. The date of his ceasing to hold office and the name of his successor would be interesting to learn. The Blue Book of New South Wales for 1886 gives Mr. James Norton as Postmaster-General, appointed 2nd May, 1884, succeeded in 1885 by Mr. John See, and in December of that year by Mr. Daniel O'Connor; but it does not state the earlier holders of the office. The name of Mr. Raymond does not appear at all, not even in the pension list. Were he alive, or his papers accessible, much information would probably be attainable of a kind now only to be extracted with great labour, even if to be found at all.

One long-entertained tradition current among collectors must, we are told, be now abandoned. The Sydney Post-office has never been destroyed by fire, and consequently neither stamps, plates, nor records fell victims to the flames. The original source of the mistake is not very profitable to trace; it may perhaps be attributed to the report of a destructive fire at the Sydney Mint. The Post-office in George Street was abandoned in 1863, and removed to a temporary resting-place. In 1865, and again later, fires occurred near by, and placed the office in danger, so much so that on one occasion at least preparations were hurriedly made to remove the records; but as the danger passed away, this never was actually done.

The bulk of all the important records for historical purposes is to be found in the Colonial Secretary's Office, in the Treasury, and in the Government Printing-office. Very few are kept at the Post-office.

One matter of much importance to ascertain is, where the printing took place. Were the plates ever in the Post-office itself, or were they printed at the Mint, or in the Government Printing-office, or where else? What means were adopted to check the number of sheets struck off? There ought to be some method of tracing these matters, especially as Dr. Houison has been able to find a return of the total stamps printed in the months of January and February, 1851.

Again, in the present proposals for an Exhibition at the Colonial Jubilee, mention is made of "the die of 1838" and "several of the old plates used for printing stamps" as being in the Government Printing-office. What these latter are it is extremely desirable to know.

Inasmuch as the Government received a press from England in 1853, possibly this date may give a clue to when the plates in use were transferred to the Government Printing-office. My further remarks will be most conveniently arranged under the heads following.

THE SYDNEY EMBOSSED STAMP OF 1838.

There is little to add to what the catalogue has stated, save that it appears from the above that the original die is still in existence; further, we have no mention that any stamp that has had lawful currency in the colony has ever been recalled, or its postal efficiency revoked (*démonetisé*). Reprints therefore being possible from a die in the possession of the authorities, it is to be hoped that, should they sanction a further printing, they will cause some mark to be placed on the die or paper which will prevent any unscrupulous use of the re-impressions, whether for postal or collector's purposes. The statement (Catalogue, p. 44) that the die was embossed on envelopes *after* they had been made is confirmed by "Ateleia's" description of such specimens in the collection of Mr. Van Dyck, of Sydney.

THE SYDNEY VIEWS.

Dr. Houison has brought to light a remarkably important letter from Mr. Raymond to the Colonial Secretary, of 21st December, 1849, the statements in which being of the highest philatelic interest, I need not apologize for quoting *in extenso*.

"The Postmaster-General to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary
submitting accounts of Engravings of Postage Stamps.

"No. 49/112, GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,
"21st December, 1849.

"SIR,—I do myself the honour to submit the undermentioned Accounts for Copper Plate Engravings of the Postage Stamps, and request you will obtain authority for my including them in abstract.

"2. The amount can be paid out of the sum voted for this Department for the current year, a balance of £5800 remaining unexpended; but in explanation of the difference in price, I beg to state that I was obliged to employ separate engravers, the Plates being urgently required, and that I made the best arrangement I could under the circumstances.

"Robert Clayton, for furnishing a Copper Plate containing 25 Engravings of the Penny Postage Stamp, ten pounds. £10.

"John Carnichael, for furnishing a Copper Plate containing 24 engravings of the twopenny Postage Stamp, twelve pounds twelve shillings. £12 12s.

"H. C. Jervis, for furnishing a Copper Plate containing 25 engravings of the threepenny Postage Stamp, seven pounds. £7.

"Charles Kay, for providing articles required in printing postage stamps, five pounds eleven shillings and ninepence. £5 11s. 9d.

"Amounting in all to thirty-five pounds three shillings and nine pence sterling.

"I have, &c.,

"(Signed), JAS. RAYMOND.

"The Honourable the Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c."

From the very concise and clear terms of this letter, it appears established that all three plates were engraved on copper, and contained as follows :

One Penny, 25 vignettes, by Robert Clayton.
Two Pence, 24 " by John Carmichael.
Three Pence, 25 " by H. C. Jervis.

Curiously "*Ateleia*," giving these particulars in the November number of the *Sydney Journal*, makes the blunder that *each plate had twenty-five stamps on it*. This may be a slip of the pen, but it is one which would have caused immense trouble, and the renewal of endless investigations, did we not know the inaccuracy.

Nothing created more difficulty in establishing the plates than the difference between the Two Pence and the other values ; and it was only by a long and exhaustive process that the plate of twenty-four was finally settled upon.

The Society may fairly be congratulated that in this crucial part of its task it attained absolute accuracy. The record so ardently desired, so often despaired of, has at last been unearthed, and has demonstrated that patient investigation, aided by a sufficient number of specimens, can solve the most difficult of problems. How much our task would have been simplified had the facts stated in this letter come to our knowledge before, few can understand but those who have set themselves to similar labours !

We have now to correct and add the names of the engravers. To Clayton the One Penny only is due ; Carmichael has the credit of the skilful engraving of the Two Pence, vertical-lined spandrels ; and Jervis made the Three Pence.

This official information seems conclusive. It seems what lawyers call "Going against the record" to suggest a doubt (I have none as to the accuracy of the copy of the document furnished) ; but the style of the Three Pence is so utterly unlike any other known work of Jervis, that it seems still worth enquiring, Did he *execute* the plate himself, or did he get any assistance to do the work for him ? That Mason (Clayton's son-in-law) had a hand in some of the work of this series is a detail supplied from the Post-office itself to Sir Daniel Cooper. It may well be that, as in the case of the fire, tradition is at fault ; but our friends might ascertain if there is any reason to suppose that Mason took part, or that Jervis did not himself engrave the Three Pence.

THE ONE PENNY.

There is nothing to add or correct in the Society's catalogue. I had ventured the remark that the touch of the burin on the retouched plate showed a strong family likeness to the second plate of the Two Pence. Dr. Houson has the impression that this retouch was by Carmichael. This is a confirmation of my supposition, and renders it more probably correct. In printing the stamps the pigment used was thus composed, as per the office receipt : Scarlet-lake, four parts ; Chinese vermilion, two ; and flake white, one. But the stamps bear evidence that these proportions were a somewhat variable quantity. The official list calls the stamps issued "vermilion" and "crimson-lake," indicating colours well known to collectors, but certainly not arising from uniformity in mixing. The paper was ordinary *draft* paper as used by solicitors, and the varieties are just those one meets with in the draft paper of that period. The "E R S" in the watermark mentioned (Catalogue, p. 48) is probably part of the name SANDERS, a well-known manufacturer of this class of paper. Charles Kay printed and gummed the stamps at one shilling per thousand, and grumbled at the rate of pay.

Dr. Houson estimates above 150,000 of this value were printed in the half year ending 30th June, 1851.

THE TWO PENCE.

The further information at present furnished is slight as compared with that concerning the other values. Much more remains for the explorer to discover than in any other branch of the subject.

To dismiss, in the first place, what is beyond controversy. Carmichael engraved the fine vignette of Type I. of this value. The receipt for the pigment used in printing was : Ultramarine, nine parts ; Chinese blue, one ; flake white, two. Kay was the printer, and the paper as in the one penny. Now as to the more difficult questions.

Dr. Houison says he has "very grave doubts" if there ever was a second plate of this value. He inclines to think "the plate, as originally engraved, was allowed to wear out almost completely, and was then completely re-engraved." Weighing these words carefully, it will be seen that the Doctor brings the pencil to a fine point ; viz., the continuance of the sheet of copper in a sufficiently sound state to receive the "*complete*" new engraving, which, while it is desirable to ascertain as a fact, is not of so great philatelic interest as many other matters. It would be difficult to distinguish *complete re-engraving* from a *new* plate. Further, a minute quoted of 18th February, 1851, speaks of the "present plates, especially the *Two Penny one*, being much worn, and requiring *frequent sharpening*."

As at a much later date the Three Pence was "in as good a state as it left the engraver," this minute must be understood to refer only to the other two plates, the Penny and the Two Penny. The language is beyond misconception in speaking of the latter. There is obviously one, and but one, Two Penny plate then in existence to the knowledge of the writer of that minute.

So far all seems plain sailing ; but a letter of 28th March, 1851, from the Colonial Secretary to the Inspector of Stamps is referred to in the paper of "Ateleia" (November, 1887), in which this passage occurs :

"His Excellency approves of the *second plate* being repaired as quickly as possible."

One asks, Second plate of what *value*?

Not the One Penny ; for no one ever pretended that this plate was retouched more than once, and that is shown by specimens we have examined to have been at least six months before the Colonial Secretary writes as above.

Not the Three Pence ; for that, as we shall presently see, was never repaired or retouched at all.

Consequently it must be the "*second plate*" of the Two Pence.

And further, in the minute of 2nd April, 1851, the Governor-General approves of the repair of the "plates of the Two Penny stamps." This, if correctly copied, strongly confirms the view that more than one of such plates was then in existence ; while if it should prove to be "plate," and not "plates," it leaves the matter still standing on the letter of 28th March, 1851.

From these extracts it is quite plain that there is a discrepancy of a remarkable kind in the records themselves—that there was one plate of the Two Pence, and that there were two plates. Which is right?

It is impossible on the present data to reconcile the document of March with Dr. Houison's theory of but one plate engraved for this value. What explanation will further investigation yield?

Again, the documents (disregarding that of April 2nd) themselves are not inconsistent with the original vertically-lined plate having been entirely worn out, and our Plate II. (dated bale) engraved as its successor *on the same metal plate* ; but the stamps themselves claim to speak here. Carmichael's work was clearly on a very soft piece of metal. It soon began to wear, and wanted retouch. It was retouched, as already shown. Can that date be ascertained? What was done might well be called a "repair," and if the "three" repairs mentioned 25th March, 1851, can be identified, some progress will be made.

The "frequent sharpening" also mentioned would hardly warrant the supposition that the work so designated amounted to a practically fresh "state" of the plate. It would more properly apply to current repairs constantly repeated, but not involving any serious alterations or novelties ; as for instance, the suppression of the date on the bale, the insertion of the double cordage, and of the circles in the angles, these are more than mere sharpening. A sheet printed off to show the condition of the plate was

submitted as a sample on this same 25th March, 1851. This sheet, if found, would show what was the plate then in use after the *three* repairs this plate had then undergone. As a fourth was ordered, we get by this date, with the original, five "states" in the usual meaning of the word, and apparently all of one and the same plate.

No names of the engravers employed on this work are given. Can any payments be traced? All these points suggest further enquiry, and examination of the records. There is obviously more than one inconsistency on those at present before us.

The accomplished editor of the *Philatelic Record* (vol. x. p. 5) points out, by the aid of certain details, facts which apparently make in favour of our Plate IV. being a re-engraved transfer from Plate III. The writer who adopts the signature X. in *Le Timbre-Poste* (No. 304, p. 33) thinks there have been separate transfers for all the six phases of Plate II., and points his conclusion by a reference to the school-boy's knife, which, after several new blades, and equally new handles, yet was the same knife to the end. Similarly Plate II., pieced up and altered so as to have no trace of its first state, must, on the theory of one plate, have preserved its identity. As an engraving, we know it varied. The question is whether the same piece of copper remained as the sole plate on which the Two Pence stamp was engraved. X. proceeds to argue with much force in support of his view that there were distinct and separately engraved transfers. He, however, thinks my Plate IV. is but Plate III. retouched, grounding his opinion chiefly on the identity of the legend, "*Sic fortis Etruria crevit.*"

It is unsafe to draw any conclusion with the evidence thus incomplete; but remembering how rapidly Carmichael's plate (vertical lines) deteriorated, and the condition of the impressions of Plate II. (bale dated), I cannot believe they were from the same plate. It looks as if the latter was engraved on a much harder sheet of metal, though whether sufficiently so to be able to take the many re-engravings which must be supposed, is a matter on which I am far from being convinced.

As I hope that decisive evidence will be forthcoming now that the points to be ascertained are getting stated, it would be better to postpone the discussion at the present stage.

THE THREE PENCE.

On 30th November, 1851, the Postmaster writes: "The present plate is copper, and though in use for nearly two years, and has never been repaired, may be said to be as good as when delivered by the engraver."

So that none of the questions applicable to the former value arise to trouble us here. I have already remarked on the dissimilarity of style from Jarvis's other work, and suggested further enquiry; and have only to add that the ink used was compounded of six parts of mineral green, two of crystal green, and one of flake white. The official list of colours says they were printed as mineral-green and emerald-green, showing a distinction, which, as in the case of the One Penny, proves that the receipt underwent modification at times.

THE LAUREATED HEADS.

On this issue the information is fuller, and supplies some very desirable details.

THE ONE PENNY.

It appears that on 13th November, 1850, Carmichael was employed to engrave steel plates of this value, of the Two Pence, and of the Three Pence, fifty heads on each, for £150 the three. This sets at rest the question of Carruthers having been the engraver, as Mr. Pemberton had stated from the source indicated, and consequently what I had given on that authority is incorrect.

There is but little room for further investigation; but if the complete sheet can be found, or stamps with sufficient margin from the bottom row, it might

be seen if the engraver's name was added, as Carmichael did in the other two plates. It appears both Clayton and Jervis tendered for these steel plates, the former at 25s., the latter at 16s. per head. The price and the mode of execution by Clayton of the One Penny views, and the latter reason in the case of Jervis as to the Three Penny views, caused Carmichael's tender to be preferred.

THE TWO PENCE.

Plate I. (G of the autotypes) bears this legend :

"Engd on steel by John Carmichael, Kent Strt North, Sidney."

The approval on the back of the sheet described by Major Evans, and exhibited to the Society, is marked by Sir Charles Fitz Roy under date 17th July, 1851, as we all saw. Dr. Houson, however, says the date of approval "was not until July 21st"—a discrepancy small in itself, but which suggests either another error in the records or the need of greater care in revision. Dr. Houson has a point here to clear up, and can only vindicate his accuracy by finding out a mistake in the archives. By August, 1853, the usage of this plate, though of steel, had been so great as to cause serious deterioration; and one on copper, at the expense of £40, was ordered from Jervis. This, there is no question, is that signed by him with the six-rayed stars in the upper angles. Dr. Houson quotes the extract from the document of 8th August, 1853, as an order to repair "the steel plate now in use," not "plates," as incorrectly given in the copy furnished to Mr. Pemberton. Hence the inference I drew that *two* steel plates were then in use falls to the ground; and this plate should be placed as the Vice-President has put it—next after Carmichael's. It is Plate H of the autotype illustrations. This plate appears to have been ordered and remained in use as a temporary expedient, while Jervis was repairing Carmichael's steel plate of the same value, hence the comparative rarity of specimens.

Entire sheets of this plate have lately been discovered, and on comparison it will be seen the arrangement of the autotype illustration is correct, save that accidentally Nos. 24 and 26 were transposed in photographing.

The third plate of this value (autotype illustration, plate I.) is a retouch or repair by Jervis of Carmichael's first steel plate, the inscription bearing his name having been removed by Jervis. The document of 8th August, 1853, distinctly orders a "repair," while the evidence of the stamps themselves shows it was either so extensive as to practically amount to a new plate, or that Jervis thought it easier to re-engrave it after from a transfer—the latter appears more probable. Thus the series runs in consecutive order: Autotype Plates G, H, I, Carmichael's finely-engraved steel plate, first; Jervis's six-rayed star, copper plate, next; and Carmichael's steel plate, re-engraved or repaired by Jervis, to conclude. The views of the editor of the *Record*, as expressed in pp. 30 and 31, Vol. X., thus receive entire confirmation.

On the Three Pence and Six Pence stamps but little new information is forthcoming. All that appears is in confirmation of the literal accuracy of the Society's work; and as entire sheets of Jervis's retouched or transferred plate of the Six Pence have been seen, it is satisfactory to find the arrangement given in the autotype illustration is proved to be entirely correct.

THE EIGHT PENCE.

The entire sheets of this value, as well as of the 2d., star, and 6d., coarse background, engraved by Jervis, fill a great blank, and enable us to place all the types in their proper order on the plate. They also prove the scheme of the plate as constructed to be correct. As the Vice-President remarks, it would have been a work of time from pairs and blocks to reconstruct the sheet. All this is now saved, and it is to be hoped a fresh illustration may be issued to our members showing the entire sheet with the varieties as originally printed.

Dr. Houson has disinterred a fact hitherto, I believe, unsuspected at

least by philatelists in Europe, that Dickinson paper with the silk threads in the substance was sent out to the colony in 1853. Nothing at present is known if such paper was adopted for any trial stamps or essays, nor has any acute collector ever discovered any stamps on silk-lined paper. The enquiry for such specimens is now not unnaturally made; and if any collector can assist, he will be of material service.

The extract from the Postmaster-General's report of 12th January, 1853, which contains an allusion to the subject, is susceptible of two readings; but his letter to the Colonial Secretary of 23rd November, 1853, is more clear, and speaks of a second supply of the *threaded* paper, and encloses patterns to show the distance apart the *silk threads* should be placed. This ought to stimulate further enquiries, and put collectors on the *qui vive*.

We also hear of various colonial essays, the information about which is incomplete at present, and the limits of time preclude my trespassing further on your attention this evening. I hope to resume the subject on a future occasion by the light of further information obtained from the Sydney records.

THE EARLY POSTAL ISSUES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

By ANDREW HOUISON, B.A., M.B., J.P., Sydney, New South Wales.

(Continued from page 47.)

THE LAUREATED SERIES.

ON January 5th, 1850, the Postmaster-General wrote to the Colonial Secretary suggesting the advisability of getting steel plates from England.

On October 28th, 1850, he again wrote, enclosing tenders for the engraving of the steel plates in the Colony.

There was one from Clayton at 25s. per stamp, but this the Postmaster-General did not approve of, on account of the manner in which he engraved the one penny stamp, and also on account of his price.

Jervis tendered at 16s. per stamp, but his tender was declined because of the manner in which he had engraved the three penny.

The tender recommended for acceptance was that of Carmichael. This was confirmed on November 13th, 1850, when arrangements were made with him to engrave three steel plates of fifty stamps each for £150, the whole to be completed on or before June 30th, 1851. He was required to sign a bond to that effect; but, in addition to being both deaf and dumb, he appears to have had a will of his own, as he absolutely refused to sign any document, and this in spite of all the pressure the Crown Solicitor could bring to bear on him; and he did not sign the bond.

In November, 1851, designs for six penny and one shilling stamps were submitted, which had been engraved by Carmichael. Proofs of these are in my collection, and I now give a description of them.

A. Crown in the centre of laurel wreath; stars in the corners. NEW SOUTH WALES in the upper label, and arched underneath (as in the Laureated series) the word POSTAGE; in lower label SIXPENCE. Engine-turning at the sides.

B. Crown, surmounted by a Lion, in the centre of a large oval garter overlapping the engine-turned sides; stars in corners. The garter is inscribed NEW SOUTH WALES and POSTAGE in upper, and ONE SHILLING in lower label.

These two essays must have been engraved side by side on the same plate.

The original designs for these were drawn by James Raymond, the Postmaster-General, with especial reference to the importance of making a very marked distinction between stamps of these higher amounts and those in common use.

The steel plate for the two penny stamp was not approved by the Governor until July 21st, 1851, on which date it was returned to the Inspector of Stamps, and gazetted, and the issue commenced immediately after. The question as to which plate this was will be dealt with subsequently.

The one penny plate was approved of on December 18th, 1851.

On February 22nd, 1852, Mr. Carmichael wrote to the Postmaster-General to know if he was to commence the engraving of the plate for the sixpenny stamps, as the copper plate was then ready. The reply was, "To go on with the steel threepenny now in hand." The requisite permission was granted on March 16th, 1852, and the terms were 16s. a subject, or £20 for the plate. The plate was copper, and there were twenty-five subjects on it. It was approved of and gazetted on May 8th, 1852.

The threepenny steel plate was approved of on December 1st, 1852, and returned to the Inspector of Stamps. The following statement occurs in the letter of the Colonial Secretary: "It is my duty at the same time to point out that the plate appears to the Governor-General to be executed in a very inferior manner to those previously executed by the same artist (Mr. Carmichael)." And again: "2. The old plate is to be destroyed by a Board consisting of the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. the Auditor-General, and the Postmaster-General, who have been instructed accordingly."

On May 16th, 1853, the plate for the eightpenny, which had been engraved by H. C. Jervis, was returned to the Inspector of Stamps, and gazetted. This plate consisted of fifty labels on copper, and was engraved at a cost of £26 5s.

At the same time steel plates of 100 labels each were ordered from England for five, six, and eight penny, and one shilling stamps. The sixpenny and one shilling plates arrived from England and were gazetted on January 30th, 1854, to come into use on February 1st, 1854; and the five and eight penny were gazetted on November 26th, 1855, and came into use on December 1st, 1855.

And now I come to the question of the twopenny plates. On August 8th, 1853, I find a letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Inspector of Stamps, acknowledging his letter reporting that "the steel plate for printing the twopenny Postage Stamps had become from constant use so worn, that it would shortly be necessary to have it repaired." "In reply His Excellency approved of employing H. C. Jervis to engrave a new *copper* twopenny plate, as nearly similar as possible to the steel plate now in use, at an expense of £40, and to repair the steel plate for the sum of £40."

Now from an entire sheet in my collection, bearing the name of H. C. Jervis, Pitt Street, N. Sydney, we know that the plate he engraved was the rough twopenny *with stars in the angles*. Therefore this twopenny *Star* plate was merely an *intermediate* one between the finely-engraved one on steel by Carmichael, and the coarser re-engraving which subsequently was printed on watermarked paper. The earliest date I can find on any envelope bearing the twopenny Star is May 4th, 1854; so that we may put its issue about April, 1854. The two plates (*i.e.* the "Star" and the re-engraved two penny steel) seem to have been used together until that on copper became worn out, as I have envelopes with these stamps on, bearing nearly the same dates. Jervis's copper plate, which contained fifty subjects, apparently became worn out before the introduction of watermarked paper, as I am not aware of any specimen of the "Star" appearing on such paper. Such may, however, be the case, as in the *Government Gazette* of January 30th, 1854, appears the following notice: "It is further notified that for the future all stamps will bear a watermark on each label of the value indicated by each respective stamp, with the exception of the 8d., the new paper for which has not yet arrived from England."

With reference to watermarked paper, it appears from a report furnished by the Postmaster-General to Sir W. Denison, on January 12th, 1853, that the *threaded* or watermarked paper used in England, with designation in the watermark of values of the respective stamps, had been ordered from England, both for plates which had been engraved in the Colony, and those to be engraved in England. That this arrived is certain, as appears from

a letter from the Postmaster-General to the Colonial Secretary, dated November 23rd, 1853, enquiring if it is not desirable that application be made to England for a second supply of the *threaded* paper for the postage stamps, and enclosing sheets to be sent for the purpose of showing the distance at which the *silk threads* should be placed apart for the Colonial-engraved stamps. I should much like to know if any one has ever seen any specimens printed on this paper.

On May 9th, 1854, a requisition was sent to England, by the ship *Golden Age*, for watermarked paper, and suggesting that the watermark should be the "value in words," as a greater precaution against forgery. This does not appear to have been carried out, as the watermark continued the same as when first brought into use.

On May 9th, 1854, the Postmaster-General wrote to the Colonial Secretary, requesting that the Agent-General might be hurried up with the new 2d. plate, "as the present unfortunate plate" (that re-engraved by Jervis), "with its fifty labels, is almost in constant use. One hundred and twenty-three thousand stamps were struck off from it last month" (April, 1854); and the Postmaster-General feared that it would wear out before the arrival of the new one. As to getting it repaired, that was out of the question. In spite of its worn condition, it was continued in use until the end of 1855, as the new twopenny steel plate (*Diadem*) did not arrive until December 7th, 1855. The one penny and three penny plates, with the colours, paper, &c., arrived about the same date.

As these plates came into use, the old plates were destroyed—by the subjects being planed off, instead of being broken up—in the presence of a Board appointed for the purpose.

On February 16th, 1855, an estimate for engraving dies for stamping one penny and twopenny envelopes was submitted to the Postmaster-General. The sum named was £20 for the two. This tender was accepted on April 5th, 1855. The issue of these was authorized by the Colonial Secretary on March 14th, 1855; but "until watermarked paper is obtained from England it would not perhaps be advisable to issue envelopes of a higher value than those mentioned, so that no temptation to forgery may exist."

Designs for sixpenny and one shilling dies for envelopes were submitted at the same time as those for the one penny and twopenny, but they were never engraved. The latter two designs were in the collection of Sir Daniel Cooper. The dies were to be embossed.

The envelopes for each description of stamp above mentioned were to have a watermark, in the right-hand upper corner, indicating in words the value of the stamp to be embossed on it.

These envelopes, it is needless to say, were never issued.

The one penny die was subsequently used for the one penny wrapper, which was issued on March 14th, 1864, and continued in use until February 28th, 1865.

The twopenny die was used for registered envelopes embossed in pairs, in blue, on the flap. It seems that the postal authorities announced that the registration envelopes would be ready for sale on a certain date; but owing to the die not being completed in time, it was decided to issue these provisional envelopes until those now in use were ready. They were thus only current for a very short time, when the whole of the copies on hand were returned to the Government printing office, and there destroyed. Several specimens are in the collection of Mr. A. van Dyck, embossed twice, in blue, on the flap of the current registration envelope.

In conclusion I should like to correct an error, into which all the Catalogues have fallen, with regard to the registration stamps. These were first issued on January 1st, 1856, having been gazetted in December, 1855. The plates—for of course there were two—were of steel, and contained fifty subjects. I believe they were engraved by Carmichael.

We think that we cannot better conclude Dr. Houston's interesting papers than by reproducing a table compiled by him for *Vindin's Philatelic*

Monthly, accompanied by his observations, which summarize the whole question, and for the use of which we have the permission of Mr. Vindin.

“TABLE OF THE EARLY N.S.W. POSTAGE STAMPS.

“Compiled by Dr. Andrew Houson, M.B., of the Philatelic Society of Australia.

Stamp.	Date of Introduction.	Material of Plate.	No. on Plate.	Engraver.	When Discarded.
Embossed Wrapper or Envelope	Nov. 1, 1838 ..	Steel	1851
Sydney Views, 1d. ..	Jan. 1, 1850 ..	Copper ..	25	Clayton ..	Dec. 18, 1851
Sydney Views, 2d. ..	Jan. 1, 1850 ..	Copper ..	24	Carmichael ..	July 21, 1851
Sydney Views, 3d. ..	Jan. 1, 1850 ..	Copper ..	25	Jervis ..	Dec. 1, 1852
2d. Laureated	July 21, 1851 ..	Steel ..	50	Carmichael ..	Jan. 1, 1856
1d. Laureated	Dec. 18, 1851 ..	Steel ..	50	Carmichael ..	Jan. 1, 1856
6d. Laureated	May 8, 1852 ..	Copper ..	25	Carmichael ..	Feb. 1, 1854
3d. Laureated	Dec. 1, 1852 ..	Steel ..	50	Carmichael ..	Jan. 1, 1856
8d. Laureated	May 16, 1853 ..	Copper ..	50	Jervis ..	Dec. 1, 1855
2d. Laureated (star) ..	April 1854 ..	Copper ..	50	Jervis
6d. Large Square ..	Feb. 1, 1854 ..	Steel ..	100	English ..	1871
1s. Large Square ..	Feb. 1, 1854 ..	Steel ..	100	English ..	1876
5d. Large Square ..	Dec. 1, 1855 ..	Steel ..	100	English ..	In use now
8d. Large Square ..	Dec. 1, 1855 ..	Steel ..	100	English ..	In use now
1d. Wrapper	Mar. 14, 1864 ..	Steel	1865
Registration Stamp ..	Jan. 1, 1856 ..	Steel ..	50	Carmichael ..	1863

“The embossed wrappers were first used on Nov. 1st, 1838. Envelopes embossed with the same stamp were first used about 1844. These are found on all varieties of paper, as will be easily understood when it is known that the envelopes were provided by the public, and embossed by the postal authorities at a charge of 1s. 8d. per 25.

“The Sydney views were engraved by Clayton, Carmichael, and Jervis respectively. They were engraved on copper. On the 1d. were 25 subjects, on the 2d. only 24, and on the 3d. 25. The 1d. plate was discarded on Dec. 18th, 1851, the 2d. on July 21st, 1851, and the 3d. on Dec. 1st, 1852. The 2d. plate first became worn out, and was frequently re-engraved. The 1d. was once re-engraved. The 3d. never required any retouching.

“Among the Laureated series the 2d. came first into use on July 21st, 1851, the 1d. on Dec. 18th, 1851, and the 3d. on Dec. 1st, 1852. These were all engraved on steel by Carmichael, and had 50 subjects on each plate. They continued in use until the arrival from England of the steel plates with the crowned head, on Jan. 1st, 1856.

“The 6d. Laureated was engraved on copper by Carmichael, and only contained 25 subjects. It continued in use until Feb. 1st, 1854. It was retouched by Jervis, forming the so-called second plate.

“The 8d. Laureated was engraved on copper by Jervis, and contained 50 subjects, and continued in use until the advent of the large square on Dec. 1st, 1855.

“The 2d. Laureated Star appears to have given the most trouble to collectors, but it was merely an intermediate plate between the finely-engraved 2d. of Carmichael and the re-engraved state of the same plate, which probably came into use about the end of 1854. The Star plate was engraved on copper by Jervis, and contains 50 subjects. It came into use about April, 1854. It is doubtful how long it remained in use, but it is certain that it very quickly wore out.

“Among the large squares the 6d. and 1s. came into use together on Feb. 1st, 1854. These were engraved on steel in England, and contained 100 subjects on each plate. They continued in use respectively until 1871 and 1876.

“The 5d. and 8d. of the same series did not come into use until Dec. 1st, 1855. They were similarly engraved on steel, 100 on each plate, and these plates are still in use.

“The 1d. wrapper was issued on March 14th, 1864. The die for this wrapper was engraved in Sydney, together with a 2d. die, for the purpose of

embossing envelopes of those values, in March, 1855, but although the issue of these envelopes was authorized, they were never issued.

"The Registration Stamp was issued on Jan. 1st, 1856, and not Nov. 1853, as stated in the catalogues. The plates for this stamp were engraved in Sydney, on steel, 50 subjects on each plate. The printing in two colours necessitated the use of two plates."

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

President.—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. D. BACON.

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Copies of the Statutes may be had on application to the Secretary and Treasurer, 41, Seething Lane, London, E.C.; or the Assistant-Secretary, 23, Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE tenth meeting of the season (1887-88) was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 2nd March, 1888, at 7.30 p.m., eighteen members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle occupied the chair; and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. The Secretary reported his receipt from the Secretary of the Dresden Society of a photographic album of Philatelic portraits, and it was unanimously resolved that in acknowledging the gift the Secretary should forward a presentation copy of the *Stamps of Oceania* to the Dresden Society. The business of the evening consisted in the continued revision of the Society's list of the stamps of the Transvaal, which remained still unconcluded when the hour was reached for terminating the business portion of the evening.

The eleventh meeting of the season (1887-88) was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 16th March, 1888, at 7.30 p.m., twenty members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Dr. Viner occupied the chair; and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. The Secretary read a letter from the Acting-Secretary of the Post Office at Hobart, Tasmania, acknowledging receipt of a presentation copy of the *Stamps of Oceania*. A letter was also read from Mr. Campbell, Treasurer to the French Philatelic Society, forwarding a communication received from the Philatelic Society of South America, commenting upon certain specimens of Peruvian surcharges submitted to them. The information afforded proved of some interest, and it was resolved that a suitable acknowledgment should be forwarded by the Secretary to Mr. Campbell, thanking him for his courtesy. The Secretary then read a long letter received from Mr. Tiffany, disclaiming the scheme of forming a complete index to Philatelic literature, and explanatory of his reasons for finding neither leisure nor inclination for the undertaking of such a work. He pointed out the difficulties which must arise in carrying into effect such a project, and expressed an opinion that it was practically not feasible. It was resolved that the Secretary should in his reply assure Mr. Tiffany that the Society regretted that, in the report of the proceedings at their meeting of the 6th January last, it should have been erroneously stated that such an index was about to be undertaken in the United States; and that correction

should be forthwith given to the statement in the report of the current meeting. The correspondence also included an acknowledgment of a copy of the *Stamps of Oceania* presented to the Dresden Society. The revision of the Society's list of the stamps of the Transvaal was continued and completed. Owing to the Easter vacation intervening, the next meeting of the Society was fixed for the 6th April.

Notes and Queries.

SYDNEY EMBOSSED ENVELOPES.—Major Evans writes us that a used copy of one of the embossed envelopes, type of 1838, has been sent to him for inspection. It is of very pale blue or grey wove paper, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, with a tongued flap, plainly not manufactured from one of the embossed sheets, it having been stamped after the envelope was made up. The stamp is nearly in the centre of the upper part of the address side, and is cancelled with the ordinary obliterating mark, and by its side is a hand-stamp with "6 O'CLOCK" on it. On the reverse side is the Sydney date stamp of April 28, 1851.

This question of the existence of stamped envelopes may now be considered as finally set at rest after the paper by Dr. Houston in our last, and the additional testimony of Major Evans.

We may mention that the statement in the work of the Society, made, we suppose, on the authority of a notice in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, of March, 1870, that the die used for striking the embossed stamp of 1838 "had been chiselled out, so that reprints were impossible," is a myth. The die is uninjured, and is now in the Government printing office, being still used for striking off reprints. We are told that some of these were sold in England in 1870 as originals at high prices, as we ourselves remember with a sigh. The author of the paper in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* evidently made a mistake. The chiselling was not that of the die, but of the purchasers of these rarities, who doubtless were led to believe that they would never be favoured with another chance of possessing them. How often we have heard the same tale!

W. D. B.—Thanks for the two specimens of lettering of the oblique surcharge of OFFICIAL on the 8 cents, carmine, of the Argentine Republic, the one in thin and the other in thick letters, both inscriptions being similar in length. We do not see that this difference of type has been noticed. Whether it extends to the other obliquely-surcharged values we are unable to say without some laborious reference.

You do not tell us the paper on which the Mexican stamp is printed.

BARBADOS BOGUS.—On the authority of M. Le Roy d'Étiolles the *Timbre-Poste*, in its number for March last, chronicled a stamp of which we annex an engraving. It professes to be the postage stamp of one penny, perforated diagonally along the word *Revenue* in italics, surcharged on it in black. On each half is HALFPENNY, hand-stamped also in black. The stamp served on a letter bearing the postmark of "BARBADOS 3 JAN. 1888."

A correspondent writes us that about a year since he was offered by a youthful dealer an envelope bearing five of these bisected stamps, with



the identical surcharges, addressed to a Miss —, St. Lucia, fortified with the Barbados and St. Lucia postmarks all in order. Being aware that there were no revenue stamps used in Barbados, his suspicions were awakened, and, after some cross-examination, the dealer admitted that the stamps were fabricated, as also the dated postmarks of Barbados and St. Lucia. The perforation had been done with a blunted needle in a sewing-machine. We think, therefore, that our contemporary has had before him a fresh edition of a discarded impostor, of whom we give an engraving for the purpose of identification, hoping that enquiries may be made as to his parents, in order that we may have a word with them. As to his status we ourselves have made enquiries at Barbados, and under date of the 2nd April inst. our correspondent assures us that no such stamps have ever been issued there.

T. F. D., TOOTING.—A moment's reflection should satisfy you that a bisected stamp, not adherent to the letter which it purposed to frank, is of no philatelic value whatever. Given an obliterated adhesive stamp and a pair of scissors, and it is not difficult to make two.

MANUFACTURE OF POSTAGE STAMPS, ETC.—Several correspondents have been so good as to forward us cuttings from newspapers, many of which are the replies to questions with which the Postmaster-General is pelted in the House of Commons, on subjects that have but little to do with philately. One of these related to the expiration of the contract with Messrs. De La Rue & Co. for the manufacture of postage stamps in two years' time. It appears that this firm supply post cards, wrappers, and envelopes without contract; but that when the proper time arrives another system will be adopted, for it is found that too large profits are being reaped under the existing one. Although Messrs. De La Rue & Co. execute the mechanical part of the supply of postage stamps in a manner which can scarcely be surpassed, yet it seems to us to be rather humiliating that a great country like England should stand almost alone among the great European powers in not having a national printing establishment. Our postal business is now divided amongst Messrs. De La Rue & Co., M'Corquodale & Co., the Bank of England, and two or three firms of printers; and this comprises only a fraction of the work which might well be executed in a national establishment, and which is now in the hands of the Queen's printers and others.

J. I. S., EALING.—We have not examined the newly-discovered sheets of the 2d. laureated N. S. Wales, with star in the angles, but we had our information from the President of the London Society, and it will be found repeated in the present number.

The Plate 12 of the 2d. Great Britain is hardly to be called scarce. It is not common, however, and is only worth what he who wants it chooses to give.

It is *very* difficult to distinguish the *burelage* on the Danish stamps. Many think that there was no issue without it, but we think this is doubtful. As to the figures in the angles, these were probably secret marks. The figures can scarcely be the value repeated, as frequently they do not correspond.

It has been attempted to make a list of the colours of the threads on the Swiss stamps, and we ourselves once attempted it, but we could resolve them into no order, and came to the conclusion that it depended on adventitious circumstances.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. X.

MAY, 1888.

No. 112.



THE next of the Colonies whose stamps are treated of in the work of the Philatelic Society of London is that of New Zealand. These stamps, from the date of the first issue down to 1873, were printed from steel plates, manufactured in England by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., from one primary or mother die, from which the secondary dies for the separate values were constructed. They therefore are destitute of those especial features which constitute so much of the pleasure afforded by the study of the stamps of New South Wales. Without in the least degree finding fault with the Society's work, we think that this portion of it might have been made a little more interesting. After following the Vice-President through his laborious researches, and still under the charm of the mode in which the President opened his contribution to the investigation of the stamps of New South Wales, we feel ourselves, as it were, suddenly plunged into a cold bath of a few dry facts, presenting little more than a handbook list of the various issues; and even some of these are so arranged as to read like a bill in Parliament, which has just emerged from committee with amendments. What is given is merely the English history, founded almost entirely on the result of the examination of specimens in England. What we should have liked to have seen, would have been something of the Antipodean history, which, we believe, the Society, as early as 1869, thought worthy of examination, but does not appear to have followed it up. Are the official records of the colony so defective from the year 1852—when the constitution was granted, under the governorship of Sir George Grey, down to 1855, when Browne succeeded Colonel Wynyard as governor—that nothing can be found as to the real date of the issue of the first stamps, which the Society has hesitatingly put as 1852?

Tradition has always assigned 1855 as being the date of issue ; but we are left without a line of explanation as to the grounds on which the Society arrived at its doubting decision that tradition was wrong. For our own part, in default of evidence to the contrary, we think tradition is right ; for Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. inform us that they only sent out the first stamps of 1d., 2d., and One Shilling in September, 1854.

From what is stated by the Society, we understand that the first issue, on blue wove paper, was *printed* by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. If so, the sheets were probably sent over ungummed, as the gum is stated to be white ; whereas if they had been gummed by the manufacturers in England, British gum would have been employed—a composition to which, as we know, all sorts of vagaries have been attributed, and we believe that it has some unique qualities not possessed by foreign gum.

We are not told for how many stamps the plates were constructed, but there were 240. The plates were consequently a little wider and about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longer than those for the English One Penny stamps.

The paper on which the first issue was printed is described as being stout blue wove, doubtless similar to the ordinary blue wove draft paper furnished by Saunders for the laureated stamps of New South Wales. The next paper employed appears to have been ordinary white wove printing-paper, varying in thickness, for which a hard hand-made paper was subsequently substituted. Then we have a very thin English hand-made paper, almost as thin as *pelure*, which seems to have been in use for a short time before the employ of that watermarked with a star, similar to that supplied to Ceylon, South Australia, &c., and which was also hand-made.

We are not told when the machine perforation was first officially adopted, but it is known to have been some time in 1863. From the *Philatelist* (1870), page 17, it would appear that, while the perforating-machine was on its way to the colony, the postmaster of Dunedin obtained permission for the stamps required for that province to be perforated by a stationer at Dunedin ; and it would be interesting to know whether any distinction can be found between this semi-official perforation and the subsequent Government one. The rouletting was done by the vendors of the stamps in the colony, though some probably was done elsewhere, as we knew of a not over-scrupulous dealer, some twenty years since,

who by this means materially assisted the sale of his dead stock of unperforated sheets.

The perforating-machine was probably a simple guillotine one, and employed both for the longitudinal and cross perforations. Afterwards a second one seems to have been brought into use; for the cross perforations are of a different gauge from the longitudinal ones.

Not only are the stamps now used in the colony manufactured there, but the printing of the stamps for the Tonga and Samoa Islands has also been done in New Zealand. From the information we received regarding these issues, it appeared that the dies were the work of an engraver in Wellington, but that the electro-plates were constructed, and the printing done, at the Government printing establishment. Surely the New Zealand philatelists could have been induced to have assisted the Society in obtaining some historic facts and documentary evidence not yet published, and which would have made the list of the issues more complete had it only been confined to the certain establishment of the dates of the issues of the various stamps.

We can readily understand the great difficulties that the Society has laboured under from the want of reliable and correct information, and in its absence it did the very best it could without it. Even in the case of the New South Wales stamps, the task, which was a most laborious one, might have been rendered lighter in many respects had such information as was at its disposal proved to be correct; and nothing is more disheartening than to build on a rotten foundation. A great deal of difficulty, in treating of the Twopenny value of the Sydney views, was caused by the imperfect transcription of the entry of 2nd April, 1851, purporting to be a note taken from the correspondence preserved in the Colonial Secretary's office, of the "Governor's approval of the repair of the *plates* of the Twopenny stamps." The work contains a long discussion, both by the President and Vice-President, all turning on the word *plates*, which the President terminates by saying, that if the word is in the singular, all the theory built upon it being in the plural is unsupported. It now turns out that the sentence in the original document is: "His Excellency approves of the Twopenny *plate* being repaired as quickly as possible, and the necessity of expediting the completion of the new plates has been urged on the contractor." This latter observation refers to the plates then ordered for the laureated heads.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—Of the current type Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a series in puce on white laid *batonné* paper.

1 abasi, puce, on white laid *batonné* paper.

2 " " " "

1 rupee " " "

Argentine Republic.—We have received the new adhesive of 50 centavos, 23×28 mm., the design being a portrait in an oval frame. It was announced that this stamp was to bear a portrait of General Paz; but the absence of uniform leads us to suppose that that of another distinguished personage has been substituted. The stamp is lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 50 centavos, blue.

Mr. Campbell writes us, that he possesses the following varieties of the letter-card of 2 centavos, which he is informed by M. Marco del Pont has not been in use since February last; or, what is most probable, that the stock was exhausted.

Letter Cards. 2 centavos, blue; perforated all round.

2 " " double perforation at bottom.

2 " " " on right-hand side.

2 " " " on left-hand side.

2 " " " on right; imp. at top.

2 " " imperforate on right-hand side.

2 " " " at top and bottom.

2 " " " at top only.

2 " " " on left-hand side.

2 " " " at bottom.

A letter-card of 4 centavos also comes to hand, whose advent had not been heralded. It is of smaller dimensions than that of 2 centavos, measuring only, when open, 127×163 mm., while that of 2 c. measures 144×172 mm. The paper is white, with diagonal lines on the outside in brown, and bears the inscription: REPUBLICA ARGENTINA—TARJETA POSTAL, in two lines, under which are three dotted lines for the address, the first of which is preceded by "Señor." The stamp in the right upper angle shows the portrait of President Celman on a shaded ground in an oval band inscribed in the upper part CORREOS ARGENTINOS, and in the lower CUATRO CENTAVOS. The rectangle is completed with Greek ornamentation in each angle, and a border of dotted lines.

Letter Card. 4 centavos, brown.

Brazil.—The stamp, an engraving of which is annexed, was received by the *Timbre-Poste*, bearing the dated obliterating-mark of 13th March last. The impression is on white laid paper, and the perforation 13.

Adhesive. 1,000 reis, pearl-grey.



British Bechuanaland.—We are in *hopes* that we shall be able to get these stamps right after a time. In our number for December last we mentioned that two stamps, printed from the “unappropriated dies,” one of £1 and the other of £5, had been surcharged for this territory. So far this information was correct; but for the rest our correspondent drew on his imagination, which we had not the means at hand of controlling. The impression is not in green, but in purple, on paper watermarked “orb,” and, in consequence of the stamps measuring 22×38 mm., each takes up the space of two watermarks. The perforation of these is also not 14, but $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. £1, purple; wmk. “orbs;” perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.
£5 ,, ,, ,, ,,

Canada.—The 5 cents has changed its colour from bronze-green to greenish-grey.

Adhesive. 5 cents, greenish-grey.

Congo.—A most æsthetic-looking post card has been issued. In the left upper angle of a double-lined frame are the arms, and in



the right upper angle the stamp, both of which are shown in the annexed cuts. Between these is the inscription: UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE — ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO — CARTE POSTALE, below which are three dotted lines for the address, the first



preceded by *M* in script. In the left lower corner is “Côté réservé à l’adresse.” The impression, with the exception of the stamp, is in black, on a terra-cotta coloured card, watermarked CONGO in a curve in double-lined capitals of $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Size, 138×88 mm.

Post Card. 15 centimes, orange-red on terra-cotta.

French Colonies.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us two letter cards which left Cochin China on the 21st March last. They bear stamps of the type of the current adhesives for the French Colonies. The inscription of the stamp is in colour—CARTE LETTRE—with the instructions at the foot.

Letter Cards. 15 centimes, blue on drab-grey.
25 ,, black on pink.

Annam and Tonkin.—Thanks to the *Timbre-Poste* and its correspondent M. Le Roy d’Etiolles, we are able to improve upon the meagre account of these last interesting colonial productions given in our last number, and we accordingly commence with noticing the decree dated from Hanoi on the 21st January, 1888, by which “*Le Secrétaire général, Résident général p. i. de la République française en Annam et Tonquin, Chevalier de la Légion d’honneur,*” acting on the report of the director of the posts

and telegraphs to the effect that the stock of postage stamps of 1 and 5 centimes was almost entirely exhausted, ordered that 20,850 stamps of 2 centimes and 30,000 stamps of 4 centimes should be transformed into stamps of 1 centime, and 45,000 stamps of 10 centimes into stamps of 5 centimes.



The handstamps used for the surcharge in black were of two kinds—one engraved on wood, the other on brass.

In the surcharges made by the stamps engraved on wood there are two varieties of the 1 centime (1), the one in which the *A* is narrow, as shown in the cut which appeared in our number for last month; and (2) the other, in which it is wide, as shown in the annexed cut.

- Adhesives.* (1) 1 on 2 c., brown on bistre; numerals of 8 and $8\frac{3}{4}$ mm.
 1 on 4 c., violet on blue „ $8\frac{3}{4}$ and $9\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
 5 on 10 c., black on lilac.
 (2) 1 on 2 c., brown on bistre; numeral of 10 mm.
 1 on 4 c., violet on blue „ „

In the brass handstamps the *A* is narrow, and the serif of the numeral 1 extends on the right beyond the vertical line. The numeral 5 is also larger than in the wood stamp.

- Adhesives.* 1 on 2 c., brown on bistre.
 1 on 4 c., violet on blue.
 5 on 2 c., brown on bistre.
 5 on 10 c., black on lilac.



There seems to be no authority in the decree for the surcharge of the 5 and 2 c., but perhaps this was done through excess of zeal.

Cochin China.—By the mail of the 21st March last we received the 30 centimes, brown on bistre, surcharged in black, with “15” both in upper left and right lower angles.

Adhesive. 15 on 30 c., brown on bistre; surcharged doubly with “15.”

Great Britain.—The current $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., purple and green, and the Sixpence, purple-brown on red, have been surcharged in black with GOVT. PARCELS similarly to their predecessors.

- Adhesives.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., purple and green; surcharged GOVT. PARCELS.
 6d., purple-brown on red „ „

We lately met with a curious variety of the registration envelope, size I., undated stamp, plain flap, scalloped seams, R in oval, in which the manufacturer's name under the flap is in small block letters, with the addition of the words “Patent registered envelope” all printed in *black*. A similar inscription also in black is found on some of the envelopes of that size manufactured for the colonies, but the type is usually much larger than is the case with the variety in question.

Registered Envelope. 2d., blue, size I.; makers' name in black.

India.—A correspondent sends us the 2 annas, blue, of the current issue surcharged in black “^{On}_{H. M. S.}”

Service Stamp. 2 annas, French blue, surcharged in black.

Mexico.—We have the 2 c. in carmine-red perforated 6, and the 5 c. blue perforated 12½, on paper ruled blue.

Mr. Beckton informs us that he has the 10 centavos in carmine-red on plain paper, perforated 6, and also on paper ruled with blue lines, perforated 6 and 12½.

Adhesives. 2 centavos, carmine-red, on paper ruled blue; *perforated* 6.
 5 ,, blue, on paper ruled blue; *perforated* 12½.
 10 ,, vermilion-red, on plain paper; *perforated* 6.
 10 ,, ,, on paper ruled blue ,, 6.
 10 ,, ,, ,, ,, 12½.

Envelopes of Wells, Fargo, & Co.—In November last we gave a list of all the envelopes of Wells, Fargo, & Co. which we had seen. The *Timbre-Poste* now gives some additional varieties, which we will endeavour to describe, but as it is not indicated for what purpose they are issued, whether for the interior, for Europe, or for the United States, we may possibly be in error as to some; and what makes it rather more confusing is that in that journal the envelopes are described as being of the value of the government stamp *plus* the amount mentioned in the vignette, whereas the value in the vignette is the price at which the envelope is sold, and includes the government stamp.

In three of those with government stamp of the head (vol. ix. p. 168), the 20 centavos is also found with inscription in violet.


In those with government stamp of numeral in an oval there are also: (a) 15 centavos, stamp in red, inscription in carmine.


15	,,	,,	,,	violet.
25	,,	,,	,,	carmine.

(b) The 15 centavos is found also with inscription in carmine. The 50 centavos and 1 peso are found with inscriptions both in violet and carmine.

Monaco.—The colour of the letter card of 25 centimes has been altered from green to pink.

Letter Card. 25 centimes, black on *pink*.

Natal.—We receive the One Shilling of the current design in orange on paper watermarked  CA, and with the word POSTAGE overprinted below the head in red in an upturned curve. The perforation is 14.

Adhesive. 1 shilling, orange, POSTAGE in red; wmk.  CA.

Russian Locals.—*Bogorodsk.*—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions that several correspondents have shown an envelope of 5 kopecs, red, of the type of 1871, of the same size as that printed in blue, and speak of it as an error in printing. The editor remarks, with every appearance of reason, that it is more probable that not only were there in use in 1871 envelopes in blue of 5 kopecs (140 × 110 mm.) and 10 kopecs (190 × 127 mm.), but that there were also envelopes of the similar value and sizes in red for use as taxed envelopes.

Gadiatch.—A stamp of a fresh design has been issued for this local post, lithographed on plain white paper and imperforate.



Adhesive. 5 kopecs, bright violet.

Morschansk.—A stamp, the design of which is shown in the annexed engraving, came into use in February last. It is printed in black and blue on plain white paper, and perforated 13½.



Adhesive. 5 kopecs, black and blue.

Sapojok.—Last month we reported an alteration in the round stamp of 10 kopecs. A similar alteration has been made in that of 5 kopecs, which has now the letters of the value larger than before.

Adhesive. 5 kopecs, vermilion and black.

Tichvin.—A new stamp of the design annexed was issued last February, replacing that in violet. The impression is on salmon-coloured paper, and the perforation 11½.

Adhesive. 5 kopecs, black, blue, and red.

Zadonsk.—The annexed cut shows the design of a new series of three values, issued in March last. The impression is in colour, on plain white paper, and the perforation is 11½.



Adhesives. 1 kopec, blue and yellow.
3 " " green.
5 " " red.



Zienkow.—The present stamp varies but little from its predecessors, as will be seen by the annexed engraving, except that the ground is in colour instead of plain. It is lithographed on plain white paper, and is not perforated.

Adhesive. 3 kopecs, yellow-green.

Santander.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us two more values of the design depicted in our number for November last.



Adhesives. 5 centavos, vermilion ; imperforate.
10 " violet "

Shanghai.—A mode of constituting a variety in the surcharge of 20 cash on 80 cash has been found. The *Timbre-Poste* reports that it has come to hand with the surcharge upside down.

Adhesive. 20 cash on 80 cash, flesh, surch. in blue upside down.

We have received the 20 cash in grey, and the 60 cash in pink, perforated 15.

Adhesives. 20 cash, grey, on plain white paper ; perf. 15.
60 " pink " " "

Straits Settlements.—*Bangkok* (?)—Whatever may have been the primary object of marking certain stamps of the Straits Settlements with B, they can scarcely be for use at Bangkok now that Siam has entered the Postal Union, unless it be for consular mails. Mr. Campbell has just sent us two stamps of 4 cents, light brown, surcharged with B, purchased at Kuching, and used for franking a letter from Sarawak, in conjunction with a 3 cents stamp of the latter. They came to the postmaster there with other stock ordered from Singapore, and he knew no more about them.

United States.—The new edition of the 90 cents has just made its appearance, the impression being in bright violet.

Adhesive. 90 cents, bright violet.

Uruguay.—We have a new letter card inscribed "TARJETA EPISTOLAR 4^a Serie 1887," lithographed by the American Bank Note Company. The stamp has the uncoloured numeral "3" on a circular ground of horizontal lines, and in a curve above REP^A O. DEL U., and in an upturned curve below TRES CENT^S. On the back is PREVENCIÓN, with six lines of notice, the first three of which are instructions for affixing extra stamps in case of use beyond the interior, and the next three warning the senders not to inclose anything else in the letter card under a penalty.


Letter Card. 3 centesimos, green on white; 4th Series.


Venezuela.—Another of the values already announced as constituting part of the 1881 series has made its appearance. The annexed engraving will render unnecessary any description of the design. The stamp is lithographed on plain white paper, and is rouletted.

We also lately received the 1 Bolivar, type 1881, lithographed on plain white paper, in brick-red; perforated 11½.



Adhesives. 1 bolivar, brick-red; perf. 11½.
3 bolivares, bright violet; rouletted.

Virgin Islands.—We have the Sixpence in a new colour, on paper watermarked  CA., perf. 14; as also a post card of 1d. of the same type and size as that of 1½d.

Adhesive. 6 pence, slate, wmk.  CA.
Post Card. 1 penny, carmine on buff.

Zululand.—Some of the current adhesives of the home series of "postage and revenue" stamps have been surcharged in black with ZULULAND in block letters. This territory is the remainder of that formerly in the possession of Dinizulu, the son of Cetewayo, that has not been taken by the Boers for the New Republic, and to this has been added the Zulu Reserve territory, the whole being now placed under the government of Natal.

Adhesives. 1 penny, purple.
2 pence, green and pink.
3 „ purple-brown on yellow.
4 „ green and brown.
6 „ purple-brown on red.

SOME REMARKS ON THE STAMPS AND ENVELOPES OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

By EMIL TAMSEN, Waterberg, Transvaal.

THE New Republic was founded about three years ago in a similar way to that of the late Republic of Stellaland, now part of British Bechuanaland, by some filibustering Boers of Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Natal, who assisted Dinizulu, son of the late king of Zululand, Cetewayo, in putting down several Zulu chiefs who had rebelled against his rule. For their services they were paid in land; and after crowning Dinizulu as king, they parcelled off the lands, taking the greater part of the entire country. The remainder of Zululand and the Reserve (a strip of Zululand bordering on Natal) has lately been annexed by the Imperial Government, and is now under the government of Natal, so that there is no chance of a second edition of the New Republic in that quarter.

In 1886 postage stamps made their appearance; and I think January 9th of that year may be taken as the date of the issue, as I have never seen or heard of one bearing a prior date. The design is very simple, as will be seen by the annexed cut. The stamps were printed with a handstamp in



lilac ink on bluish-grey and yellow paper in sheets of 180, consisting of twenty rows of nine. The perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$, but some stamps are found wholly imperforate, while in other cases some rows of perforation only are wanting. The impressions are frequently defective. I have had whole sheets in which there was not one defective impression; while in another case, out of part of a sheet consisting of seventy-seven stamps, only five were free from defects. As a rule the stamps of the One Penny and Twopence were not so well printed during the first half of the year 1886 as the higher values, which were probably not so much required. In fact postage stamps are more or less articles of

luxury in this State, as they only frank to places in the interior. To other countries—Transvaal, Natal, &c.—stamps of these countries must be added, as was formerly the case in Transvaal and Orange Free State. It is curious at times to see what shifts are resorted to by persons not having sufficient stamps of one kind at hand at the moment. I have a Natal post card posted in Vryheid, and addressed to me, franked with a One Penny stamp of the New Republic and two Halfpenny stamps of Transvaal, as also envelopes with New Republic, Transvaal, and Natal stamps mixed, which all passed through the post unchallenged.

With such a primitive mode of manufacture, it is no wonder that errors frequently occur. At times the stamp bears two impressions, at others these stamps are impressed in the space intended for two only, and a few are found *tête-bêche*, though these are very rare, as I have only seen one or two specimens in all that have passed through my hands, the number of which has been very considerable, as at every new date I have received a parcel of the fresh issue, which was made whenever the Treasurer found the supply ran short, a system that continued till the beginning of 1887, when the stamps were issued without date, the arms in relief being substituted in lieu of the date.

I am unable to fix the precise date when the embossing of the arms was adopted. In February, 1887, I wrote for a parcel of stamps, and in this were some with date of 1886 impressed with the arms, probably remainders

of old stock in country offices which had been called in for exchange, or they may have been remnants either of stock or of those filed in the head office for Government reference. But whatever they were, the stamps with dates and arms are extremely scarce; and some bear dates which I have never seen on those issued with date alone. It is true that stamps may have been issued with such dates, but it could only have been in very small quantities, as none seem to have reached the hands of collectors, so far as I can ascertain from the philatelic papers. Had I not received the stamps direct, I should have had doubts as to their being genuine, knowing what I do about certain Stellaland forgeries. In the impression of the stamps there are various errors. In the word *NIEUWE* I have specimens in which one or other of the letters is wanting, and one in which the *E* is *F*. Again, there are errors in the other words, such as *IEPUBLIEK*, *FEPUBLIEK*, *EPUBLIEK*, *REFUBLIEK*, *UBLIEK*, *REPUEBLIEK*, *REPUE EK*, *UID*, *ID*, *AFIKA*, *UID FAIKA*, &c.; and I have one in which *ZUID AFIKA* is entirely wanting. I have collected every error which has come to my notice, and now my collection extends to about four hundred specimens. I have not seen any of these typographic errors mentioned in the philatelic papers, though I consider they are as worthy of collection as errors in surcharges, &c.; and when collectors take note of reversed watermarks, surely they should pay the same heed to the reversal of the arms, which is an equally good safeguard against forgery as a watermark.

The arms embossed on the stamps are shown in the annexed engraving.



Behind the arms are four flags, of which only the top and bottom of the staffs of two can be seen. This is impressed on the paper before the stamps are printed, except in the case of those in the issue with date and arms, in which it is clearly impressed after the printing, which corroborates the view that these stamps were simple remainders of dated stamps.

The German and French philatelic journals which I have seen have mentioned stamps of the values of 2/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6, 10/6, 13/6, 20/6, 30/6; but I do not believe in these, or at the best they can only be revenue stamps, though I am unable to prove this as yet, but I hope to do so later. Such high values are hardly ever used for postage purposes in South Africa, except perhaps at Kimberley, and even there 5/6 is the highest value. Here in Transvaal 5/6 and 10/6 are almost exclusively used for telegrams. Considering that the stamps of the New Republic only frank within its own territory, and that the rate is 2d. per ½ oz., what use could the inhabitants possibly have for postage stamps of such high values as those above named?

The envelopes of the New Republic are made by impressing the hand-stamp of Jan. 4. 87 in the right upper corner on envelopes of certain sizes, of which I have only seen four varieties. They seem to have been struck off as a kind of trial; one supply of about fifty* in all was issued, and I was informed by the Treasurer that no further issue would take place on account of *irrégularités*, but what was meant by this I am unable to say.

The *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicles some strange envelopes with arms in black and Landdrost, Kantoor, &c. Perhaps the manufacturers of these may know something about them, as they are not known here.†

* This can scarcely be the fact, as we have seen a very fair number ourselves all bearing the stamp of Jan. 4. 87, and we know of a consignment to a large dealer here direct from Vryheid.—Ed.

† We ourselves received an envelope so stamped direct from Vryheid with the stamp as described in the *Record* of May of last year, being a coat of arms in black within a circle inscribed *VRYHEID, NIEUWE REPUBLIC, ZUID AFIKA, POST KANTOOR*. This was no fabrication, notwithstanding they do not appear to have been seen in Transvaal. The stamp was a hand-stamp applied to a stamped New Republic envelope, size 123×100 mm.—Ed.

In the following list the colour refers to the paper, that denominated blue being bluish-grey. The impression is always in lilac ink. All the specimens are in my collection, and have all come to me direct from the Government office.

I. (a). *Perforated* 11½.

Jan. 9, 1886.	1d., yellow.	2d., yellow.		
Jan. 13, 1886.	2d., yellow.	9d., yellow.		
May 24, 1886.	1d., blue.	2d., yellow.	2d., blue.	
Aug. 30, 1886.	1d., yellow.	2d., blue.		
Sept. 6, 1886.	6d., blue.	9d., blue.	1s., blue.	
Oct. 13, 1886.	1d., yellow.	2d., blue.	3d., blue.	4d., blue.
Nov. 24, 1886.	{ 1d., blue.	2d., yellow.	3d., yellow.	4d., blue.
	{ 6d., blue.	9d., blue.	1s., blue.	
Jan. 4, 1887.	2d., blue.			

I. (b). *Imperforate.*

Aug. 30, 1886.	1d., yellow.	2d., blue.		
Sept. 6, 1886.	6d., blue.			
Oct. 13, 1886.	3d., blue.			
Nov. 24, 1886.	1d., blue.	2d., yellow.	3d., yellow.	

II. *Arms embossed and stamps dated. Perforated* 11½.

Jan. 20, 1886.	1d., blue.			
June 30, 1886.	1d., blue.	1d., yellow.		
July 7, 1886.	1d., blue.			
Aug. 4, 1886.	1d., blue.			
Oct. 6, 1886.	1d., yellow.			
Nov. 3, 1886.	1d., blue.			
Dec. 2, 1886.	2d., blue.	2d., yellow.		

VARIETY (a). *Arms reversed.*

May 26, 1886.	1d., blue.	1d., yellow.		
July 7, 1886.	1d., yellow.			
Nov. 3, 1886.	1d., yellow.			
Dec. 2, 1886.	1d., yellow.			

VARIETY (b). *Imperforate.*

June 30, 1886.	1d., blue.	1d., yellow (arms reversed).		
July 7, 1886.	1d., blue.			
Oct. 6, 1886.	1d., yellow.			
Dec. 2, 1886.	2d., blue.			

III. 1887. *Arms embossed without date. Perforated* 11½.

1d., blue.	2d., blue.	3d., blue.	3d., yellow.	4d., blue.
4d., yellow.	6d., yellow.	4d., blue.	9d., yellow.	1s., yellow.

VARIETY (a). *Imperforate.*

1d., blue.	2d., blue.	3d., yellow.	9d., yellow.	
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VARIETY (b). *Arms reversed. Perforated* 11½.

1d., blue.	2d., blue.	3d., yellow.	4d., yellow.	
6d., yellow.	9d., yellow.	1s., yellow.		

VARIETY (c). *Arms reversed and imperforate.*

1d., blue.

ENVELOPES.

Jan. 4, 1887.	2d., lilac on white paper ; size, 145 × 83 mm.			
	2d. " blue " " 223 × 100 "			
	2d. " " " " 229 × 192 "			
	2d. " " " " 254 × 115 "			

Correspondence.

THE ORIGIN OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

[WE make no apology for inserting the following communications. Had we not received them, we should have felt it incumbent on us to have noticed the pamphlet recently issued by Mr. Pearson Hill, in which the pretensions raised by Mr. Patrick Chalmers are most effectually demolished. To add anything of our own would only be "slaying the slain," as they express our own conclusions, though in somewhat forcible terms.—ED.]

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—It will perhaps be within the recollection of many of your readers, that more than six years ago I read a paper before the London Philatelic Society (published in the *Philatelic Record* of November, 1881) with reference to a claim that had been set up by a Mr. Patrick Chalmers, who asserted that his father, Mr. James Chalmers, of Dundee, had anticipated Sir Rowland Hill in the suggestion of adhesive postage stamps, and had been fraudulently deprived of all credit for the same. The worthlessness of the claim I then fully exposed.

As no serious attempt was ever made to refute the statements I then put forward, and as the London Philatelic Society, after a careful and prolonged investigation, extending over more than eleven months, unanimously pronounced judgment against the Chalmers' romance, I had hoped no further occasion would arise for my having to again take notice of this preposterous claim. But, just as in nature the lowest forms of animal life are the most difficult to destroy, so, in accordance perhaps with the eternal fitness of things, the lowest forms of misrepresentation are those which seem most unaffected by constant exposure.

There can, I think, be little doubt that Mr. Patrick Chalmers is suffering from a severe and perhaps permanent attack of postage stamps on the brain, and is upon this question a monomaniac; but your readers will have no difficulty in estimating his assertions at their proper value when I state that, in the *Dundee Advertiser* of 16th April, 1883, I publicly charged him with falsification of documents, and dared him to bring an action for libel, pointing out that, if my charges were untrue, he could not only obtain heavy pecuniary damages, but would have the finest possible opportunity for establishing his father's claim, if it were genuine, by bringing it before a tribunal where every statement must be made on oath, and be subject to the severest cross-examination. This course he has never ventured to adopt, and as his misrepresentations still continue, I have thought it well, in answer to a request from some eminent philatelists, again to put on record the facts of the case, and to expose the worthlessness of the so-called evidence on which the claim seems now to be based.

This I have done in a little pamphlet entitled *The Origin of Postage Stamps. The Chalmers' Craze Investigated*, published by Messrs. Morrison, Son, and Mallett, 68, Leadenhall Street, E.C. (price 3d.), which may possibly interest your readers.

Already I have received several letters welcoming "the little stranger;" but amongst them is one to which I attach great value, coming, as it does, from one of the highest authorities on philatelic matters affecting the United Kingdom; viz., Mr. Westoby, a gentleman who can hardly be supposed to be influenced in my favour by personal considerations, as I have never yet had the pleasure of meeting him.

This letter, with his permission, I forward to you, thinking it may well merit insertion in your journal.

Yours very truly,

PEARSON HILL.

DEAR SIR,—I have just received a copy of your pamphlet on the *Origin of Postage Stamps*, and though I have not the pleasure of knowing you personally, yet I feel sure you will excuse the liberty I take in writing to you a few words on the subject.

When, in 1878, the President of the London Philatelic Society and I undertook the work on *The Postage Stamps of Great Britain*, my first care was to make myself acquainted with the history of those stamps, and for that purpose I spent many days in the British Museum reading over and having extracts made from the various reports of the Committee of Post-office Inquiry, the journals of the period, the debates in Parliament, &c., and every other work that I could there find in any way bearing upon the subject, including a small volume containing the copies of the papers circulated by the Mercantile Committee, and the numbers of the *Post Circular*, with the various communications addressed to the editor. This I did to refresh my recollection of the postal agitation of 1837 to 1839, in which I had taken a great interest, having at that period just left the University, and had more time on my hands than I expected to have a few years later. These investigations showed me clearly that the employment of an adhesive postage stamp was, as I had always believed, first mooted by Sir Rowland Hill, who did so in the course of giving his evidence before the Committee of Post-office Inquiry on the 13th February, 1837. The enquiry at that period seems to have been mainly directed to the extension of the limits of the London twopenny post, and the partial adoption of Sir Rowland Hill's projected reform by the establishment of a uniform rate within those limits dependent on weight, and by allowing the use of envelopes or covers for the prepayment of postage. It was chiefly to the latter point that the evidence of Mr. Dickinson, Sir Rowland Hill, Mr. Pressley, &c., was directed; and it was in the course of the examination of Sir Rowland Hill that he suggested the use of an adhesive label as an obvious mode of meeting a difficulty which had presented itself. With the knowledge of what Mr. Whiting had done in the manufacture of labels, an idea such as that put forward by Sir Rowland Hill must have readily developed in a brain so fertile as his.

The first publication of the suggestion of Mr. James Chalmers is contained in his communication which appears in the *Post Circular* of 5th April, 1838, and is dated 8th February, 1833, accompanied by specimens of what he proposed; and in a reprint of the same in 1839, he states that he first propounded his suggestion in November, 1837. On Mr. James Chalmers' own showing (and *his* evidence *must* be better than that of his son or any one else) the publication could not be carried back earlier than that date. I need not remind you that his suggestions were utterly impracticable as a solution of the question of employing an adhesive stamp for postal purposes. I look upon Mr. Bacon as the person who, by his invention for producing exact *fac-similes*, and so preventing forgery, really succeeded in solving this part of the difficulty.

I, in common with other philatelists who take an especial interest in English postal matters, read the first pamphlet of Mr. Patrick Chalmers, and I have considered it to be my duty—a very irksome one it is true—to read his many subsequent ones. In the investigation of the question raised by him, as brought before the Philatelic Society of London, I took no part, not being able to be present at any of the meetings; but I was made acquainted with the evidence, and formed my own opinion on it. The result was that I regarded the proceedings of Mr. Patrick Chalmers as very much akin to *chantage*. His father appears to have been an honest and honourable man, but unfortunately these good qualities are not always hereditary, or we should not find so many distortions of facts and suppressions of evidence on the part of his son. The evidence since produced, by which he attempts to prove that the idea of an adhesive stamp was matured in his father's mind as early as 1834, is utterly worthless, as it depends for any validity on a state of things which did not then exist. Prepayment of letter postage was in those days a practical impossibility, and no change in a direction to facilitate prepayment was at that time contemplated by any one.

Looking at the kind of person one has to deal with, I have refrained hitherto from expressing my own personal opinion on the question. Mr. Patrick Chalmers evidently belongs to that class of persons who—

“Destroy his fib or sophistry—in vain!
The creature’s at his dirty work again.”

You have certainly destroyed his fib, but I doubt whether Pope will not prove to be right after all. To any unprejudiced mind, the facts you have adduced are a complete answer. But when one sees the amount of nonsense that has been talked and written about this claim, one is driven to the conclusion that *mind* is just the one thing that is most wanted in the discussion, and that ignorance has it nearly its own way. Some noodles—great and distinguished philatelists no doubt in their own eyes—actually asserted that Sir Rowland Hill owed his success in extinguishing Mr. James Chalmers to having been a titled aristocrat, to whom the tuft-hunting English naturally bowed down.

When such utter ignorance is shown of the notorious facts, that title, honours, and everything that Sir Rowland Hill possessed of worldly goods was due to his own merits, and won by his own efforts, is it to be wondered at that others are to be found who presume to pronounce a verdict on a question in which they have never examined one iota of the documentary evidence? As Mr. Patrick Chalmers is so hard to please, let him accept your invitation to a morning entertainment at the courts of justice before a jury. Depend on it, however, his modicum of sense is sufficient to convince him that a quarter of an hour’s cross-examination of him and his three old men would suffice to demolish these preposterous claims, and prove that he is nothing more than a wind-bag.

I am, yours truly,

W. A. S. WESTOBY.

FOLKESTONE, May 7th, 1888.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

President.—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. D. BACON.

Assistant-Secretary.—D. GARTH.

DR. C. W. VINER. | C. N. BIGGS. | M. P. CASTLE.

A. W. CHAMBERS. | J. A. TILLEARD.

Copies of the Statutes may be had on application to the Secretary and Treasurer, 41, Seething Lane, London, E.C.; or the Assistant-Secretary, 23, Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE twelfth meeting of the season 1887-88 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 6th April, 1888, at 7.30 p.m., nineteen members being present, including the President and Vice-President, the former of whom occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. The correspondence of the fortnight included the presentation to the Society, by Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co., of the two Supplements to Major Evans’ Handbook, which the Secretary was desired to acknowledge with the thanks of the Society; also a letter from Mr. J. J. Casey, of New York, asking for a copy of the Society’s Catalogue of the Stamps of Oceania, and offering in exchange a file of Mr. S. Allan Taylor’s *Stamp Collector’s Record*. On the motion of the Vice-President,

the Secretary was instructed to accept Mr. Casey's offer, as the Society possessed no copy of the work in question. In connection with the receipt from Mr. Basset Hull, of Tasmania, of a copy of one of the local newspapers published in Hobart, containing a notice of the Society's recently-published Catalogue, the Vice-President suggested that a scrap-book might be obtained in which newspaper and other cuttings of Philatelic interest might be collected; a proposal which received universal approval, the President stating that he had a number of such cuttings which he would present to the Society. The Secretary was desired to provide a suitable book for the purpose. Mr. Gustavo A. Padro, proposed by Mr. Dalgety Henderson, and seconded by the Secretary, was duly elected a member of the Society. The President then read an important paper upon the early-issued stamps of New South Wales, embodying all the latest information which has come to hand respecting this interesting series of stamps. On the conclusion of the paper, the Vice-President offered some few remarks. He drew attention to several points that still required elucidation, and hoped that the President's valuable paper might be published in the *Record*. He then referred to the entire sheets of the Twopence, Sixpence, and Eightpence, Jervis-engraved stamps, that had lately been received from Sydney, and expressed an opinion that these sheets should certainly be autotyped, and copies sent to all subscribers to the Oceania Catalogue. He further intimated that he, with the President, would together provide the cost of two out of the three plates, provided the Society should decide to undertake the production of the third plate. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the President for his paper; which being seconded by Mr. Castle, was carried with acclamation. Mr. Castle then stated that he agreed with the Vice-President as to the desirability of having the Jervis sheets autotyped, and on behalf of the Society he acknowledged the generous offer as to the cost of production. He moved that the remaining third plate should be autotyped at the expense of the Society. The Secretary seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. No other business was taken.

The thirteenth meeting of the season 1887-88 was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 20th April, 1888, at 7.30 p.m., sixteen members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Castle took the chair, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. Mr. J. J. Casey, of New York, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the President, was duly elected a member of the Society. Specimens were produced of various stamps, which had been offered for sale in London to members of the Society, having a small perforation (18 to 20), which after examination appeared to the members present to be undoubtedly fraudulent; and it was resolved that such steps as lay in the Society's power should be taken to warn collectors against the purchase of irregularly-perforated stamps of uncertain authenticity. It was stated that stamps of Ceylon, New Zealand, New South Wales, and Western Australia had already been met with so irregularly perforated, and probably the stamps of other countries had been similarly treated. The revision of the Society's list of the stamps of British Columbia constituted the business of the evening, and was concluded.

The Editor regrets that want of space compels him to defer answering some communications. These shall receive attention next month.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. X.

JUNE, 1888.

No. 113.



PON the lists of the various issues of Queensland, Samoa, South Australia, and Tasmania, as given in the work of the London Philatelic Society, we have not much to remark. Those of Queensland present but little of any special interest. In those which were lithographed no great pains seem to have been taken in making the transfers, for errors and varieties abound in them, many of which the Society has done well to pass by without notice. In distinguishing between these lithographed stamps and those printed from the steel plates manufactured by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., the compilers of the list make use of the term, "printed in *taille-douce*." This reminds us how poor the English language is in conveying the idea of what is meant by printing from a plate engraved in intaglio. Whether copper-plate engraving, as invented in the 15th century, was of Italian or German origin appears to be an open question; but there can be no question that the greater part of the technical expressions are of Italian origin. Intaglio is used to express that species of engraving where the device is cut in, and being a general term, includes both where it is cut into a stone or on a plate. The French adopt a similar expression, converted into French by describing it as *en taille*, to which has been added *douce* when the engraving is cut into a soft substance, as a copper-plate, and we are not aware that *en taille-douce* is ever applied to engraving on steel. But whether the device be cut into a steel or a copper-plate, the mode of printing is the same. The plate is first daubed with a thick oleaginous ink, so that the lines are effectually filled. As this dirties the whole face of the plate, it is necessary to clean it, which is done by the workman wiping it with a piece of cloth, and then with the palms of his hands, a rather wasteful process, so far as the ink is concerned, as it is calculated that one hundred times more ink is removed than

remains in the indentations. Further, it is destructive to the plate, as the continual wiping wears it away rapidly when of a soft metal, like copper. After the plate has been thoroughly cleaned, a sheet of damped paper is applied to it, and it is then passed under a roller, covered with blanket stuff, whereby it is forced to yield an impression on the paper. We appear to have no other mode of expressing this kind of printing than to say that the impression is printed by the *copper-plate* process, which seems rather incongruous when the printing is from a steel plate. The expression made use of in the Society's work is therefore not quite accurate, for, literally translated, it signifies "printed in copper-plate;" but we do not know that we could suggest any better one, used loosely as it is merely to distinguish the printing from the steel plates from that by the lithographic process.

Turning now to the stamps of South Australia, some of the dates of the earlier issues are now given which did not appear in the list settled by the Society in 1880 (*Philatelic Record*, vol. II., p. 155); and it would have been satisfactory had we been told on what grounds the Society has acted in fixing some of these. We find the same remarks as to the 2d. and 4d. printed on V. and Crown paper as were made in 1880; namely, that these stamps were printed by *mistake* on this paper, and they are consequently classed as errors. We had an idea that these stamps were printed on Victoria paper in consequence of a temporary failure of the South Australian paper, and that therefore the printing was by intention, and not mistake. It is possible that we are wrong in our recollection of the reason given; but it is a matter that could be easily ascertained by inquiry. We are also by no means satisfied with the unique specimen of the one halfpenny, mauve, constituting Issue XVIII. Identical in type, paper, and colour with the stamp on the one halfpenny wrapper, nothing would be easier for a provider of philatelic curiosities than to have gratified amateurs with perforated specimens, especially as we know that unperforated copies were cut out of the wrappers and used in a similar way. When the Society says "it was engraved and type-printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.," and that probably the "dies used for the wrappers were set up, and a few sheets printed from them," is it to be inferred that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. clamped the dies together, and printed from them? This is not their mode of printing, and we should be very much surprised if such a plan was ever adopted.

In the first issue of the stamps of Tasmania we have once more an instance of a printing from plates engraved in the colony. Of the one penny there was only one plate, of the fourpence there were two, the impressions from which are readily distinguishable from each other. A good deal of difficulty exists as to which of these two plates was what may be termed the first one. In his first paper the Vice-President, who had succeeded in constructing a plate of all the various types, considered that the one which now appears second (autotype Plate P) was the one first engraved and printed from; but he afterwards changed his opinion, giving the priority to Plate O, and in this he appears to have been considerably influenced by his having obtained a reprint of Plate P, and from being informed by a correspondent that Plate O had been lost long ago. He very naturally, therefore, came to the conclusion that the reprint was taken from the plate which was alone known to exist, and in his views he was also supported by Mr. Basset Hull; but it now turns out, as was mentioned in the *Record* for January last, that Plate O has been since found. It has also been shown, past all doubt, that impressions from Plate P are found dated some time before any from Plate O. Mr. Basset Hull attempted to account for this by a theory that the impressions from Plate O were printed first, and then those from Plate P, which would naturally come at the top of the pile, and be issued first. This of course assumes that the order was not disturbed after the printing by any subsequent counting of the sheets, or other manipulation; and we leave our readers to determine how far probability is in favour of such a theory. We had several specimens sent over to us by Mr. Petterd, whose communication we published in the *Record* for June, 1887, and we certainly think that the Vice-President's first view was the right one, and more consistent with the various facts as they now exist. As the account for the engraving of the plate is in existence, it would be interesting to have a copy of it, and to know when it was paid. So far as it is given it only says that the account was dated in September, 1853; but the question is whether this date refers to *all* the items in the account. Only 11,000 sheets of the fourpence were struck off in 1853, not too many for one plate to bear, and which could be all printed by one man in thirty days without the necessity of being aided by the rum-bottle (*Philatelic Record*, vol. viii., p. 120), and it appears to us to be somewhat strange that two plates should have been engraved *before* the 30th September, 1853.

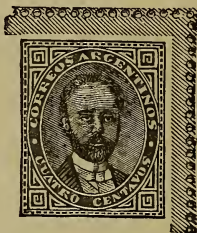
Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antigua.—Last year we mentioned, on the authority of the *Ill. Br. Journal*, that the 2½d. and 4d. had exchanged colours. To a certain extent this is true; but the tone of colour of the 4d. is not the same. The former 2½d. was a light red-brown; the present 4d. is brighter in tone, and is orange-brown.

Argentine Republic.—We annex engravings of the adhesive



stamp of 50 centavos, and also of that of 4 centavos on the letter-card described in our last. The portrait in the former is said by the *Timbre-Poste* to be that of General Bartolomew Mitre, President from 1862–8.



We have omitted to state that the 5 centavos of the new issue has been re-engraved, and the ground-work modified; the head also is less deeply shaded, and the collar is shown on both sides of the face, which was not the case with that issued in January last. The stamp on the envelope has been also similarly altered.

Adhesive. 5 centavos, red; *modified type.*

Envelope. 5 " " "

Austrian Levant.—We are informed that the stamps with the values in soldi have been superseded by a fresh issue in kreuzers since the 1st May last. The surcharges are all in black, and extend to the following values:

Adhesives. 10 paras on 3 kreuzer, green.

20 " " 5 " pink.

1 piastre " 10 " blue.

2 " " 20 " grey.

5 " " 50 " violet.

Post Cards. 20 paras " 5 " pink

20 × 20 " " 5 × 5 " "

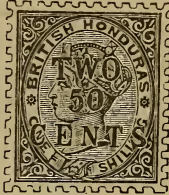
Letter Card. 1 piastre " 10 " blue.

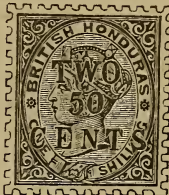
Brazil.—There is a small change in the new edition of the 100 reis, type 1885. The numerals, instead of being on an engine-turned ground, are now on an uncoloured ground. The impression, as before, is on white laid paper, and the perforation 13.




Adhesive. 100 reis, mauve.

British Honduras.—To supply the demand for stamps of 2 cents, the One Shilling, already surcharged in black with 50 cents (*Sup.* p. 34), has been further

surcharged with "two" in red. This additional surcharge is made with a hand-stamp, and is ordinarily applied over the "50." A correspondent informs us that this second surcharge was applied in black on one copy, no doubt *by mistake!* Some few copies also of the One Shilling were by mistake surcharged with "5 CENTS" in place of 50 CENTS. Our attention has been called to an error in our mention of the 3 cents on 3 pence, red-brown, which should have been described as on  C C paper.




A second edition of these surcharged stamps is now in course of issue, which has been done in England. This is distinguishable from the first, which was done in the colony, by the lettering and figures being much larger. At present we have only seen the 2 cents on the One Penny, carmine; the 3 c. on the 3 pence, red-brown; and the 10 c. on the 6 pence, violet, all on  C A paper, and perforated 14.


Adhesives.

2	cents on 1 shilling, slate-grey; surch. "50 cents," re-surch. in red.	
2	" " " " " " " "	<i>black (error).</i>
5	" " " " " " " "	" "5 cents" (error).
2	" on 1 penny, carmine; second type.	
3	" " 3 pence, red-brown	" "
10	" " 6 " violet	" "

Canada.—A correspondent has sent us a specimen of the 2 cents, green, which he calls a *new die*. We fail to see it; but what we do see is, that the stamp is printed from a lithographed transfer. The gum is yellow, in place of white, and the perforation the same as before.

Adhesive. 2 cents, green; *lithographed.*

Cape of Good Hope.—We have the 6 pence, purple, on paper watermarked with "Foul Anchor;" and the One Shilling, green, watermarked  C C, surcharged "Military Telegraphs" in ordinary type, the first word at the top and the second at the foot of the figure. These stamps were employed in one of the South African military expeditions under Colonel Methuen.

Adhesives. 6 pence, purple, wmk. "Foul Anchor;" sur. "Military Telegraphs."
1 shilling, green, wmk. " C C" " " "

Egypt.—By a decree, dated Alexandria, 21st March last, a copy of which appears in the *Timbre-Poste* for the present month, the adhesive of 5 millièmes and the post cards, single and reply, of similar value, chronicled in our number for March last, were only issued to the public on the 1st April last. From and after the 1st May the sale of the stamps and post cards of 20 paras by the post offices was to cease, though they were to continue available for postage purposes up to the 31st October next.

Formosa.—See page 108.

French Colonies.—*Cochin China.*—We omitted to state in our notice of this stamp last month, of which an engraving is now annexed, that the double surcharge is ordinarily supplemented by a pen-stroke, applied diagonally, showing that each half of the stamp is to be used for 15 centimes.



The *Timbre-Poste* states that the unpaid letter-stamp of 30 centimes has been reduced by a surcharge of "20 CENT." in black.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 20 c. on 30 c., black ; surch. in black.

Martinique.—By a decree, a copy of which appears in the *Timbre-Poste*, the 20 centimes, brick-red on green, has been transformed into three different values, by surcharging it MARTINIQUE, with the addition of .01 c., .05 c., 15 c. underneath. The decree orders 60,000 stamps of 20 c. to be surcharged with the two first, and 30,000 with 15 c. Of these, the first only has yet been seen.

Adhesive. .01 c. on 20 c., brick-red on green ; surch. in black.

Great Britain.—From Mr. Wears we receive the Halfpenny of the current issue surcharged "I. R. OFFICIAL."

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, vermilion-red, surcharged "I. R. OFFICIAL."

The latest issued sheets of the current Threepence have the panes enclosed with "Jubilee lines" of purple and green, the latter being outside.

A member of the London Philatelic Society has been so good as to communicate to us the *reason* of the introduction of these lines, first commenced last year, which will be interesting to record, as they will most likely become a permanent institution, and will probably be extended to other values. "The lines," he says, "were added in order to relieve the edges and corners of the electro-plates from the pressure which, in printing, appears to fall more severely on those parts, and which would consequently render the plates unfit for use long before the centre showed signs of wear. This addition is being gradually extended throughout the entire series."

"As regards those values which are printed in two colours, it is extremely probable that a line of colour will be introduced both vertically and horizontally between the rows of stamps, as in most cases—*e.g.*, the small pink tablet on the 2d., and the green foliage on the 1½d.—the pressure on one of the plates (the second) is distributed over very small surfaces at some distance from each other, and the wear is thereby increased. I presume the colour of this line will be that of that portion of the stamp which is of a different colour to the framing—pink in the 2d., green in the 1½d., &c.—as the edges of the individual stamps are sufficiently close to relieve each other from undue pressure, and would not require the protecting line except at the outside of the frames."

Greece.—We have the 10 lepta of the new design in yellow, and the 40 lepta in lilac.

Adhesives. 10 lepta, yellow.
40 „, lilac.

Haiti.—A correspondent writes us that he has found a second transfer of some of the values of the perforated stamps of the 1881 type, in which the inscription is altered to “D’HAÏTI” in place of “D’HAITI.” The numerals of value are also appreciably larger in the second transfer.


Hungary.—We have received six values of a new issue, the design being the same as that of the previous one, but the numerals are in black instead of being in the colour of the impression, and all the values above the 1 kreuzer are printed on paper with coloured vertical lines somewhat less than half a millimetre apart. The change is not for the better; the lined paper gives a muddled appearance to the stamp, and the execution of the design is very poor. The watermark on the paper seems not to be changed, but the perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$ on all sides. In addition to the values we have seen, we are informed that there are others of 50 kr., 1, and 3 florins.

Adhesives. 1 kreuzer, black on white.
8 „ orange-yellow on orange lines.
12 „ brown on green lines.
15 „ lake-red on blue lines.
24 „ puce on pink.
30 „ bronze-green on purple.
50 „ vermilion on orange.
1 florin, blue-grey on silver.
3 „ violet on gold.


These two latter have the numeral in *red*.

India.—The 12 annas, 1876, now comes to hand with the change of title which is gradually extending to all the values by the substitution of INDIA for EAST INDIA. It would seem also that the printing of stamps on coloured paper is gaining ground in favour, as this new issue is on red paper, like the Sixpence of Great Britain. The watermark is that of the Star of India, and the perforation 14.

Adhesive. 12 annas, purple-brown on red.

New South Wales.—Through the kindness of Dr. Houson we are enabled to give some particulars of the current One Shilling stamp, which are new to us. This stamp was engraved by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and the plates sent out with some sheets printed in *light green*, on  NSW paper. In the *Gazette* of February 28th, 1876, a notice appeared of the issue of the stamp, in *green*, followed by the proviso that “until the supply of the present One Shilling stamp becomes exhausted such stamp may be used in payment of postage.” The *Gazette* notice, changing the colour to black, was not issued till May 19th following, so that during two months and nineteen days the stamp existed in green. No copies

were printed in green in the colony, and as some of the old stock of One Shilling, rose, still remains in the Government Printing Office, it is not very likely that stamps of the new issue in green were circulated to any extent. The recent discovery in the General Post Office of *two* sheets of this printing would rather lead to the belief that some may have been used, as it seems improbable that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. should have sent out two sheets only. We should be glad to know if any of our readers have ever met with a used copy. As there can be no doubt of the stamp having had a short existence, we consider we are fully justified in recording it. We are not told whether the sheets recently discovered are perforated; but we should infer from our correspondent's letter that they were not.

1 shilling, *green*, type 1876, wmk.  NSW.

A correspondent sends us the following description (extracted from *The Sydney Morning Herald*) of the 20 Shilling stamp, being the first of the Centennial issue that has been prepared: "Specimen copy, printed in light blue, represents Governors of New South Wales in 1788 and 1888; namely, Captain Phillip and Lord Carrington. They appear as if on two coins, one behind the other; the one in front bears the portrait of Lord Carrington, clearly and strongly defined; at the edge of the coin are the words "twenty shillings," and the figures 1888. The other coin, bearing the portrait of Captain Phillip, is smaller, as if at a distance, and is surrounded by clouds, to convey the idea of a space of time, and bears the figures of 1788. Floating between the coins is a scroll bearing the words "One Hundred Years," the spaces surrounding the coins being filled with Australian ferns and Christmas bells (*Blandfordia Nobilis*), the latter being appropriately suggestive of ringing in the glad centennial time. The die is engraved on steel at the Government Printing Office, from which fifty lead moulds are made, from which the electro-plate is made." It was expected at the date of our letter (14th April last) that the stamp would be ready for issue in about three weeks. This stamp is about the same size as that of the five shillings, and will be printed on the paper watermarked "Five Shillings." Proofs before hardening the die have been struck in carmine, light brown, and black. Dr. Houison informs us that the colour chosen for the impression is ultramarine blue.

Peru.—A correspondent in Lima sends us the post card of 5 centavos, surcharged for 2 centavos, in the darkest indigo, which is really blue-black, and which he says has just appeared (6th May last).

Post Card.

2 centavos on 5 cent., surch. in blue-black (*Phil. Rec.*, vol. vi. p. 55).

Philippines.—We have received a stamp of 30 milesimas, of the 1880 type, on plain white paper, perforated 14.

Adhesive. 30 milesimas, pale bistre.

Saint Christopher.—We have received the 2½d. blue, surcharged in black with ONE PENNY in two lines of Roman capitals of 3 millimetres, and with the original value barred with a black line. We are indebted to Mr. Mackenzie for a specimen of the same stamp, in which the surcharge of the new value is upside down. A second specimen, of which we are told very few were printed, gives us a similar surcharge in letters of 2 mm. only, the original value not being barred.

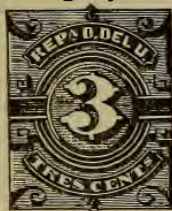
Adhesives. 1 penny on 2½d., French blue; surcharge in letters of 3 mm.
 1 " " " " reversed.
 1 " " " " letters of 2 mm.

Shanghai.—The 80 cash having made its appearance with a topsy-turvy surcharge of 20 cash, it is only natural that the 40 cash should be equally favoured.

Adhesive. 20 cash on 40 cash, brown; surcharge reversed.

Tunis.—Mr. Campbell informs us that the French Government has handed over the Post Office to the Tunisian Government, which is to issue its own stamps. This interesting event is expected to take place about the 13th of next month.

Uruguay.—We annex an engraving of the stamp on the letter-card described in our number for last month.



Venezuela.—We are by no means "surprised to find" that the Government are discontented with their home manufacture, as the lithographed series was perfectly wretched. The following decree, dated Caracas, 7th April last, is taken from the *Timbre-Poste* :

"The President of the Republic, having fully considered the insurmountable difficulties presented to the manufacture of stamps in the country, has, on the vote of the Federal Council, resolved to charge the American Bank Note Company of New York with the printing of these stamps. He consequently authorizes the *Chargé d' Affaires* at Washington to renew with the said Company the contract entered into for the same purpose on the 30th September, 1881, by the Citizen Gamacho, who then exercised this diplomatic function, and by the same deed gave the following order :

Escuelar Stamps.	Postage Stamps.
6,000,000 of 5 centimos.	250,000 of 5 centimos.
500,000 of 10 "	100,000 of 10 "
1,000,000 of 25 "	250,000 of 25 "
300,000 of 50 "	100,000 of 50 "
300,000 of 1 Bolivar.	50,000 of 1 Bolivar.
100,000 of 3 "	
50,000 of 10 "	
50,000 of 20 "	

A SHORT HISTORY OF POSTAL AFFAIRS IN NEW SOUTH WALES FROM 1810 TO 1856.

By W. B. THORNHILL.

(A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON, MAY 18TH, 1888.)

HAVING been asked at the last meeting of the Society to write a paper embodying the most interesting facts mentioned in a lengthy report drawn up by Major Christie in 1856, which I beg to lay before you, entitled "The First Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, on the New South Wales Post-office," I have had great pleasure in writing the following. The report contains such a mass of detail as to the early working and gradual extension of the Post-office in the colony, that I can only touch on the more important points, and as it is proposed to print this report at length in the Appendix to our Catalogue of the Stamps, &c., of Oceania, a general summary of the history of the New South Wales Post-office will in the meantime be sufficient. I may mention that I am indebted for the report itself to Mr. Phillips, of Birmingham, and with his sanction I have great pleasure in handing it over to the Society's Librarian.

Major Christie, in his letter introducing his report, mentions that it is not as full and complete as he wished, as he had found very great difficulty in getting information, for the records of the earlier days (before 1856) of the colony were imperfect. If he, with every facility for getting information, found it so difficult, the Society may congratulate itself on having obtained as much as it has. Prior to 1810 there was no regular Post-office, nor were there any means of conveying letters in the colony, the bulk of which, being official, were forwarded by constables, the settlers sometimes availing themselves of that mode of conveying their letters. In 1810 General Macquarie, the governor, established a Post-office in Sydney, in which all letters and parcels were ordered to be deposited before distribution. Mr. Isaac Nichols was appointed Postmaster, and authorized to establish an office at his house, in High Street (now George Street). The governor's order, which appeared in the newspapers of that period, dated 23rd June, 1810, is as follows :

"HEAD QUARTERS, GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

"23rd June, 1810.

"GOVERNMENT ORDER.

"In order to the convenience and general accommodation of the inhabitants of the colony, His Excellency the Governor has deemed it expedient to establish a regular Post-office in the town of Sydney, at which all parcels or letters, either colonial or foreign, are to be deposited previous to their distribution. His Excellency has accordingly been pleased to appoint Mr. Isaac Nichols to be Postmaster, Mr. Nichols having entered into security of five hundred pounds for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him.

"The following regulations are therefore to be strictly observed ; viz. :

"First. On the arrival of any ship or vessel in the harbour Mr. Nichols (or a person properly authorized by him) is to repair on board, and to require that all letters and parcels directed for the colony (public Government despatches excepted) shall be delivered to him, for which he is to give a receipt to the master, mate, or supercargo.

"Secondly. An office for the reception of all letters and parcels shall be established from the 25th instant at the house of Mr. Nichols, in High Street, and in consideration of the expense and trouble attendant on this duty the following sums shall be charged by him on their delivery; viz.: For every letter, English or foreign, eightpence; for every parcel not exceeding 20 lbs. weight, one shilling and sixpence; for all parcels exceeding 20 lbs. weight, three shillings; and for every colonial letter from any part of the territory, fourpence.

"Soldiers' letters, and those addressed to their wives (agreeably to the established regulations), to be charged only one penny.

"Thirdly. A list to be published in the *Gazette* of the names of the persons to whom letters and parcels are directed.

"By command of His Excellency,

"(Signed) J. T. CAMPBELL, *Secretary*."

So far the Post-office was only used for distributing letters and parcels arriving in Sydney, the conveyance to or from the interior depending, as before, on the constables.

In 1819 Mr. Nichols died, and was succeeded by Mr. George Panton, who was gazetted as Postmaster on November 12th in the same year. Although the colony was fast increasing in population, and numbered nearly 30,000 in 1821, no improvements in the postal communication appear to have been attempted until 1825, when Sir Thomas Brisbane passed an Act "To Regulate the Postage of Letters in New South Wales." This Act, after referring to one passed by the Imperial Parliament in the reign of Queen Anne, authorizing the establishment of a General Post-office for all Her Majesty's dominions, goes on to state that as this plan had never been carried into effect by the Postmaster-General of Great Britain in New South Wales, it was expedient to provide for the temporary postage and conveyance of letters until such a Post should be established. By that Act letters were to be charged as nearly as possible the same as in England. Very soon after the passing of this Act Sir Thomas Brisbane retired, and was succeeded *pro tem.* by the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Stewart, Commander of the Forces. Under his governorship tenders for conveyance of mails were first called for, but were not responded to. At this period the lowest inland postal rate was 3d., and the highest 12d., the postage varying according to the weight which was fixed for a single letter at $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. All letters were ordered to be prepaid, and franking was only allowed by the public officials. Convicts' letters passed free, and masters of vessels, "as an encouragement" to deliver letters immediately on arrival, were to be entitled to receive 1d. per letter and 2d. per parcel delivered. The Postmaster was to be paid 10 per cent. on the amount collected for postage. It was not till 1827, after the arrival of Sir Ralph Darling as Governor, that any tenders were received for conveyance of mails.

In 1828 all the official arrangements for carrying into effect the orders of Colonel Stewart were completed. Postmasters were appointed in eight towns; and in that year the allowances to the eight Postmasters amounted to a total of £34 7s. 9d., as against £5000 in the year 1855. The revenue of the Post-office in 1828 was only £598 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

In 1829 Mr. Panton died (our President in his last paper on New South Wales gives 1821 as the date), and was succeeded by Mr. James Raymond.

In 1831 a twopenny post was established in Sydney, with two deliveries daily, and unpaid "Receipt Boxes" were placed in different parts of the town, and emptied twice a day.

In 1832 the mails, hitherto conveyed to Newcastle by sailing vessels, were conveyed by steamers twice a week.

In 1834 the service of police for conveyance of mails was dispensed with, contracts being taken for inland mails.

In 1835 Sir Richard Bourke, then Governor, repealed Sir Thomas Brisbane's Postal Act of 1825, and brought in a new one, by which the weight of a single letter was increased from $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to *any weight* under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Newspapers were allowed to pass free if posted within seven days of publication. The tendency of this new Act was to reduce the rates of postage on inland and ship letters. It was also the first Act passed to compel masters of vessels to deliver up, under a penalty, all mail matters immediately on arrival, and to take charge of mails on departure from the colony; and they were paid 1d. on each letter received or despatched, with the exception of Government despatches. This Act was to become null and void in the event of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General erecting or settling a Post in the colony.

In 1836 the Post-office did not pay its way, which it had done each year, with the exception of the first. The revenue had not decreased, but the expenditure had increased.

In 1837 a Post-office was established in Melbourne, communication being by sea; but in 1838 an overland communication with that place was established. Stamped covers were introduced in this year, and sold at 1s. 3d. a dozen, and a letter enclosed in one passed free in Sydney.

In this year (1838) an Act was passed by Sir George Gipps amending in some particulars that of Sir Richard Bourke, the alteration mainly consisting of an increase of rates on ship letters or parcels. The revenue had now increased from £598 2s. 4½d. in 1828 to £8390 16s. 11d., while the expenditure, which was only £890 5s. 8½d., in the former case had reached £10,357 1s. 6d. The number of Post-offices had increased to forty, and the number of miles travelled by the mails in the year, exclusive of water carriage, was 253,830, against 40,560 in 1828. The number of chargeable letters and newspapers despatched to and received from Great Britain and foreign parts was in 1838, 221,479, against 14,807 in 1829, no record having been kept in 1828. During the year 1838, 168,551 inland letters and 297,245 inland newspapers passed through the department, against 15,593 letters and 34,832 newspapers in 1829. The increase in franked letters was also great, being 84,775, against 38,659 in 1829. The first record of town letters appears in this year, during which 14,967 letters were delivered. The staff of the Sydney establishment now consisted of fifteen persons.

In 1841 New Zealand became a separate colony, and the Post-office at Kororarika ceased to be connected with Sydney.

In 1844 two Commissioners were sent out by the authorities in London to enquire into the postal establishment in the colony, with a view to placing it under the control of the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom; but their visit brought no result. The report made by the Commissioners Major Christie could not obtain, but all the papers relating thereto are lodged in the Colonial Office, Downing Street.

An overland mail to Adelaide was established in 1847 (750 miles). It was sent *via* Melbourne to Mount Gambier Post-office, on the colony boundary, where it was received by mounted troopers of the South Australian Government, the postage rate being 1s. 6d. per letter. The Postal Department, which had produced a net revenue since 1844, again became non-paying.

In 1849, Sir C. A. Fitz Roy being Governor, an Act was passed repealing all former ones. It was during this year that postage stamps were authorized to be struck off. The privilege of franking was abolished, and petitions to the Queen, Governor-General, and the Executive and Legislative Councils, alone were allowed to pass free.

In 1851 the discovery of gold in the colony much increased the business of the Post-office. Port Phillip was separated from New South Wales, and received the name of Victoria, and as a necessary consequence the Melbourne and all other Post-offices in that district ceased to be under the control of the New South Wales Post-office in Sydney. A board was appointed in this year (1851) to enquire into the state and general management of the Post-office, who recommended a complete reorganization, and that the then Postmaster-General (Mr. Raymond) be allowed to retire on a pension of such amount as his long services might entitle him to. Mr. Raymond, however, died before the recommendations were officially carried out, and Mr. F. L. S. Merewether was appointed to succeed him. (This supplies the information

which our President had not obtained when he wrote his last paper.) Another Act was passed repealing all former ones, and Postmasters were authorized to refuse all letters or packets over 16 ounces, or packets suspected of containing anything likely to injure the mails. All printed documents, patterns, &c., unclaimed for three months were to be destroyed, and all letters after twelve months.

On May 1st, 1852, *compulsory* prepayment of postage *by stamps* was established, which seems to have been much appreciated by the colonists, as no inconvenience ensued on the introduction of this new system. In this year Mr. Merewether was appointed Auditor-General of the Colony, and Major W. H. Christie was appointed Postmaster-General. The charge on gold sent by post was made double that on letters. It was on the 3rd August, 1852, that the *Chusan* brought the first mails ever received in Australia by steam in connection with the overland route. Another Act was passed in 1854 amending the preceding one.

The Colonial Government had been in communication with England as early as 1852 to establish a uniform rate of postage on letters between the colony and England, but it was only in 1854 that arrangements were finally made to carry the measure into effect. By this arrangement letters between the colony and the United Kingdom passed for 6d. the $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, prepayment being optional. The British Government bore the expense of conveyance of the mails, and received five-sixths of the postage chargeable, the colony receiving the balance. The Sydney Post-office staff now numbered fifty-six. At the end of the year 1855 there were 155 Post-offices in the colony. The facilities for communication were also much increased, as shown by the fact that in 1854 the number of miles travelled by the mails was 967,669, whereas in 1855 it was 1,023,255. Railway communication was first used on the inland mail service in this year. In 1854 the number of inland mails despatched and received at the General Post-office was 5772 fewer than in 1855, owing to communication by railway being opened. The total number of letters delivered in the colony, as far as could be estimated, in 1855 was 2,556,868, being about ten to each person, which showed an increase over 1854 of 409,585 letters, the population being about 260,000. As compared with 1844 the letters delivered in 1855 showed an increase of 1,991,740. Major Christie estimates the loss in 1855 to the revenue of the Post-office, by the free postage of newspapers, to be £5000.

This brings us to the date of Major Christie's report, and concludes the historical portion of it, which I trust may be of some interest to you. He makes a few remarks about the stamps in use at the end of 1855 and beginning of 1856, but as I wish to make a few additions and corrections to our Catalogue of the New South Wales Stamps, I think it will be better to mention those alluded to by him, according to their date in the following list.

2d. Sydney View. Plate I., *retouched*.—I have No. 1 in the plate, showing two compartment lines at top, different to both specimens of No. 1 as autotyped.

I found in our Vice-President's collection a *2d. Sydney*, Plate II., on the fine ribbed paper of the first penny.

3d. Sydney.—Nos. 5 and 24 are wrongly placed as autotyped; those two numbers change places, as proved by a vertical pair, 5-10, in my collection. I have got this stamp also on the fine ribbed paper of the first penny.

2d. Diademed Head, imperf., 1856, wmk. single-lined 2.—This stamp, as also the 1d., wmk. N.S.W. and Crown, ought to be classed as reprints, and not catalogued as an issued stamp. The 1d. mentioned is not catalogued. The 2d. also exists on thick white unwatermarked paper in the Vice-President's collection.

5d., 1854-6.—Major Christie mentions that new plates were introduced during the year 1856. One of them, the 5d., was intended for use in country districts (this is catalogued 1855), as representing the united inland and ship postage charge. He also remarks, incidentally, that the manufacture and issue of postage stamps to the Post-office were under the

control of a different department, superintended by the Inspector of Stamps. During 1855, he goes on to say, the sale of stamps in Sydney, and issued to country postmasters, amounted to £26,476 17s. 11d., and 69,210 registered letters passed through the General Post-office in that year.

3d., 1872-82.—Add: perf. 12½-10.

2d., 1871-82.—Add: perf. 12½ by 10, 11 by 11½, 12 by 11.

9d. of 1871.—Add: perf. 10.

4d., 1878-82.—Add: perf. 12½, 12 by 11, 10 by 12½.

1s., 1882.—Add: perf. 10 by 12½, 12-11.

REGISTRATION STAMP.—Major Christie states that this was first used in 1856. He may, by the wording, possibly mean 1855; but it is catalogued as 1853. He remarks that this stamp was excessively useful: as it was the only stamp of two colours, it caught the eye readily; and not being available for any other purpose, made registered letters easily discoverable.

This plate, he further states, was manufactured in the colony, and that all the other plates then in use were engraved in England, though the original approved design of the more expensive stamps was furnished by a clerk in the Post-office Department. I will endeavour to get a sight of whatever reports and documents relative to the New South Wales Post-office may exist in the Colonial-office; and if I succeed, I hope at some future meeting I may have something more directly connected with the engraving and printing of the stamps to put before you.

A FEW NOTES UPON THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S LATEST WORK.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.

(Continued from page 42.)

New Zealand.—The date usually given for the first issue of this Colony is 1855; M. Moens even goes further, and says, "13 Juillet, 1855," as if he had some official document to go by. It would therefore be desirable that some authority or reason should be assigned for putting it so much earlier as 1852. The fact that the 2d. on *white* paper was in use as early as August, 1855, may indicate simply that the white and the blue papers were in use together for a time.

Issue VIII.—Is the ½d. stamp found upon paper entirely unwatermarked, as I think the list of varieties would lead one to suppose? I have always understood that the specimens showing no wmk. were from the sheets wmkd. N.Z., it being stated that the wmk. was repeated 110 times only on the sheet containing 240 stamps. I do not vouch for the correctness of this description; but I have had pairs of these stamps, one wmkd. N.Z., the other unwmkd. One would rather gather, from the list on p. 80, that the N.Z. and the Star wmk. were connected, and that the unwmkd. paper was distinct from either. No special dates are assigned to any of these varieties; the Star wmk. was, I believe, first chronicled in *The Philatetical Journal*, March, 1875.

Some Registration Envelopes for New Zealand were described in the *Record* for September, 1884. Their existence has never been denied, as far as I know of; indeed, I think nothing more has been heard of them.

Queensland.—The date 1863 has usually been assigned to the issue on unwmkd. paper. It is thus described in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*

as early as September, 1865. I can find no contemporary record of this change, except in *Le Timbre Poste* for May, 1864, where the 3d. and 1s. are chronicled without wmk.

Issue IV.—These three values are described in *Le Timbre Poste*, January, 1866, as having been met with in the previous November. Pemberton gave the date 1864 for this issue; and I see that the Society gives 1865 as the date of the *Registered* stamp with the same perforation.

Issue IX.—The "6d., green, yellow-green," of this issue cannot, I fancy, be distinguished from the same stamps of Issue VII., perf. 13.

To Issue X. are assigned the dates "1875-81-83," but the list does not show in which years the various values appeared. All of them, I think, were described in the magazines as early as 1881.

Issue XIV.—Some of the values of this type (the 2d. and 6d.?) appeared in 1882. Are they not also perf. 13 or 12½, as well as 12?

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.—I think it is probably an error to assign any value to these. The similar envelopes issued in Turk's Islands have no value, and the fee for registration has to be paid in postage stamps.

It is a matter of small importance, especially when such full illustrations are given, but inconsistencies in the type employed are apt to catch the eye. In Issue XII. the surcharge is described as being "HALFPENNY;" on the other hand, the *Registration Stamp* is stated to be inscribed "*Registered.*" If different type is to be employed in these two cases, the former should have been "Halfpenny," and the latter "REGISTERED."

South Australia.—I think the stamps of this Colony are very difficult to arrange, owing to the irregular way in which some of the varieties succeeded one another, in issue at all events, if not in manufacture.

Issue II.—The date of the 2d. is given as "1862"—perhaps by a misprint, as "1860" is assigned to one variety of it. Of the 6d., rouletted, I have specimens postmarked "Dec. 1859," and others with various dates in 1860.

Issue VI.—Should not the error 9d., orange, rouletted all round, be rather considered a variety of Issue III.? Again, in Issue VII., is not the 2d. (type 2), wmk. Star, a parallel variety to the 10d., wmk. Crown and S A, and should it not be placed under Issue V.?

In this Issue V., the 2d. (type 2), rouletted 9 and perf. 11½, are included; the similar varieties of the 10d. with *black* surcharge are placed, one in Issue VII., and the other in Issue VIII., though it seems probable that both were issued in 1869. These 10d. stamps are examples of the irregularity I mentioned above. We must suppose that supplies of this value, with surcharge in *black*, were manufactured before rouletting was abandoned, but, perhaps, not brought into use until those with the *blue* surcharge were exhausted, though stocks of the latter were on hand also when machine-perforation was adopted. I am inclined to think that both varieties of the 10d. (surcharged in *black* and in *blue*), perf. 11½, might advantageously have been placed in Issue VII.

Issue VIII. shows some small inconsistencies. The 2d. (type 2), perf. 10 and rouletted, surely bears the same relation to the same stamp perf. 10 all round, as the 1d., 4d., 6d., 10d., and 1s., perf. 11½ and rouletted, do to those stamps perf. 11½ only, and should be treated in the same way. It seems unnecessary to state that "The Ten Pence was surcharged in black instead of blue," as the 10d. in Issue VII. is also surcharged in *black*. Finally, I presume, the date "August, 1870," should not be assigned both to the 3d. with *carmine* surcharge, and to that with *black* surcharge. If both appeared at the same time, it should be so stated. It is curious that the 3d. with *black* surcharge should exist with the earlier perforation, 11½, while that with the *red* surcharge is only known with the later perforation, 10.

Issue X.—Should not these stamps be classed as varieties, or errors, of Issues VIII. and IX.?

In Issue XI. again the earlier perforation appears. Were these stamps prepared before those perf. 10 and compound?

Issue XVII.—Is not the wmk. on these stamps sideways, part on one stamp and part on the next, as in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps of Victoria of similar shape? It seems so probable that Issue XIX. consists simply of a *proof* of this stamp in *green*, that they might almost have been placed together.

Issue XVIII.—I speak with all due humility about this stamp, because I have not seen the perforated specimen alluded to; but there are some points about it which do not inspire me with confidence. If a provisional, and printed as suggested in the remarks, it would be of local manufacture, and should not be described as "Engraved and type-printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co." Are not all the stamps, wrappers, and post cards printed locally, and probably at the same place and by the same printers? It used to be supposed that they were printed at Melbourne, and that this accounted for the errors wmkd. V and Crown. To account for this $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp we have to suppose that the wrappers are printed at a place so much more accessible than that at which the stamps are printed, that an emergency could be met by making up plates from the dies used for those wrappers, and that no better paper was available than that of the wrappers. But are these dies capable of being so used at all? Are they not fixed in the plates containing the Arms and inscriptions? The latter are not, I think, type-set; the whole probably forms a block or small plate. I saw imperf. specimens, in 1883, used in the same manner as this perforated one. (See *Philatelic Record*, July, 1883.) These were plainly cut from wrappers, and it seems at least likely that the specimen chronicled by the Society is due to the same origin. The perforation, as described, is different to that of any other South Australia stamp, being presumably 12 all round. This, however, proves nothing; for if the stamp was not printed at the same place as the other stamps of the Colony (and there could be no object in printing it at that place, especially on unwmkd. paper), it would not be perforated by the same machine. But I should rather suppose the perforation of the specimen in question to be due to private enterprise.

Tasmania.—*Issue I.*—It would perhaps have been more strictly correct to have stated in the "*Remarks*," on p. 101, that there are twenty-four varieties of the 1d., and forty-eight of the 4d., instead of twenty-four varieties of each value; as it is stated immediately afterwards that there are two plates of the 4d.

The battle of the plates has been thoroughly fought out, and the conclusions arrived at are confirmed by the recent discovery of the other plate (? first or second), of which I would suggest that an illustration should be published, to be embodied in the book. It would be well, perhaps, in future to term these plates "A" and "B," as it appears that both were engraved, and probably printed from, before the stamps were issued, and it is only too likely that the stamps last printed (presumably from the plate last engraved) were the first to be issued for use.

Issue V.—The date 1860 is assigned to this at p. 109; in the list of reprints on p. 111 these two stamps are shown as "Type of 1858," which is the date hitherto more usually given for these values. I can confirm the existence of the 1s., rouletted 8, having been shown a fine specimen of it some months ago.

Issue IX.—The wmk. of this stamp is not the same as that of the 4d. of 1870, but is that of Issue VIII. I think it would be well also to state that this wmk., though placed diagonally, is not in *italics*, but in upright block capitals. To the *varieties* of Issue VIII. I can add: 3d., maroon; imperf. horizontally.

(To be continued).

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Notes and Queries.

FIJI.—We are obliged to a correspondent for sending us such a charming specimen of amateur talent executed for a philanthropic object. The designs of some of the borders are highly interesting as showing the varieties of vegetation in the islands. The sixpenny stamp for the Post of the Cake Fair is very splendid, and the fineness of the lines evidences the very close grain of the native wood on which the design is engraved. It would seem as if it would prove an admirable substitute for boxwood.

BARBADOS BOGUS.—Messrs. Butler have been so good as to send us some specimens of these stamps, mentioned in our last, over stamped with "Revenue" diagonally, and some perforated diagonally, each half of these latter being further over stamped with *Halfpenny*. All are postmarked—some with date-stamps, others with the peculiar oval obliterating mark frequently found on the Barbados stamps. The diagonal perforation gauges 14, though the holes are not exactly of the same size as those made by the machines used by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.; and a very high authority to whom we submitted them says that this perforation has been done from the back. Some of the date-stamps are *very* good imitations; others are not, and do not correspond with the genuine ones which we used for comparison. There is not the slightest doubt in our own mind, and in that of the great authority to whom they were shown, that they are purely and simply "bogus."

R. F. K., EDINBURGH.—We were not aware that there had ever been a second die of the 30 centimes of 1876, and should have great doubts on the subject without ocular evidence.

NOWANUGGUR.—We are obliged to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for the sight of their correspondent's letter stating that the true writing of the denomination on the stamps is *dockdo*, and not *docra*, and that the coins are so called. We fully admit the high position of their correspondent, and that he ought to know perfectly how to write the word in English; but we have seen it written in the latter way by the postmaster of Jamnagar; and as all our contemporaries use this form, we have no choice but to keep to it. However, the difference appears to us to be of no great importance. It is not the only foreign coin we have a difficulty in rendering into English.

[*Want of space prevented the above from appearing in our number for last month. Since then we have some further communications to notice.*]

TUSCANY TRICKS.—We are obliged to Mr. Emerson for forwarding us specimens of forgeries of the rarities in the 1851 (Lion) and the 1860 (Savoy Cross) issues. They are all on watermarked paper, and

probably are of the same origin as those which were current about twenty years since, but having now no copy of these latter, we have been unable to compare them. We think it unwise to point out in what respects the type differs from the true one, but if they are sent to any of our readers we would ask them to examine them by the side of a genuine copy of any of the values, and they will detect the differences at once. We have certainly been introduced to a 2 soldi of a colour we never saw before. The following is the list :

- 1851 and 1852. 1 quattrino, black on bluish.
 1 soldo, light yellow on bluish.
 1 „ bright yellow on white.
 2 soldi, brick, brick-red, carmine on bluish.
 9 crazie, grey-violet on white ; no watermark.
 9 „ „ line watermark.
 60 crazie, brick, brick-red on bluish.
 1860. 80 centesimi, brown-ochre ; watermark crossing lines.
 3 lire, yellow ; watermark crossing lines.

ITALIAN IMPOSTORS.—*Der Philatelist* calls attention to a new artifice of the holders of the stock of Official stamps—2 centesimi to 10 lire—by which it is hoped to assist the market for this depreciated stock. These stamps have now been surcharged in green with SERVIZIO POSTALE PER I REGGIMENTI DI CAMPAGNA IN ABESSINIA—GRATIS.

MEXICAN MAKE-BELIEVE.—The same journal also reports having seen the 2 reales, 1861, *rouletted* and attached to a letter. Upon this the *Timbre-Poste* remarks very justly that it would not be very difficult to obtain this or a good many other things from Mexico. If collectors admit such things there will be no lack of supplies, even to the extent of complete assortments of such rarities.

GUADALAJARA GULL.—None of these stamps have hitherto been chronicled or even known to exist surcharged with the name of a town. An *extremely rare* specimen has been sent to the *Timbre-Poste*, showing that such stamps exist, as the specimen was on a letter surcharged with c. GUZMAN. The surcharge had, however, been applied on the stamp already affixed to the letter, as was shown by the *relief* of a portion of the lettering on the reverse.

A SWEDISH STORY.—The following story is published by some of our contemporaries :

500,000 FRANCS OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—M. Swertup, President of the Council of Ministers of Norway, is not at the present moment in the odour of sanctity among his fellow-citizens. He has offended them all by an act which is regarded with the more severity, as in Norway honesty is, so to say, a national virtue. Let us recount the matter as it is stated in the Scandinavian journals.

“For some long time past the Norwegian Government has had postage stamps of 2 skillings—to the value of half a million of francs—of a design which was not adopted. These stamps, on account of their relative rarity, were eagerly sought after by collectors, and were sold on the European market at the current price of a franc each.

"This gave the idea to M. Swertup of enabling his *chef de cabinet*, who is at the same time his friend, to make a handsome operation. He therefore declared that it was in the interest of the Government to debarass itself of these stamps, which were of no use, and that it should avail itself of his obliging offer of his *chef de cabinet* to purchase them at their facial value of 500,000 francs. From words he soon passed on to acts. Two days after, the stamps were sold, but on terms which have raised a storm of indignation. In fact, the purchaser has fifteen years to discharge the amount; at the expiration of which time, if by chance he has a fancy to do so, he may give up any part of what he has purchased, and the Government will be obliged to take it back.

"It is clear from this of how little advantage this contract is for the state, and how much it is for that of the friend of M. Swertup. He will begin by dribbling out the stamps, profiting by the premium they have acquired by their rarity; and when, on account of the great number which have been disposed of, the price falls, he will give back to the Government those which have ceased to please. The combination is certainly an ingenious one, but it is not appreciated by the Norwegians, and M. Swertup has at one stroke lost a great part of his popularity."

T. M. R., JERSEY.—We have nothing to do with stamp dealing, and are not acquainted with the present values of stamps in the market. Our publishers would doubtless be able to give the desired information if the stamps were sent to them.

G. LOCKYER.—With regard to the Western Australian stamps on crown CA, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, we are aware that stamps on Crown CA paper had been chronicled by us in 1883, but neither we or the *Timbre-Poste* had given the perforation, and the Society's work gives only that of 14. Thanks for your further communications, and for calling attention to the perforations in our next notice.

DUTCH COLONIES.—The stamps for Curaçao and Surinam are printed and perforated, as we have always understood, in the mother country, in which we find all sorts of perforation varying between 12 and 14. We were not aware that there was any combination of 11×12 . It only shows that there is room for studying even such stamps as these.

Formosa.—What this Chinese Botany Bay wants with special stamps we are unable to say, and we are equally ignorant whether they are for postage purposes; but we have just received some stamps, $30 \times 31\frac{1}{2}$ mm., with a dragon in the upper part, and a horse running to the left in the lower, all on a horizontally-lined ground, enclosed in a frame, in the upper part of which is FORMOSA, and in the lower CHINA, with inscriptions in Chinese on the sides. In each angle is "20." They are typographed in sheets of 25 (5 rows of 5), and we have them both in red and green. They are manufactured by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, & Co., whose names appear at the foot of the sheets. They are typographed on thin plain white paper, are gummed, and perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$ by a guillotine machine. Probably by next month we may be able to learn more of their history, as also whether they are essays or stamps, and whether for postal or revenue purposes.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. X.

JULY, 1888.

No. 114.



WE continue our observations on the work of the London Philatelic Society by a few remarks on the Stamps of Victoria, as enumerated in the various issues, and we confess that we should have been glad if the labours of the Society had resulted in clearing up more of the difficulties which arise in these very complicated stamps. The Society appears, however, to have done the most it could with the materials before it; but we hope not to appear hypercritical when we say that a little more careful supervision of the work would have been advisable. In the description of the first issue, the Twopence is said to "exist in three states, indicating as many transfers;" and then it concludes by saying that "the varieties are not found on the same sheet, but are printed from distinct *plates*." We believe that the experience of all collectors is that specimens of these stamps with coarse ground and coarse border are of about the same degree of rarity with those with coarse ground and fine border, but that those with fine ground and fine border are much more rare. The natural inference is, therefore, that if these are distinct issues, as we believe, fewer sheets of the third of these varieties must have been issued, and that probably they constituted the last edition.

That some of the rouletting was official there can be but little doubt; and, so far as we are able to form an opinion, we think that this official rouletting was the coarse one, and dates from the beginning of 1861, and existed for a short time only before the machine perforation of 12. The most difficult point to account for is the curious perforations of the 6d. (Type 1854), orange-yellow, which must be deemed unofficial; but why the distinction should have been especially conferred on this stamp is a mystery, and is likely to remain so.

We are glad that the Society has been able to throw a little

more light on the native production of the 2d., Queen on the throne. This has always been a stamp that has excited considerable curiosity amongst collectors; and M. Herpin made it, with the other stamps of Victoria, the subject of one of his earliest monographs. He considered that some of the copies were primarily engraved on wood, and the others lithographed. Dr. Legrand took up the subject in the same year, and, after submitting his specimens to an engraver, came to the conclusion that the primary engraving was on metal, though some years after, in 1881, he seems to have forgotten or ignored his former opinion by saying that it was *engraved on stone!* Dr. Legrand further attempted to construct a sheet of the different types in the order of the angle-lettering, and in this he was almost successful. The late Mr. Pemberton, however, succeeded in discovering the order, and constructed the plate, consisting of 50 varieties, in five horizontal rows of ten, as shown in the diagram at page 115 of the Society's work, where, by the way, a *lapsus calami*, to which bodies are, it seems, as liable as individuals, the plate is said to consist of five *vertical* rows of ten, and *le diable de l'imprimeur s'est mêlé*, with the 18th stamp.* One error in the lettering of the lithographed transfer is mentioned by the Society, which was also discovered and shown to us by Mr. Pemberton, but he found some others. As his researches, however, date from the summer of 1869, at which time we were in communication with him on the subject, we cannot charge our memory with what they were, but we believe that in more than one case the combination was different, which we attributed to a mending up of an imperfect transfer. Several transfers were no doubt taken during the time the stamp was in use. It is somewhat curious that Dr. Legrand attributed the earliest place to this stamp; but had he been aware that the stamps of New South Wales were used in Victoria up to the 15th July, 1851, he would probably have suspected that he had given a wrong place to it, from the fact of his having found a 2d. Sydney view obliterated with the mark he found only on the stamps of what is really the first issue for Victoria.

Fortunately the Society has now set the question at rest as to the engraving of the plate. There was little doubt but that it was engraved on metal; we are only surprised to find that the metal was steel, seeing the number of transfers that were probably employed. We are, however, as far off as ever as to the meaning

* This is corrected in the *errata*.

of W—M., as the engraver's name was Thomas Ham. Could he have had anything to do with the initials T. H. on the previous Twopenny stamps?

The Society's work is silent as to the number of stamps composing the sheets of the subsequent types. As regards Type VIII., M. Moens states (*T. P.*, No. 34) that the sheet of the Fourpence consisted of 180 stamps in 15 rows of 12, and accounts for the existence of it with watermark of "Five Shillings" by the fact that each vertical row was of the value of five shillings; and this seems not to be an improbable solution of the "vexed question," though what appears to us to be more probable is that in 1862, when the watermark in words was the order of the day, it was in contemplation to imitate New South Wales by the issue of a five shilling value, and paper was made for the purpose, which was subsequently used for the Fourpence to supply a temporary requirement. These, however, are only conjectures, for the authorities of Melbourne, although they began systematically with a watermark in words, soon followed it by one of the numeral in double and single lines, until the present watermark of V over a Crown was introduced in August, 1867, before which they seem to have used up indiscriminately most of the old watermarked paper, and even to have had recourse in some cases to paper without any watermark. The Society has done a great deal of hard work in endeavouring to bring this disorder into some state of order, a very difficult problem when there is no method in the disorder; but the presentation of most of the varieties in a tabulated form is exceedingly useful to a collector.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—In the month of May last an envelope bearing a stamp of 15 centavos, represented in the annexed engraving, was issued. It shows the portrait of General Paz in three-quarter face to the left. The envelope is of white wove paper, and the size is 141 × 113 mm.

A letter card of 1½ centavos, with reply, has also been issued. It consists of two letter cards of similar type, but of different sizes, the one 127 × 81 mm., and the other 119 × 74, the smaller one enclosed within the larger, to which it is attached by a thin wire. The design of the stamp is identical with that on the



letter card of 4 centavos, except the numeral in the corners. The inscriptions are also similar. The impression is on white paper, with diagonal lines, the colour of the stamp, on the face.

Envelope. 15 centavos, blue on white laid paper.

Letter Card. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$ centavos, vermilion-red on white.

Austrian Levant.—The annexed engraving shows the 20 para of the new series mentioned in our last. The inscription on the letter card is in German, Italian, and French—KARTEN-BRIEF—CARTOLINA-LETTERA—CARTE-LETTRE.



Bahamas.—In our eighth volume we recorded the existence of a $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue, on C A paper. We learn that this stamp has only just been issued to the public.

British Honduras.—A typographic error exists in our last number. The 10 cents is surcharged, of course, on the *fourpence*, as in the previous issue.

Canada.—Mr. Donald A. King sends us an official post card, emanating from the Customs Postal Package Office, notifying to the addressee the arrival of a package liable to duty. Nothing is printed on the face. The notice at the back is printed in black, and the card is buff.

Official Post Card. No value, black on buff.

Cashmere.—We have the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, dated 1924 (type of 1868), printed in various colours, and on native paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, yellow, on very thin wove paper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ slate-grey „ „ „
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ ochre, on thin laid paper.

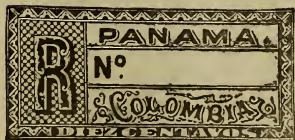
Ceylon.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles a change in the colour of the 25 cents, ochre-brown, which is now yellow-green.

Adhesive. 25 cents, yellow-green.

Colombia.—*Panama.*—Two more values of the series with the design of the map of the isthmus have appeared. The central design is the same as in the former values, but the borders are different. That of the 2 centavos is a fancy one, that of the 20 centavos is a Greek pattern.

Adhesives. 2 centavos, black, on pink paper; *perf.* $13\frac{1}{2}$.
 20 „ „ „ lilac „ „

Annexed is the representation of a label used for registered letters. As will be seen it differs from the labels affixed to letters registered on the continent, which only contain the control number. In this not only is the control number inserted, but it represents the receipt of the registration fee. The impression is in black on coloured paper.



Registration Label. 10 centavos, black on blue-grey.

Cauca.—We have received the oddest-looking stamp which we have ever seen, consisting merely of the initials S. P. in monogram. It is accompanied by a mass of extracts from the records of the provincial government, which tend to prove that in 1879 a first issue of one hundred stamps was made, bearing as a design the arms of the province. That a second issue of two hundred and fifty was subsequently made with the initials S. P. in monogram, enclosed within coloured lines, and a third of five hundred has since been made of the same design, but without the coloured lines, the sheet being ruled in pencil horizontally, to show where the monogram is to be stamped. It is said that the sheet of stamps consisted of one hundred and eight; the whole issue was consequently four sheets and a bit. No value is attached to the stamp, but some of the second issue had 5 in the angles. It is said that the initials are those of Solomon Posso, chief of the province of Chico, in the Department of Cauca, and that the stamps were authorized by the State for the use of the Mails on the river Atrato. We do not think it necessary to give copies of the decrees, &c., referring to these so-called stamps. Our correspondent says he has specimens of the first and second issues attached to the original envelopes.

Costa Rica.—We have the 5 centavos, violet-blue, and the 10 centavos, orange, surcharged OFICIAL in Roman capitals.

Official. 5 centavos, violet-blue, surcharged in black.
10 ,, orange ,, ,,

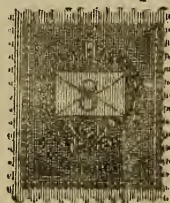
Guanacaste.—The 5 centavos come to hand surcharged in black **Guanacaste** in two sizes of type, one in which the surcharge is $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, and the other where it is 14 mm., both types being on the same sheet.

Adhesive. 5 centavos, violet-blue, surcharged in black.

Great Britain.—Messrs. De La Rue and Co. are indulging us with a *third* type of the Royal Arms on the halfpenny single and reply cards. The second was an improvement on the first, but the new one is *not* an improvement on the second. It is shorter by a millimetre than the second type.

Hungary.—Annexed is an engraving of one of the stamps of the new issue described in our last. The watermark is that of K.L. in circles.

The *Timbre-Poste* publishes an extract from an article in the Hungarian newspapers, in which it is said that the new stamps are poisonous; but whether the poison resides in the gum, in the paper, or in the ink, seems as yet not to have been ascertained.



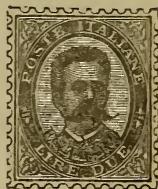
From the same journal we learn that since the first of the present month a letter card has been provided for the conveyance of despatches by the post, so as to avoid sending direct to the office.

The size is 157×97 mm., and it is perforated all round. In the inside are inscriptions; on the back a notice; and on the front "Magyar Kir. posta-és tavirda—Tavirat-lap—A. m. Kir. posta-és tavirdahivatalnak," in three lines. It has a stamp of 35 kreuzer, of the type of the new issue, but without coloured vertical lines.

35 kreuzer, dark blue on buff.

Italy.—The two lire for the foreign service, surcharged ESTERO in black, has appeared.

Adhesive. 2 lire, orange, surcharged ESTERO.



New South Wales.—We have received the new twenty shilling stamp described in our last. It is not effective, and the paper is not adapted for surface printing, which requires a paper highly milled and glossy to produce a good effect, whereas this is identical with that used for the five shilling stamp, watermarked "5 s." The perforation is 10. *Adhesive.* 20 shillings, French blue.

We have also a reply card of one penny, 125×86 mm. The card is without border, and the stamp and inscriptions are similar to those on the reply card of 1883. The impression is in rose on card tinted pink.

Post Card. 1+1 penny, rose on pink; size 125×86 mm.

Norway.—The surcharge epidemic has broken out here. We have the 12 öre, russet, surcharged in heavy type, with "2 öre," in black.

Adhesive. 2 öre on 12 öre, russet.

The post card of 6 öre, russet, has been surcharged in black with "3 Öre," in heavy type, and a new post card of 3 öre has been issued with stamp of the current type. There is no frame to it, and it bears the simple inscription of "Brev-kort," followed by the instructions, "Paa denne," &c. Below this, to the left, is "Til," followed by four dotted lines for the address. The impression is on white card watermarked with post-horns, and the size $141\frac{1}{2} \times 92$ mm.

Post Cards. 3 öre, surcharged in black on 6 öre, russet.

3 „ orange on white; wmk. post-horns.

Drammen.—This local post seems anxious not to be forgotten, and has favoured us with a new series of a fresh design, showing a post-horn within a circular band inscribed BYPOST at the top, and DRAMMEN below. The stamp measures 25×31 mm., and there is a horizontal tablet at the foot carrying the value, "3 (5 or 10) ÖRE." In the upper angles, and in the lower ones above the tablet, are the Drammen Arms. The impression is in colour on coloured wove paper, and the stamps are not perforated.

Adhesives. 3 öre, gold on pale violet.

5 „ black on green.

10 „ „

Holmestrand.—This little town seems ambitious of imitating its larger neighbour, and we have a similar set of values of a more

modest design. The size of the stamp is 20×17 mm., and is an oblong rectangle, in which is a transverse oval, within which is the numeral of value. In the rectangular framing is HOLMESTRAND at the top, BYPOST on the left and right—the first reading upwards, the second downwards—and ÖRE at the bottom. The impression is in colour on coloured paper, and the stamps are not perforated.

Adhesives. 3 öre, black on pale green laid.
5 „ gold on whitey-brown laid.
10 „ purple on pale violet wove.

Philippines.—We find that the stamp of 50 milesimas, mentioned in our last, and there erroneously chronicled as 30 milesimas, has been in existence upwards of a twelvemonth, and therefore belongs to 1887.

Poonch.—We have received the half anna, in black, on thin white laid paper. Whether it has been so issued, or is an essay, we are unable to say. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black, on white laid paper.

Russian Locals.—The following accounts of recent issues are extracted from the *Timbre-poste*.

Atkarsk.—This rural post is said to have been suppressed since the 1st January last, the Government now delivering the letters for the district gratis.

Bouzoulouk.—A stamp of the type of 1876, printed with the frame in red and the centre in slate-blue, has been received from M. Breitfuss, who states that it dates from 1875. The editor thinks, however, that it is an essay.

Another stamp has also been sent by the same correspondent, resembling that of 1879, but of a modified design, which is not that of 1881. The frame is green, the centre brown on a red rectangle. M. Breitfuss thinks it dates from 1878, but the editor thinks the probabilities are that the stamp was never issued.

Glasoff.—On the 1st January last the stamp represented by the engraving on the left below was issued for this rural post. The impression is in colour on plain white paper.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, green and black.

Jeletz.—The stamp of 5 kop. is no longer printed in blue, but in black on the same yellow paper, and rouletted.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, black on yellow.



Schatz.—A stamp of the design of the centre engraving has been issued. It is printed in black on coloured paper, and rouletted. There are two printed upside down in each sheet.

Adhesive. 3 kopecs, black on pink.

Starobyelsk.—The stamps of 1886 being exhausted, a stamp of a new type has been issued resembling its predecessor. (See cut on right, on previous page.) The impression is in colour on white, pink for the postage stamp, and green for the unpaid letter stamp. In this latter the design is somewhat modified, the ornaments in the lower angles, and under the oval containing the numeral, being suppressed.

Adhesives. 3 kopecs, pink.
3 „ green (unpaid letter stamp).

Sierra Leone.—We have received from Mr. Giwelb the following revenue stamps which have lately done duty postally. The stamps are printed in purple, surcharged in black with REVENUE and a bar over "POSTAGE," the value being inserted in colour, carmine for the one penny, red-brown for the threepence, and blue for the one shilling. The sixpence being of the type of 1861, is simply surcharged in black with REVENUE.

Fiscals used postally. 1 penny, purple and carmine, surcharged in black.
3 pence, purple and red-brown „
6 „ purple, surcharged in black.
1 shilling, purple and blue, surcharged in black.

Tunis.—These stamps are all of the same design, and show their origin on the face of them, for the inscriptions on the postage stamps and cards are exclusively in French. We annex an engraving which shows the design, the arms on an uncoloured ground within a Moorish arch, under which is an escutcheon bearing the numeral of value, on one side of which, on a horizontal tablet, is REGENCE, and on the other side is DE TUNIS. On a tablet above the arch is POSTES. Whether they will be perforated or not we are unable to say, as the engraving was taken from an unperforated copy. The impression is on white paper, tinted like the French stamps.



There is a post card also of 10 centimes, with a corresponding reply card, which are also similar to those of France.

The letter cards, of which there will be two, are also similar to the French model.

Two envelopes, one of 5 centimes of small size, and one of 15 centimes of ordinary size, complete the postal provision made for the Regency.

Adhesives. 1 centime, black on blue.
2 centimes, brown on yellow.
5 „ green on light green.

	15 centimes,	blue on blue-grey.
	25 ,,	black on pink.
	40 ,,	vermilion on yellow.
	75 ,,	carmine on pink.
	5 francs,	violet on pale mauve.
<i>Post Cards.</i>	10 centimes,	black on pale green.
	10 + 10 ,,	black on pale blue.
<i>Letter Cards.</i>	15 ,,	blue on grey.
	25 ,,	black on pink.
<i>Envelopes.</i>	5 ,,	green on white.
	15 ,,	blue on light blue.

United States.—The *Timbre-Poste* has verified a communication from a correspondent to the effect that there are two dies for the new envelopes of 2 cents, the first of which was only in use during the months of September and October last. In it the engraving of the head is not so good as in the second; there are 72 festoons outside the inscription in the first, and only 67 in the second; the ornaments separating the upper from the lower inscriptions are larger in the first than in the second; and lastly, as a distinctive mark to recognize the two dies, the G in POSTAGE in the first die is a c. The only specimen of the 2 cents yet absolutely seen with the second die is that of the size 160 × 90 mm. on white laid, but it also exists on yellow.

Envelope. 2 cents, green. *New die.*

MILITARY TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

In our number for April last we mentioned that we had found in the catalogue of the stamps in the Museum of the Berlin Post-office a notice of a series of stamps surcharged "MILITARY TELEGRAPHS," and we invited attention to them.

Mr. Philbrick has communicated to us his notes of some enquiries he has made regarding these stamps, and which he has kindly permitted us to make use of. From the information he has been able to obtain it appears that the officials in charge of the Telegraph Department attached to the British forces in Egypt found the practical inconvenience of keeping their accounts in currency and handling small amounts in coin to be so great, that they sent a requisition for telegraph stamps to the department at home. This seems to have been in the year 1885, and a number of stamps from the stock in the Controller's hands were at once sent out, without waiting to have any imprint placed on them showing the distinctive use to which they were applicable.

The stamps thus sent out were of the series known as the "unappropriated dies," bearing only the head of the Queen and the value in English money, and with blank tablets left to be overprinted with the particular use for which they were intended. At the present time such stamps being first overprinted, to show their specific appropriation, are used for Bankruptcy Court fees, Probate Court, Judicature fees above £1, District Audit, Patents, Civil Service, Land Commission, Public Records, Land Registry, Police Courts, Cyprus, County Courts (Ireland), Judicature (Ireland), Land Commission (Ireland), Register House (Scotland), British Bechuanaland (Postage and Revenue), Consular Service.

The entire series of these unappropriated stamps is as follows :

1. Small stamps of ordinary size, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$, printed in purple on paper watermarked with "Orb," perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally by 14 vertically.

1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d.

2. Long upright rectangles, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 31$, printed in green on paper watermarked with V.R. in script capitals, perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s.

3. Large upright rectangles, 22×38 , printed in purple, on paper watermarked with "Orbs." These stamps, from their large size, take up the space of two watermarks, which appear sideways. The perforation is $13\frac{1}{2}$.

£1, £2, £3, £5, £6, £20.

On the arrival of the stamps in Egypt the English military authorities at once put them in use, after having first had them overprinted there with "Military Telegraphs." From the nature of their use they are of extreme rarity, for they never remained in the possession of the public longer than the brief interval of time required to affix them to the telegraph form ; and not having become known to dealers or collectors while current, no demand for them existed save for actual use in the telegraph service. Hence used copies, and those in very exceptional instances, can only be looked for, and up to the present time all research after such has proved fruitless, the forms to which they were affixed having been destroyed. It is believed, however, that a record of them exists in the War Office, and from that source it is just possible that a correct list of the values which were issued may be obtained.

So soon as the military authorities could send proper instructions home to England as to the values they required no time was lost in preparing a series, and in September, 1885, the stamps described below were despatched to Egypt, and at once superseded the locally surcharged issue above mentioned. These stamps were made and overprinted by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. for the Inland Revenue Department, and are likely to continue in use for military telegraph purposes in any future expedition.

The overprint of "MILITARY TELEGRAPHS" is in block letters in black, and is applied horizontally on the tablet left blank at the foot of the stamps, except in the case of the £1, where the words are curved, and inserted in the curved tablets above and below the central oval enclosing the head, one word in each tablet.

1 penny, purple, overprinted in black.	
3 pence " "	brown.
6 pence " "	green.
1 shilling, green "	black.
2 shillings " "	blue.
5 shillings " "	mauve.
10 shillings " "	carmine.
1 pound, purple "	black.

The following, in addition to the surcharge of "Military Telegraphs," bear the further surcharge in black of what is deemed the equivalent in Egyptian currency, printed in block letters. In the stamps under one shilling the surcharge is printed over the English value to left and right of the head, both words reading upwards. In those above one shilling the surcharges are printed above and below the head of the Queen over the English value.

1 penny, purple and black, surcharged with "one dime."	
2 pence " blue "	"two dimes."
3 pence " brown "	"five dimes."
6 pence " green "	"one piastre."
8 pence " carmine "	"two piastres."
1 shilling, green and black "	"five piastres."
2 shillings " blue "	"ten piastres."
5 shillings " mauve "	"twenty-five piastres."
10 shillings " carmine "	"fifty piastres."
1 pound, purple and black "	"one hundred piastres."

SOME FURTHER NOTES ON THE EARLY POSTAL ISSUES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

By ANDREW HOUISON, B.A., M.B., J.P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*

IN response to Mr. Philbrick's invitation, I have much pleasure in again coming forward to endeavour to sever the Gordian-knot of the Early Issues of New South Wales. Taking Mr. Philbrick's paper in the order in which he has dealt with the subject, the first point we come to is the succession of Postmasters-General in New South Wales. For this purpose I have prepared the following table, giving a complete list.

I may state, that on October 1st, 1865, in consequence of the retirement of Major Christie, the Government determined to carry out a recommendation of the Post Office Board of 1862, and make the office a political one. So from that date, let it be understood, the Postmaster-General had a seat in the Cabinet, and held office only during the life of the Ministry.

LIST OF POSTMASTERS-GENERAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAME.	FROM	TO
Isaac Nichols . . .	June 23rd, 1810 . . .	1819.
George Panton . . .	November 12th, 1819 . . .	1829.
James Raymond . . .	1829 . . .	1851.
F. L. S. Merewether . . .	1851 . . .	May, 1852.
Major W. H. Christie . . .	May, 1852 . . .	October 1st, 1865.
POLITICAL.		
J. A. Cunneen . . .	October 1st, 1865 . . .	January 21st, 1866.
Joseph Docker . . .	January 22nd, 1866 . . .	September 27th, 1868.
A. A. P. Tighe . . .	September 29th, 1868 . . .	October 26th, 1868.
Daniel Egan . . .	October 27th, 1868 . . .	October 16th, 1870.
Joseph Docker . . .	December 16th, 1870 . . .	May 13th, 1872.
G. A. Lloyd . . .	May 14th, 1872 . . .	December 4th, 1872.
Saul Samuel . . .	December 5th, 1872 . . .	February 5th, 1875.
J. F. Burns . . .	February 9th, 1875 . . .	March 21st, 1877.
Saul Samuel . . .	March 22nd, 1877 . . .	August 16th, 1877.
John Davies . . .	August 17th, 1877 . . .	December 17th, 1877.
J. F. Burns . . .	December 18th, 1877 . . .	December 20th, 1878.
Saul Samuel . . .	December 21st, 1878 . . .	August 10th, 1880.
F. B. Suttor . . .	August 11th, 1880 . . .	November 13th, 1881.
S. C. Brown . . .	November 14th, 1881 . . .	August 22nd, 1882.
Alexander Campbell . . .	August 30th, 1882 . . .	January 5th, 1883.
F. A. Wright . . .	January 7th, 1883 . . .	May 25th, 1883.
N. J. Trickett . . .	May 26th, 1883 . . .	May 2nd, 1884.
James Norton . . .	May 2nd, 1884 . . .	October 7th, 1885.
John See . . .	October 7th, 1885 . . .	December 22nd, 1885.
Daniel O'Connor . . .	December 22nd, 1885 . . .	February 25th, 1886.
F. B. Suttor . . .	February 26th, 1886 . . .	January 19th, 1887.
C. J. Roberts . . .	January 20th, 1887 . . .	Still in Office.

As Mr. Raymond died in 1851, and had given evidence before the Post Office Board of Enquiry as late as February 21st, 1851, and there is nothing of importance in his evidence, I do not see what further information could be obtained from his papers. The present respected President of the Philatelic Society of Australia, the Venerable Archdeacon King (grandson of Governor King, who held office from September 28th, 1800, to August 12th, 1806), is the son-in-law of Mr. James Raymond. Now, had there been anything of interest among his papers he must have known of it; but

he informs me that there was nothing of any philatelic interest among them. Among Major Christie's papers also nothing was found beyond a few proofs. As to the recent political heads of the department, as will be seen from the table, they remained in office for too short a period to know much of the details of the office.

FIRE AT THE SYDNEY MINT.

This must be placed in the same category as the Post Office fire.

WHERE WERE THE STAMPS PRINTED ?

From the evidence of Messrs. Ferguson and Boyd, given before the Post Office Board, in February, 1851, it was done in an upper room at the *Post Office*, until at least the end of March, 1851, when it was done at the Treasury, and subsequently, but at what date the authorities at the Government Printing Office are unable to say, it was done in that office.

WERE THE PLATES EVER IN THE POST OFFICE ITSELF ?

The following question and answer, taken from the Report quoted from before, gives the required information :

"By Mr. Griffiths : The printer can never work unless you are present ?"

"Mr. Boyd : The plates are taken from him the moment his work is done ; they are cleaned, and locked up in the iron chest, and there has never been a stamp printed without one or both of us being present."

WHAT MEANS WERE ADOPTED TO CHECK THE NUMBER OF SHEETS STRUCK OFF ?

The following extract from a letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Inspectors of Stamps supplies us with this information :

"COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SYDNEY,
"6th February, 1850.

"GENTLEMEN,—With reference to my letter of the 29th ultimo, appointing you to superintend the printing of stamps, I am now directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you, that it will be necessary for you to sign a joint certificate with the printer of the number of stamps struck off, and to hand them over to the Postmaster-General, obtaining his receipt for the same. (2) The receipt, with your certificate above-mentioned, are to be forwarded to the Auditor-General. (3) The plates are to be deposited in the iron chest, the key of which is to remain in your possession," &c.

(*To be continued.*)

A FEW NOTES UPON THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S LATEST WORK.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.

(*Concluded from page 104.*)

Victoria.—The stamps of this Colony are probably more difficult to arrange intelligibly than those of any other country, and I think that the Society has solved the problem as well as it possibly can be solved if absolute consistency of system is to be adhered to. At the same time, it must be acknowledged that the plan adopted, of taking each design in turn, and following out all the stamps of that design through their various changes of colour, paper, wmk., &c., involves some complications and departures from chronological order, which in certain cases are not altogether desirable. These, however, can be more readily referred to as we come to them. It seems to me, however, that it might be possible to work out a system of arrangement founded partly on the designs, and partly on the changes in wmk. that took place at certain periods—in dealing with all but the earlier issues, at all events.

Type I.—I note that the rouletting of the 1d. and 3d. is stated to have been probably done privately, and the same remark is made with reference

to Types III., IV., and V. The rouletting of the subsequent types, I presume, is supposed to have been official, as nothing is said to the contrary. But is not the large roulette, 8 or $7\frac{1}{2}$, practically the same in all these cases? And if so, either all must be official or all unofficial.

The rouletting cannot, I think, be all unofficial, since the 6d. of Type VI. is hardly known otherwise than rouletted, and some of the varieties of Type VII. are more common in that state than in any other. I should be inclined to consider all the wide roulettes as official.

The 1d. of Type I. was the only stamp of that value in use down to 1856; while the 3d. of the same type must have remained in use, as far as that value was required, until 1861. At some period, probably between these two dates, all the stamps in stock must have been rouletted; and it may be surmised that this did not take place until after the issue of the 1d. and 2d. of Type VII., or at the same time as the issue of the 6d. of Type VI. It must be supposed that the 2d. of Types I. and II. were both obsolete before the rouletting took place, or they would certainly have been submitted to that process. The stock of the 1d., Type VI., must have been almost exhausted also, since the existence of rouletted specimens was not sufficiently proved for the Society to include them. The 1d. of Type I. may have been in use down to the issue of that value of Type VII.; or some stock of it may have been put aside when Type VI. was sent out, and brought into use again afterwards.

If one may hazard a guess upon so important a point, I should say that a rouletting machine may have been sent out with the supply of the 6d., Type VI., in 1859, and used from that time until perforation was adopted (in 1861?). The 2d., Type VII., on laid paper, rouletted, is chronicled by M. Moens in the jubilee number of *Le Timbre Poste*, with an obliteration dated *7th August, 1859*; and there appears to be no actual proof that any of the large rouletting was done before that year.

After this digression let me proceed to Type II. There is a slip of the pen in the description of the sheet, which is stated to consist of "five vertical rows of ten," instead of *horizontal* ones.

The arrangement of the types on the plate has, I believe, been satisfactorily determined, in spite of certain irregularities in the lettering which added greatly to the difficulty of putting the puzzle together. There is one point, however, which I have never seen clearly explained. It is stated that an error in one transfer gives the lettering "D I" and "W A" in stamps Nos. 29 and 30, instead of "D I" and "E K." That is to say, No. 30 is lettered "W A," instead of "E K," as is shown by its having been found attached to a stamp lettered "D I"—or such I presume to be the case. Now is this simply an error in the lettering, some of which may have had to be redrawn on the stone? or was the type lettered "W A" placed in its wrong position on the stone? In the former case we might expect to find two stamps lettered "W A" on the same sheet; in the latter we ought to find a corresponding error lettered "E K" in the place of No. 22; and to produce these errors we must suppose that the transfer sheet was cut up, and the types arranged separately on the stone.

Type III.—Is the wide rouletting found on the 6d. and 2s. of this type essentially different from that on the stamps of other issues, described as rouletted 8? or could 7, $7\frac{1}{2}$, and 8 have been done by the same machine? The 6d., orange, may have been in partial use together with the 6d. of Type VI. Rouletted specimens of it are uncommon. The 2s. is also rare in this condition; but that value was, no doubt, but little used in comparison. And it must be remembered that for every specimen of these varieties now in the hands of collectors, at least a hundred must have been in use. The small roulette seems to correspond very nearly with that found on the 1d., Type I. It is curious that this and the serpentine should be found upon no other stamps. Are we to suppose that the unofficial party who did the latter used nothing but 6d. stamps? or can these methods of perforation have been experimental, and tried upon certain values only? May we not learn something from the fact of the existence of the 1s., Type IV., perf. 12

and rouletted horizontally? If this is both perf. and rouletted horizontally, the rouletting must have been done first (for no man in his senses would roulette a perforated stamp, unless to make a rare and curious variety), and must therefore be official. If it is rouletted only at top and bottom, and perf. at the sides, it is surely more probable that perforation was applied to a sheet that had been already (officially) partially rouletted, than that a sheet, which by accident was issued only partially perforated, should have fallen into the hands of the man with the unofficial rouletting machine.

Type V.—It seems unlikely, again, that *Registration* stamps would be rouletted unofficially. This would probably only be done to stamps purchased in considerable quantities, in sheets, which would hardly be the case with stamps of this nature.

Type VIII.—I much doubt whether it is correct to term the 4d., wmk. FIVE SHILLINGS, an *error*. A few sheets of this paper may have been supplied, either by mistake or for some other purpose; but they were probably intentionally employed from a motive of economy. There is more to be said about varieties of this nature in connection with a subsequent issue.

Type IX.—Are all the unwmkd. stamps of this type perf. 12½, and all the wmkd. ones perf. 12? Or is "12½" a misprint? Is it not possible that, through some defect in manufacture, portions of the same sheet may show a wmk., and other portions may appear unwmkd.? I believe something of this kind may be the cause of unwmkd. varieties in divers cases. With stamps wmkd. with a single-lined numeral "1," as in Types X. and XI., the wmk., through want of care in printing, might occasionally come exactly between the rows of stamps, and be destroyed by the perforations. It seems unlikely that sheets of entirely unwmkd. paper can have been so frequently employed as the number of unwmkd. specimens in existence of these issues would appear to indicate.

Type XI.—Here several questions arise, some of which relate to subsequent types also. First, should not imperf. specimens of these and of later issues be classed as *errors*, or at least as accidental varieties, rather than placed at the head of the normal series, and on the same footing as the perforated stamps? Second, I venture to suggest that some at least of the wmk. varieties termed *errors* should certainly not be placed under that head; indeed, I doubt whether any of these are errors properly so called. On the other hand, I should be inclined to term the unwmkd. stamps *errors*, or, if produced by defective paper as suggested above, accidental varieties. In connection with these last, it has struck me that the 4d. on *laid*, which was chronicled in *Le Timbre Poste* so long ago as 1867, and does not appear to have been met with since, may possibly have been a specimen printed on that part of the margin of a sheet that is wmkd. with parallel lines, thus giving an appearance of laid paper.

Now as to the varieties of wmk. Under Type XI.—1. 1863, we find a series of six stamps, but only two of these (and they are varieties of the same stamp) were issued in 1863; viz., the 4d., rose, perf. variously, and (accidentally?) imperf. The others are wmkd. with double-lined figures certainly, but they can hardly be considered varieties of an issue consisting of one value with which they have no connection. Also I should say that the 1d., wmk. double-lined figure "1," is really quite as much an *error* as the 2d. with the same wmk., or as either value wmkd. "4," the normal wmk. of these values being the single-lined figures. With very few exceptions, the so-called errors of wmk. constitute an issue which commenced in 1867, when, on the adoption of the V and Crown paper, all the specially wmkd. papers seem to have been mixed and used indiscriminately, not by mistake, but intentionally.

In Type XII. this system produces a curious result, the extremely doubtful stamp on *white* paper, wmk. "10," being given as the normal variety of the 10d., slate-grey, while the real stamp is chronicled as an *error*, because it is wmkd. "8." It seems more than probable that no white paper, wmkd. "10," was ever supplied to the printing office; at any rate, the normal 10d., slate-grey, bears the wmk. "8."

When we come to Types XIV. and XVII. we find this *error* theory abandoned, for the reason, we are told under Type XIV., that this stamp was never printed upon special paper. But the true reason for the numeral in the wmk. not corresponding with the value expressed on the stamp is precisely the same in all the cases I have been speaking of.

ENVELOPES.—*Issue II.*—May one venture to ask why, instead of photographing a specimen of the envelope itself, the illustration is taken from that found in ordinary catalogues? which is incorrect in some of the details, and notably so in showing an extraordinary bare head. The real head is, I think, the same as that on the other envelope dies.

POST CARDS.—*Issues II. and III.*—The normal type of both of these seems to be the one with a dash, 1 mm. in length, after the word "CARD." I have never seen a specimen of Issue III. without this dash. The varieties of Issue II. appear to be those with a small period, and with an almost square period after CARD. To these I can add varieties of the type with the dash after CARD: 1. With a break in the outline of the scroll under the "st" of POST; 2. With "c" in place of "o" in the word "to" in the instruction (this is the type illustrated in the book); 3. The same as 2, but with no period after the word "side." Of Issue III. there is a variety with a break in the top part of the frame, across the third ornament from the left-hand corner.

Western Australia.—Here I find little to remark upon; but I would draw attention to some papers on the stamps of this Colony, by the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, which may be found in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for 1871, at pp. 51 and 92. The lists contained in these papers were professedly compiled from specimens actually handled by the writer, except where otherwise stated, and they contain several varieties apparently not known to the Society, including the 1d., olive-brown, and 1s., green, with Swan wmk., and perf. 12½.

Does the statement at the top of p. 145 mean that the error, 2d., *pale violet*, was found on certain sheets of the 6d.? And are specimens of the two values found joined? I obtained some official information about this error, a year or two ago, through the then Governor of Western Australia. I cannot lay my hand on the letter at this moment; but until I read the Society's account of it, I should have almost been prepared to take oath that it was to the effect that a sheet of 2d. stamps was printed in the wrong colour, and that they were issued to the Post Office, and some of them sold as 6d. before the mistake was discovered.

Is it possible to insert a wrong die in preparing a *taille douce* plate?

Issue IX.—The 1d., surcharged "½d.," is described as perf. 12. Is this perforation peculiar to the surcharged stamps?

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

President.—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. D. BACON.

Assistant-Secretary.—D. GARTH.

DR. C. W. VINER.		C. N. BIGGS.		M. P. CASTLE.
A. W. CHAMBERS.		J. A. TILLEARD.		

Copies of the Statutes may be had on application to the Secretary and Treasurer, 41, Seething Lane, London, E.C.; or the Assistant-Secretary, 23, Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season 1887-88 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 4th May, 1888, at 7.30 p.m., fifteen

members being present. The Vice-President occupied the chair, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Pearson Hill, who forwarded to the Society some copies of his recently-published pamphlet, entitled *The Origin of Postage Stamps, and the Chalmer's Craze Investigated*. The Secretary was desirous to acknowledge Mr. Pearson's gift, with the thanks of the Society. The Treasurer then presented his balance-sheet of the income and expenditure of the Society, and read a short explanatory statement. On the motion of Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Biggs and Mr. Kleinwort were appointed auditors of the year's accounts. Mr. Castle then thanked the Treasurer on behalf of the members present for the efficient manner in which he had managed the financial affairs of the Society, the balance-sheet showing an exceptionally satisfactory result. The accounts were directed to be printed, and a copy sent to each member of the Society. The business of the evening consisted in the revision of the Society's reference list of the stamps of Canada, which was concluded, Mr. F. Ransom showing an undoubted post-marked specimen of the 12d. first issue, printed upon stout wove paper.

The fifteenth and last meeting of the season 1887-88 (being also the Annual General Meeting) was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 18th May, 1888, at 7.30 p.m., nineteen members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle occupied the chair, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and duly confirmed. The Secretary reported the resignation of Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, which was accepted with regret. He also reported the receipt of a letter from Messrs. D. A. Vindin and Co., in reply to a previous communication, to the effect that the Society could not recognize the newly-discovered plates of the laureated series of New South Wales; but no fresh argument was raised by their letter. A communication was also received from the Stockholm Philatelic Society, desiring to place itself upon terms of correspondence with the London Society. The Secretary then read his annual report for the season 1887-88, after which the election of the officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, the former committee and officers being unanimously re-elected on the motion of Messrs. Thornhill and Kleinwort. Mr. Castle, on behalf of the committee, returned thanks for the confidence which the Society had reposed in them. It was then proposed by the Secretary, and carried unanimously, that Mr. Image and Mr. Burnett be elected honorary members of the Society. A vote of thanks to the officers for their services during the past year was, on the motion of Mr. Tilley, seconded by Mr. Colman, carried unanimously, and the Secretary briefly responded to the compliment. Mr. Thornhill then read an interesting paper on the "Early History of the New South Wales Post Office," principally derived from a Blue-book which had fallen into his hands, containing very useful information as to the formation and development of the postal system in that colony. A vote of thanks to him for his paper, moved by Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Biggs, concluded the business of the evening and of the season 1887-88.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. X.

AUGUST, 1888.

No. 115.



I still remains to make a few remarks on the stamps of West Australia, and we will condense these into as small a space as possible; and here again we think the Society would have done better, in cases where it differed from tradition, to have given some reasons for the conclusions it arrived at.

Twenty-four years ago M. Moens published a letter emanating from the Post-office of Perth, W.A. (*T. P.*, No. 20), in which it was stated that the twopence and sixpence (with the clumps of reeds) were native productions; and in the *Magasin Pittoresque* it is also said that they were manufactured in Perth in 1854-5; and yet the Society now states that they were transfers from steel dies engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co., who, by the way, disclaim all knowledge of them. We had great doubts also, at first sight, as to the order of issue of the earlier stamps as given by the Society, and thought that after the dates given by the Perth Post-office, however imperfect they may be, and the admirable monograph of Mr. Pemberton in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* (vol. ix.), a little "Why and because" would have been more satisfactory than bare assertion. It struck us as being almost incredible that West Australia should have been without a one penny stamp up to 1860, so long after all its neighbours, except Queensland, whose constitution as a colony, however, only dated from 1859; and what was more extraordinary still, that the one penny should be placed *after* the fourpence, octagon, and one shilling, oval, especially when we look at the family likeness there is between these three stamps. They are *sui generis*. So also are the twopence and sixpence with reeds. These latter are probably from the same die, engraved on soft metal, from which transfers were taken, the value being altered in the lower label. Specimens,

however, in a satisfactory state are difficult to meet with ; but from those we have examined we think the Society is in error in saying that the twopence is on "red and orange paper, and the background is plain." The paper is white, and upon this a mottled ground of orange-red has been printed ; and very possibly the paper of the sixpence has been similarly treated. As to the fourpence, octagon, and the one shilling, oval, these are clearly lithographic transfers from the plate of the one penny, to which borders have been added, in one case upside down.

The correspondent in the Perth Post-office says that the first stamps issued were the one penny and the fourpence, in the year 1855 ; the sixpence in 1856, and the twopence in 1857. These dates differ from those given by M. Rondot, who places the sixpence first on the list. We think that the first is right in saying that the one penny and fourpence were issued before the twopence and sixpence, but we doubt as to the dates, thinking that the one penny was the first. Now what are the facts? Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. say that they made the one penny in August, 1853, and no others till December, 1859, when they made those of twopence, fourpence, sixpence, and shilling of the same type. Were we to form a conjecture of the order of issue from the imperfect materials we have, we should put it as follows : One penny in 1854-5 ; fourpence, octagon, in 1855 ; sixpence, gold, in 1856-7 ; and the twopence, brown on red, in 1857. Where the shilling, oval, comes we have no guide, but conjecture would place it immediately after all the foregoing.

The next issue does not call for any special notice. It is probable that though the one shilling was sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. in 1859, along with the twopence, fourpence, and sixpence, yet that it was not issued till the stock in hand of the shilling, oval, was exhausted ; and the fourpence, octagon, seems to have been current as late as 1864.

In the remarks of Major Evans on these stamps, which appeared in our last number, reference is made to a statement regarding the error of the twopence, pale violet, contained in a paragraph at the top of page 145. The paragraph is certainly clumsily constructed, as the first portion of it says that the twopence was printed by mistake in the colour of the sixpence, and the second portion attributes the mistake to the insertion of a die of the twopence in the plate of the sixpence. It reads as if it had been the work of two members of the Society ; for the mistake is attributed to two different causes,

the first of which appears to us to be the correct one. Major Evans, in reference to the second, asks the pertinent question, "Is it possible to insert a wrong die in preparing a *taille douce* plate?" We are informed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. printed the stamps of the issue on Crown C C paper from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co.'s *original plates*, like those of St. Lucia, Antigua, &c., and not from electro plates constructed from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co.'s *dies*. For this reason then we conceive that the error did not arise from the introduction of a wrong mould in constructing the plate, but must be attributed to the printer.

The paragraph is the same, *ipsissima verba*, as published in the account of the Society's proceedings (*Record*, vol. iii. p. 33) of the 4th December, 1880, when the reference list of these stamps was settled, and has therefore been before our readers long enough to be criticised. In fact, the list in the present work is but little altered from that given eight years ago, the most important alteration being that the blueness of the paper, in some copies of the puce and violet sixpence, on swan and on plain paper, is in the earlier list attributed to the "acid action of the gum," and in the present to "acid action of the printing ink employed." The first of these theories, we thought, was exploded and interred with "British gum," and had never been extended to any other kind, although M. Moens appears to think otherwise in his late statement respecting the blue paper on which the Nova Scotia first issue was printed (*T. P.*, No. 303), and which was as much Saunders's English blue draft paper as that on which the first issue of the New Zealand stamps was printed.

We may mention that no notice has been taken by the Society of the issue of the penny and twopence on Crown C A paper, perforated 12½. Although these stamps have only recently been chronicled by us, we believe that they were issued some considerable time since.

In our remarks on the stamps of South Australia we omitted to state that the penny, twopence, and sixpence were supplied at the same time, and that the issue was probably simultaneous in October, 1855.

And now we take leave of the Society's great work. It may be said that it is easy to pick holes in the best performance, and we have not been sparing in our criticisms. But, apart from this, we conscientiously believe the publication of the work will render a very great service in unravelling some of the most difficult points that have ever occurred in the labours of collectors. It will also,

by showing the great interest taken by English collectors in these stamps, stir up our Australian friends to exert themselves to render effectual aid in perfecting the history of them. The seeds have been sown, and signs of life are already appearing. The pages of our journal show the vast progress that has been made in the knowledge we now have of the stamps of New South Wales, compared with what we possessed before the appearance of the Society's work. The chief point, with regard to these stamps, which has still to be solved relates to the plates of the twopence Sydney views; whether *one* only was engraved from beginning to end, or whether the varieties are absolutely incompatible with the theory of the several repairs of a single plate.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—We mentioned in our April number that we had received the three values of the current type on various coloured paper. The last that have come to hand are in three colours, on sheets measuring about 205 × 195 mm., with fifteen stamps in each, in three horizontal rows divided into compartments by black lines. The paper is laid vertically with wide *vergeures*, four in a space of 10 mm., the colours being red-pink, yellow, and green. In the first the top row consists of stamps of 1 abasi, the second of those of 2 abasi, and the third of those of 1 rupee. In the yellow and green the order is 1 rupee, 2 abasi, and 1 abasi.

1 abasi, black on red-pink, yellow and green laid.			
2 „ puce	„	„	„
1 rupee, blue	„	„	„

Antioquia.—The *Timbre-Poste* says, “News has arrived which will distress many amateurs. The 5 centavos, red on green, which has been a few months in use (*Sup.* p. 52), is no longer of this world.” It gave place, on the 1st May last, to another similar stamp, but printed in another colour, and which appeared accompanied by other values as follows:

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 centavo, red on violet.
	2½ centavos, violet on mauve.
	5 „ red on buff.
	10 „ bistre on green.

British Bechuanaland.—The *Timbre-Poste* speaks of having received a registration envelope of the Cape of Good Hope, size G, surcharged in small letters like those on the adhesives of 1886. This is of anterior date to the surcharged home issue, and was

chronicled by us, with two other sizes, in March last, and led us to confound the two issues.

Whether the recent issue of the home stock, surcharged "British Bechuanaland," has affected the susceptibilities of the Government of that territory, we are unable to say; but the adhesives of all the values below £1 have now come over with the additional surcharge of "Protectorate" printed horizontally across the stamp, in black. In the values of one penny, twopence, threepence, fourpence, and sixpence this is supplemented by the further surcharge, in black, of the value, "1d.," "2d.," "3d.," "4d.," and "6d.," below the word "Protectorate"—most probably for the purpose of more readily distinguishing the various values. These additional surcharges have been executed in the country.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	penny	on $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red, of home issue, surch. "Protectorate."						
1	"	"	on 1d., purple, unappd. die	"	"	"	"	and "1d."	
2	pence	"	on 2d. " " "	"	"	"	"	and "2d."	
3	"	"	on 3d. " " "	"	"	"	"	and "3d."	
4	"	"	on 4d. " " "	"	"	"	"	and "4d."	
6	"	"	on 6d. " " "	"	"	"	"	and "6d."	
1	shilling	on 1s., green	" " "	"	"	"	"		
2	shillings	on 2s. " "	" " "	"	"	"	"		
2	"	and 6d. on 2s. 6d., green, unappd. die,							
		surch. "Protectorate."							
5	"	on 5s., green, unappd. die, surch. "Protectorate."							
10	"	on 10s. " " "	"	"	"	"	"		

Finland.—A correspondent sends the *Timbre-poste* a satisfactory specimen of the 10 kopecs, pink (1860), that has not been perforated. The stamp bears the dated stamp of BOTGU (?), 28 APR., 1861; probably BORGU or BORGÅ.

Adhesive.

10 kop., pink (1860), *imperfurate*.

Formosa.—Annexed is an engraving of the stamp mentioned in our number for June last. We are still in the same ignorance of its history and objects, and why the same stamp should appear in two different colours.

20 (cash), green.
20 " red.



French Colonies.—*Cochin-China.*—Several of the unpaid letter stamps have been surcharged with higher values, the 20, 30, 40, and 60 centimes having been turned into 1 franc; and now the 10 centimes is turned into 20 by stamping it with these figures. The *Timbre-Poste* is informed that these stamps are employed for copies of judicial papers. It is therefore a question whether their use is not exclusively fiscal.





Japan.—We annex engravings of the two new values of 25 sen and 1 yen issued in April last. (*Sup.* p. 55.)



New South Wales.—The issue of the second of the Centennial stamps took

place on the 10th of last month. We borrow the following description of it from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 18th June: "The engraving and printing has been under the immediate supervision of Mr. Charles Potter, Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps, at the Government Printing Office, the engraving being performed by Mr. William Bell. We understand that the work has been recently submitted to the Hon. the Postmaster-General (Mr. C. J. Roberts), and approved by him; and it is expected that the stamp will be ready for issue by the 1st of next month. The design of the new stamp is that of Mr. M. Tannenberg, of Melbourne, and may be thus described: Inside the circle is a view of Sydney taken from Mossman's Bay, showing the harbour, Exhibition Building, and fortifications at Fort Denison. Above the top of the circle rests an Imperial crown, and around the top of the circle are the words, 'New South Wales Postage,' and underneath, the words, 'One hundred years.' The space surrounding the whole is filled up with Australian ferns. Underneath is a shield, containing the words of the stamp; viz., 'One Penny.' From a critical point of view the design of the new penny stamp can hardly be considered as successful as some of the others of the series. The view of the harbour has had to be greatly reduced to meet the requirements of the dimensions allowed. For this, however, Mr. Potter is not, of course, responsible, and as far as his office is concerned the work is most excellent."

The stamp has since come to hand. We do not dislike the design as an historical contrast to that of the original penny stamp of the colony; but we think that the effect is spoiled by a redundancy of background, which prevents the real subject from being thrown to the fore, giving all but the central design a confused appearance. The engraving and printing is creditable to the colony, but the paper is not sufficiently milled to exhibit surface printing at its best. The amateurs of topsy-turvy watermarks may now enjoy a feast. Out of three sheets which we have seen—which by the way are in two panes of 60 each, in ten horizontal rows—two were printed upside down, and a correspondent writes us that he has not been able to find a sheet otherwise printed. The paper is that watermarked with Crown and N. S. W., and the perforation is 12.

Adhesive.

One penny, lilac (No. 12 of the National Philatelic Society of New York).

The Sydney *Morning Herald* of the 11th July last says: "The new twopenny stamp engraved by Mr. William Bell will be ready for submission for the approval of the Postmaster-General in a day or two. The design, by Mrs. Devine, shows an emu in the midst of shades inside an oval band, on which the words 'One Hundred Years—Twopence' are inscribed. The four corners bear the words 'New South Wales Postage,' connected by a band of leaves of the lily-pilly and corea, or native fuchsia, and feathery sprays of wattle. This design, it may be mentioned, has been substituted for the original one, which contained a portrait of Lord Carrington."

Another post card is also in preparation, with a stamp of the design of the new one penny, and with a better representation of the warratah than on the actual one.

Norway.—We give an engraving of the surcharge on the 12 öre described in our last.

Shanghai.—The 100 cash, yellow, has of course been surcharged. We have not yet seen it topsy-turvy, but it will no doubt come in due time. The surcharge is in dull blue.



Adhesive. 40 cash on 100 cash, yellow, surcharge in blue.

South Australia.—We have the current sixpence surcharged in black with "O.S." for official use.

Official. 6 pence, blue, surcharged "O.S."

Tunis.—It is probable that the adhesives chronicled last month were proofs, as the entire series now comes to hand perforated 13½.

United States.—The *Timbre-Poste* says that the letter cards have now "Series 2" in the upper left corner, instead of "Series 1," which the watermarked ones lately bore.

Letter Card. 2 cents, green, "Series 2."

Virgin Islands.—The one shilling, carmine, with the figure in black, and with coloured border, has been surcharged in black with 4D.

Adhesive. 4 pence on 1s., carmine and black; surcharge in black.

Zululand.—The lack of a stamp of the value of a halfpenny has been supplied by surcharging, in black, the halfpenny, green, of Natal with "Zululand," in block letters, horizontally over the words NATAL POSTAGE.

Adhesive. ½ penny, green, surch. in black on ½d. Natal.

REMARKS ON THE STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

By M. P. CASTLE.

A PERUSAL of the interesting comments, by the editor and Major Evans, in the last number of the *Philatelic Record*, on the Victorian list of stamps in the London Society's "Oceania," has induced me to forward a few notes that I have recently made in mounting that portion of my collection. Promptly on receipt of the Catalogue, I plunged into the thickest of the fray, and commenced the arrangement of my stamps of Victoria by the plan therein advocated, and I am pleased to bear testimony to the general efficacy of the system. Major Evans hints that some little chronological sacrifice is thereby involved; but, even if the dates do in a few instances overlap each other, this may be practically counteracted by the insertion, at the commencement of each issue (or rather type), *when mounted*, of a chronological table; whereas the great advantage is gained of placing the issues in some sort of classification, and of reducing to a fairly intelligible basis that which is otherwise an apparent chaos of recurring types and watermarks.

There are naturally a few errors and omissions, as discoveries have been made since the completion of the list; but from a practical—*i.e.* a collector's—point of view, I am satisfied, having tried it, that the work will be found of the greatest utility to every philatelist whose "weakness" is for the stamps of Australia.

Type I.—The only stamps printed *closely* together of this issue, that I have hitherto been able to find, are the 1d., in a *pale* reddish-brown; and the 3d., in pale and dark blue of a clear, decided tone, all these impressions being sharp and clean. I have a pair of the 3d., showing, by portions of the adjacent stamps to right and left, that they were close-printed, but separated from each other laterally by a distance of nearly one quarter of the width of the stamp itself. This would indicate that the sheet was printed in panes, and was therefore probably a large one. The 1d. and 3d. were in use respectively for six and eleven years, and the 2d. only during two years; hence their respective rarity is well borne out. The 2d. with fine border and background has always been by far the scarcest of the series. I fail to see why there should have been requisite three different types of the 2d. within so short a period. There is no evidence of deterioration of the plate, and by their comparative scarcity the number printed must have been far less than of the other values. The following 2d. (with full-length portrait of the Queen), in its various phases, was in use for six years, until superseded by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.'s die; and the authorities, with a rapidly increasing demand, did not hesitate to print from the plates when in a very worn state. It is evident therefore that these dies for the first-issued 2d. stamp were not withdrawn from excess of use, but for some occult reasoning on the part of the post-office authorities that we have yet to discover. All the specimens I possess with the fine border and background bear the well-known "butterfly" postmark, which I think hardly supports the editor's theory, that they were the last of the three types. Of the 3d. I have found several curious misprints, possibly due to imperfect transfers; and I note this value also with brownish gum.

Type II.—I have one of these stamps lettered s.w., in which the lower-left outside portion of the frame is broken away from the remainder of the stamp, corroborating the editor's statement, that the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton had found other errors of transfer than those cited in the Society's list. I have a specimen of the first lithographic transfer, dated December 24th, 1855, showing the background behind the throne worn quite away; and of the second lithographic transfer in a like state, dated February, 1856, suggesting the possibility of both varieties having been in use at the same time. I have never found but two stamps of this issue with the butterfly postmark. For similar reasons to those urged with regard to the previous issue—comparative scarcity of the stamp, and absence of deteriorated impressions—I venture to think that the use of the engraved plate became limited after transfers had been taken from it. Fuller information on this, the most interesting of the Victorian stamps, would be welcome.

Type III.—Major Evans asks if the rouletting on the 6d., 2s., and Registration Stamps is essentially different from that in the other issues, measuring 8. By this I presume he means what may be called the normal roulette of the issues with "emblems" in the angles. I find that the gauge of the earlier roulettes, down to and including the 1d. and 4d. of the "emblem" series, with star watermark, varies, and is not reliably regular, having altogether a rougher, more casual, and less official appearance than the roulettes that appeared on the above series (of "emblems"), and others at a later date. With regard to Major Evans's query, as to whether the former should be classed as unofficial, I think it not unlikely that these stamps were rouletted, for the convenience of the distribution of stamps, in certain post-offices; hence, although the Catalogue is technically correct in describing them as "unofficial," in such a case they would be official, in so far that they were rouletted with the cognizance of the Post-office *employés*. I have the 6d., yellow, postmarked on an envelope side by side with the 1s., and also with the Registration Stamp, all four values being rouletted, and of the same gauge. It seems hardly likely that the stamps for Registration should have been so extensively employed by private firms as to necessitate their recourse to this method of separating the stamps. I have seen the 6d., black, with a good margin on three sides, quoted as imperforate, paper, watermark, and postmark being correct; and should be glad of further information as to its existence thus, which, on the face of its date of issue, seems very possible. The date of the 2s., green, imperforate, is given in the Catalogue as 1858. I have it postmarked "Melbourne, Nov. 16, 1855." I have it also perforated $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. I cannot vouch for the authenticity of this perforation, but I have had the stamp for many years. I note some minor varieties of the 2s., blue: (1) Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, and (2) on pale bluish-white paper.

Type IV.—I have the 1s. perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, and also with brown gum.

Type VI.—I think to the description of the paper should be added "varying in thickness."

Type VII.—Series II. of this issue (emblems), on unwatermarked paper, is chronicled as emitted in 1860 (?). I have the 2d. postmarked Melbourne, December 12th, 1857. In Series III., on laid paper, both imperforate and rouletted, the 4d. is catalogued as on *horizontally* laid paper. I have many specimens *vertically* laid, but have never met with the former. I also have this stamp (with vertical *vergeures*) *perçé en scie*.

Type VIII.—In addition to those quoted I have the 4d. with watermark of thin numeral perforated 11 and $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

Type IX.—I note here the following additional perforations :

Watermark value in words ;	perforated	$11\frac{1}{2}$.
numeral	,,	$11\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$.
No watermark	,,	$11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ and 12.

Type X.—With watermark of thin numeral. I have found this stamp perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 12.

Type XI.—Considering the very complex varieties in this issue with laureated head, I think the Society's list an admirable one, as the only things that seem normal are the errors; or, to modify the Irishism, they are a constant quantity. Major Evans criticizes this list somewhat, and I agree with him to a certain extent in considering the imperforate specimens to be rather errors than normal, to be hence relegated to the end of the list instead of heading it. I do not, however, see how it is feasible, as he suggests, that the watermark thin numeral 1, through want of care in the printing, might come between the rows of stamps and so be perforated out of recognition. I have a specimen with the watermark on each side of the stamp, and from the space intervening, the next stamp could not fail to receive its proper watermark. Moreover, this would not apply in the case of the 2d. and 4d. even if admitted; and I am strongly inclined to believe that the stamps without watermark were printed on blank paper, and not, as he has suggested, between the spaces of the watermarks. At this period it is evident the postal authorities must have been, *à la* Wemmick, ready to exclaim, "Hulloa, here's some paper; let's print on it!" I have never seen the 4d. on laid paper chronicled by M. Moens. I have the following perforations not included in the catalogue :

	4d., watermark thick numeral ;	perf.	$11\frac{1}{2}$.
1d. and 4d.	" thin	,, (4)	,, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
1d., 4d., and 8d.	" V and Crown	,,	,, $11\frac{1}{2}$.
4d.	" "	,, aniline ;	perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	" "	,, surch.	,, 12.

Type XII.—Here I must say I agree with Major Evans in thinking it hardly correct to regard the 10d., grey, on white paper with watermark 8, as an error, and that with the 10 as the normal stamp, as it has not yet been my good fortune to meet with the latter; and until I do, I shall, I fear, emulate St. Thomas's example. I have the 6d. and 10d. (brown) watermark thin numeral, perforated $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

Type XIII.—I have the following varieties of perforation :

Watermark thin numeral ;	perf.	$11\frac{1}{2}$.
Without watermark	,,	
Watermark V and Crown	,,	

Type XIV.—3d., yellow ; perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.

 ,, surcharged ; perf. 12.

Type XV.—5s., aniline-blue ; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Type XVI.—2d. ; perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

Type XVII.—9d., watermark thin 10 ; perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

9d. ,, V and Crown ; perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

Type XVIII.—2d., on white paper ; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12, 13.

2d., on green ,, ,, 12, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.

2d. (plate II.), on white paper ; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12.

Type XIX.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1878); perf. 12, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1883) „ 12.

The watermark of this stamp is printed sideways, the V being on the one stamp and the crown on the adjacent one.

After Type XXI. I have not been able to find the slightest variation in the perforation, which measures cleanly and evenly $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Type XXVII.—I have the 1d. of this issue on blue paper. I have every reason to believe this genuine, as I acquired it with a number of other current stamps which were presented to me.

The few omissions and additions I have enumerated are but a drop in the ocean of Victorian varieties, and I cordially recommend my brother philatelists to do as I have—arrange their stamps by the aid of the Philatelic Society's catalogue—when they will assuredly share my feelings of satisfaction at the results achieved by its valuable and succinct assistance.

THE EARLY CANADIAN STAMPS.

WE are glad that we ventilated the question of the portraits on the sixpence and tenpence in our notice in April last of the Catalogue of the Postage Stamps, Envelopes, &c., in the Museum of the Imperial Post of Berlin, as it has called forth a reply in *The Halifax Philatelist*, which sets some of the questions at rest. And first, as to the portrait on the sixpence, *The Halifax Philatelist* publishes an extract from the report of the Postmaster-General for Canada for the year 1851, containing a copy of the following official order:

“P. O. DEPARTMENT. (ORDER NO. 4.)

“P. O. DEPARTMENT,

“TORONTO, 1st April, 1851.

“*Stamps for Prepayment of Postage on Letters.*

“Postage stamps are about to be issued, one representing the beaver, of the denomination of 3 pence; the second representing the head of Prince Albert, of the denomination of 6 pence; and the third representing the head of Her Majesty, of the denomination of 1 shilling, which will shortly be transmitted to the postmasters at important points.”

The *Halifax Philatelist* adds: “This should settle whose portrait it is, besides, according to Burke's *Peerage*, Lord Elgin was born in 1811, so that at the time of the issue of these stamps he was forty years of age. The portrait on the stamps is that of a man of about twenty-two or twenty-three. If it does not look like Prince Albert, it resembles still less the portraits of Lord Elgin, of which, from his great popularity, many exist in Canada.”

We quite agree with our contemporary that the above official order settles the question as to who is intended to be represented on the sixpenny stamp. “And now,” continues the same journal, “as regards the 10 pence, which the *Record* says was issued in 1857, but was really issued from 1st April, 1855, as the Postmaster-General's Report for that year will show, ‘To promote the general convenience in prepaying letters to Great Britain at the new rate, postage stamps of the value of tenpence currency, equal to eightpence sterling, were procured and issued for sale.’”

We admit the error, which was not in our MS., for our catalogues all give the year 1855 as the date of issue, and what is more, the dates of issue are given with precision by Mr. Pemberton, who never gave a *precise* date without positive information, and are the 21st April, 1851, for the 3d., 6d., and 1s., and the 1st January, 1855, for the 10 pence; and we see nothing in the above extracts from the Postmaster-General's reports to show that these dates are not correct.

Our contemporary then says: "As for the portrait on 10 pence, it is identically the same as that of all the existing portraits of Jacques Cartier, and totally unlike those existing of Sebastian Cabot. The style of head-dress and the way the beard is worn is that of the sixteenth century, instead of the fifteenth. There is a very rare and old print of Sebastian Cabot taken from the original painting in the possession of Charles Jost Harford, Esq., in the Legislative Library in Halifax, and anything more dissimilar to the face on the 10 pence stamp cannot be imagined." [We can imagine anything after that on the sixpence.] It represents an old man, with forked beard, and the round cap or bonnet of his time on the head."

We are not going to argue that the portrait is that of Sebastian Cabot, for we hold to tradition till disproved by facts; but the *Halifax Philatelist* seems to put these two worthies as belonging to different centuries. According to the best biographers they were all-but contemporaries. Sebastian Cabot was only twenty years old when he discovered Canada, and Jacques Cartier was only seventeen years his junior, and probably died before him, Sebastian Cabot being an old man when he died, about 1577. The best part of the evidence lies in this, that the portrait on the stamp is said to resemble the existing ones of Jacques Cartier.

We now come to some interesting information extracted from the Postmaster-General's Report for 1857.

"To facilitate the prepayment of letters passing from Canada to England by the Canadian steamers, a new stamp, bearing the value of 6 pence sterling, or 7½ pence currency, being the Canadian Packet rate, has been secured [*sic*] and put in circulation.

"A new stamp has also been introduced, of the value of ½ penny, to serve as the medium for prepaying transient newspapers.

"Moreover, the Department has been led, by the increasing use of postage stamps, to take measures for obtaining the Canadian postage stamps on sheets perforated in the dividing line, in the manner adopted in England to facilitate the separation of a single stamp from the others on a sheet when required for use."

With regard to the stamp of 6 pence sterling, or 7½ pence currency, the *Halifax Philatelist* remarks that "this stamp was rendered necessary on account of the contract between the Canadian Government and the Allan Line of steamers in regard to carrying the mails, and by which contract the postage was reduced."

The article concludes with a table of the principal varieties of the paper used for the issue of 1868, which is found of various thicknesses and kinds. Apparently no care was used in selecting the paper used.

- 1 cent, red-brown, on laid and on very thin wove and on medium, the latter with wmk.
- 1 cent, yellow, on laid and on very thick heavy paper.
- 2 cents, green, on very thin paper.
- 3 cents, red, on laid and on very thick heavy paper, as also on medium, with wmk.
- 6 cents, brown, on very heavy thick paper.

THE STAMPS OF DON CARLOS.

EXTRACTED FROM THE "TIMBRE-POSTE."

(Continued from Vol. IX. p. 103.)

FOR THE PROVINCE OF VALENCIA.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER, 1874.

Success still continuing, the generals of Don Carlos entered the province of Valencia, which was soon made happy by a special issue of stamps. No official documents have been found as to this issue, which dates from September, 1874. The Pretender is not crowned with laurels, doubtless because no flatterers were found, and they were contented to represent him with hair dressed *à la Titus*.

The design shows the head of Don Carlos to the right in an oval on a groundwork of horizontal lines, with the inscription *ES-PANA VALENCIA* above on a scroll, and *CORREOS ½ REAL* on another scroll below. On each side is a *fleur-de-lis*, and the ground is composed of lines radiating from the centre. The stamp is lithographed in colour on plain white paper.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ real, rose, dark rose.

The sheets of these stamps contain two varieties, alternating in the horizontal row in such wise as that the two stamps in the vertical rows always show the two varieties distinguishable as follows :

First Variety.

1. The top scroll touches the frame.
2. *ESPAÑA* and *VALENCIA* form two words.
3. The oval has 31 horizontal lines on the left side and 29 on the right.
4. Between the top of the head and the oval frame there are 3 horizontal lines.
5. The *fleurs-de-lis* are $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
6. The numerals are in the centre of the space between the words *CORREOS* and *REAL*.

Second Variety.

1. There is a space of $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the top scroll and the frame.
2. *ESPAÑA* and *VALENCIA* appear to form one word only; the letter *v* closely resembles a *x*.
3. The oval has 34 horizontal lines on the left side and 32 on the right.
4. Between the top of the head and the oval frame there are 2 horizontal lines.
5. The *fleurs-de-lis* are 8 mm.
6. The numerals are close to the word *REAL*, the two first letters of which overlap each other.

No essays are known.

In May, 1875, some months after the above stamp had appeared, we received a stamp very much resembling the one above described from an administrator of the Don Carlos posts, who, in replying to our observations upon it, stated that it was a forgery discovered at Chelvei, due to a

"*Cabecilla*" named Marco de Bello (a somewhat curious name), who was expiating in prison this swindle of attempting to defraud the Carlist post. A month later we received another type, again copied from that of September, 1874, with the observation, to which we paid no attention, "This design is better." Putting now these facts together, we are almost certain that these two last types were one about as good as the other, and that the *Cabecilla* who bore the peculiar name of Marco de Bello was probably a myth.

(*To be continued.*)

SOME FURTHER NOTES ON THE EARLY POSTAL ISSUES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

By ANDREW HOUISON, B.A., M.B., J.P., Sydney, New South Wales.

(*Continued from page 120.*)

WHAT PLATES ARE IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE?

THE destroyed plate of the Twopenny view (copper), the re-engraved Twopenny plate, also destroyed (steel), the Registration plate, and the whole series from the first diadem, in addition to the dies of the 1838 wrapper, and the 1d. and 2d. dies that were prepared for embossing envelopes—the former of which was subsequently used for the wrapper of 1864, the latter for embossing twice on the flap of the Registration envelope, and which remained in use for only a very short time. In addition to these is the original printing-press used for printing the Sydney views.

The plate of the Twopenny view is of copper, and has been chopped, by an axe, into a number of pieces, only one small one of which is missing; but the steel of the Twopenny laureated was too good for even this ruthless method of destruction. I have obtained, with considerable difficulty, photographs of these, copies of which I send to the editor, and he will doubtless lay them before the Society for their inspection, together with other specimens to illustrate this and my former papers.

THE SYDNEY EMBOSSED STAMP OF 1838.

In a recent letter from Major Evans, he asks how the genuine stamps and paper are to be known. As to the paper they were embossed on every variety, having been in use for over thirteen years. As to the stamps themselves, the best test is this: When William IV. was king, the Hanoverian coat of arms, surmounted by the Hanoverian crown, occupied the centre portion of the royal coat of arms. Now as Queen Victoria did not ascend the throne until June 20th, 1838, and as the news of King William's death did not reach the colony until November, 1838, it is evident that the royal coat of arms used for the die should contain the Hanoverian arms and crown in the centre; and this is actually the case, as will be seen from a photograph sent taken from an early impression of the die in my possession. I also send for the inspection of the members of the Society the original *Gazette* notices, together with the headings of the *Gazettes* from which the notices were taken. Now these show exactly what I have stated—that of November 14th, 1838, has the Hanoverian arms and crown in the centre; that of January 12th, 1841, is without them.

The crown of Hanover was limited in its descent to the male line, and consequently the omission of the arms of that country from the royal arms of England took place on Queen Victoria's accession.

I should like here to correct an error in my former article. The date on the Fitzroy envelope should be 1848.

THE SYDNEY VIEWS.

"Ateleia" certainly made a mistake in the number of stamps on the Twopenny plate, but this was corrected by me in the January number of *Vindin's* monthly, so that the error could not have done much harm.

Did Jervis execute the plate himself? or did he get any assistance to do the work for him? In a letter dated October 28th, 1850, from the Postmaster-General to the Colonial Secretary, enclosing tenders for steel plates, amongst others was one from Jervis, who offered to do the work for 16s. a head. The Postmaster-General recommended that his tender be not accepted "on account of the manner in which he had engraved the Threepenny." This seems satisfactory enough, and is all the evidence we are likely to get. I can find no record or even tradition of Mason having had a hand in the engraving of any of these stamps.

With reference to the colours employed, I merely gave as an interesting record the official proportions used; but I fear, as in some of the later issues (*e.g.* Sixpenny large square), the man who had charge of the mixing must have been somewhat colour blind.

THE ONE PENNY.

With reference to the President's statement in "Oceania," I am pleased to be able to confirm his opinion, that the finely-engraved One Penny does exist on closely-ribbed paper; but it is very rare. I have only seen two specimens. Many specimens have the appearance of being on ribbed paper, but on close examination this will be found not to be *true* laid paper—the appearance being produced by the blanket which is used in the process of printing from these plates.

THE TWO PENCE.

"Ateleia" appears to have taken down wrongly the information I gave in the paper I read before the Society, or he has been misprinted. The letter from which I quoted is dated April 2nd, 1851, and was from the Colonial Secretary to the Inspector of Stamps. After acknowledging the receipt of their letter of the 28th March, relative to the state of the plates for printing the Post Office stamps, he goes on to say, and these are the exact words, "His Excellency approves of the *Twopenny* plate being repaired as quickly as possible, and the necessity for expediting the completion of the new plates has been urged upon the contractor." The words are most distinctly, "Twopenny plate."

As to the question of the softness of the plate Carmichael had to work upon, the effect of the axe upon it will show that it was not hard, and consequently not at all likely to withstand the constant rough work it had to undergo.

The dates of the repairs and the names of the engravers who were employed from time to time upon them will, I am afraid, never be found out, as in 1870 all the old records in the Audit Office were destroyed. Possibly there may be some record in the Treasury, and if so I will endeavour to obtain the information. Since I have had the opportunity of examining the destroyed Twopenny new plate, I am more than ever convinced that there was only one plate; and we know, from the letter from the Inspector of Stamps to the Colonial Secretary, dated March 25th, 1851 (in which was submitted a sample sheet of the Twopenny), that the *plate* from which the sample sheet was struck had then been *three* times repaired, and suggesting

that it be again repaired. The minute on this is to the effect that "the plate is to be repaired as quickly as possible, and Carmichael is to be hurried up with the new plate," for the engraving of which arrangements had been made with him on November 13th, 1850, and which was to be finished on or before June 30th, 1851. From this it is evident that Carmichael had nothing to do with the fourth repair. In addition to these re-engravings, or "repairs," as they are officially called, there were numerous sharpenings. Here then we have five distinct states of the plate, but no *new* plate, and various minor sharpenings, as these states of the plate became worn, thus confirming entirely my theory.

Before leaving the subject of the views, I should like to point out some slight errors in "Oceania." It seems a pity that the Society was unable to publish better specimens of the views; the majority of them are so worn or obliterated as to be absolutely worthless. With reference to the slight errors then :

Twopenny.—Plate I. (retouched), prominent variety, No. 7, should be without trees. Specimens of this plate are known here on *blue wove* paper, very similar in texture and colour to that of the 1d. laureated.

Plate II.—No. 20 on this plate has the fan with *seven* segments in good clean specimens. If a separate retouch be made of Plate I., then that catalogued on page 60, Plate II. (c), "an hard grey or dirty white paper," ought also to be classified as a separate retouch. But the fact is, in neither case is it a retouch, but simply a sharpening. In this latter variety No. 20 shows a double slanting line on the top of "Two Pence."

Plate III., or second repair.—On No. 3, in good specimens, the hill is most distinctly shaded. Nos. 10 and 12 have both double lines on the bale, and No. 7 has a double horizontal line on the bale. No. 20 has in this six segments in the fan.

Plate III. (first retouch).—No. 4 has the hill shaded.

The photograph shows that the pearl existed on the last state of the plate.

Threepenny.—In Plate E. No. 5 should be No. 25. Nos. 18 and 19 have the whip wanting.

THE LAUREATED HEADS.

The Twopence.—My authority for the date of approval of this plate is the notice which appeared in the *Government Gazette* of July 24th, 1851, and bearing date July 21st, 1851, and signed by the Colonial Secretary, to the effect that "His Excellency the Governor had approved of the issue of a new stamp of the value of Twopence, and bearing the Queen's head." Could the whole of the original proof-sheets be discovered, it is more than likely that a similar discrepancy of three days between the date when the Governor wrote his approval across the sheet and the day when the Colonial Secretary penned the *Gazette* notice. And here I may suggest that the initials about which Major Evans has some doubt will probably be found to be C. A. F., those of Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy. With reference to Carmichael's steel plate which Jervis was ordered to "repair," as will be seen from the photograph, it was merely a repair. The plate still remains steel, and he certainly could not afford to engrave a new steel one for £40.

ESSAYS AND PROOFS.

The following are in the collections of members of the Philatelic Society of Australia, and chiefly in that of Mr. A. Van Dyck. I have not included those in the Post-office collection.

1. One Penny view, evidently lithographed, coarse in execution, spandrels filled in with pattern of overlapping scale work. Probably produced about 1869, as they were not known in the colony before that date.

2. Twopenny view. Three specimens in black, blue, and red. Vertical-lined spandrels, ship in full sail, letters in lower angles H. A. This appears to be the only one described by Mr. Pemberton, and not that of Mr. Tapling. This was evidently engraved by Carmichael. (Compare Plate I. Nos. 17 and 19, fan at bottom.)

3. Threepenny, printed on thick paper in black.

4. Crown in centre of laurel wreath, stars in corners, N. S. WALES in upper label, and arched underneath the word POSTAGE, in lower label SIXPENCE, engine turning at sides.

5. Crown surmounted with lion in centre of large oval garter overlapping the engine-turned sides, stars in corners. The garter is inscribed with NEW SOUTH WALES—POSTAGE in upper and ONE SHILLING in lower label. These two last are on the same paper, printed side by side. The following is from a memorandum from the Postmaster-General to the Colonial Secretary, dated November 20th, 1851: "Designs are enclosed for One Shilling and Sixpenny stamps, which have been engraved by Carmichael from sketches drawn by myself, with reference to the importance of making a very marked distinction between stamps of these higher amounts and those in common use."

6. Queen on throne, like the Victorian stamp of 1856, but labelled NEW SOUTH WALES, white paper, watermarked 2. 2d., blue.

7. The Sixpence of 1854, but of a beautiful purple.

8. Issue of 1854. On card, 5d., black; 8d., black; 1s., black.

9. Diademed head of Queen (1856). On card, 1d., black.

10. Various colour trials from the steel die of the 5s.

11. Newsband of 1865, with stamp printed in black.

12. Proofs of stamps for the first (provisional) registration envelope. The stamp is similar to the embossed one on the wrappers of 1864, but is marked Twopence. In pairs on white wove paper. 2d. × 2d., orange-red; 2d. × 2d., black, 2d. × 2d. purple.

13. The same, but stamped singly, on white laid paper. 2d., dull blue.

14. Proof printed from the die of present registration stamp, and showing size of the die. White paper. 4d., black.

15. Proof printed with electrotype of same on laid note paper. 4d., red.

16. Copy of English first issue engraved by Clayton for Committee on Postage Act of 1849. Letters G. L. in lower angles. On white wove paper, in black, red, and blue.

17. Proof from die before hardening of the One Penny centennial stamp. Black, on thick paper.

18. Envelopes, prepared for use in 1855, but never issued. With reference to these I will state what I know about them. The first reference I can find to them is on February 16th, 1855, when J. C. Thornthwayte sent in an estimate to R. P. Raymond for dies for stamping envelopes with Queen's head. Two dies complete for £20.

On March 14th, 1855, the Inspector of Stamps wrote to the Colonial Secretary respecting the stamped envelopes. The Colonial Secretary authorized the issue of the 1d. and 2d. envelopes; but "until watermarked paper is obtained from England, it would not perhaps be advisable to issue envelopes of a higher value than those mentioned, so that no temptation to forgery may exist." On April 5th, 1855, the Postmaster-General, W. H. Christie, wrote to the Colonial Secretary, recommending that Thornthwayte's tender for the 1d. and 2d. envelopes be accepted.

On July 17th, 1855, R. P. Raymond transmitted duplicate and triplicate copies of designs and estimates for 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s. stamped envelopes. The dies were to be embossed; the envelopes for each description of stamp, as above mentioned, to have a watermark in the right-hand upper corner, indicating the value of the stamp to be embossed on it. That these dies were engraved is certain, from the envelopes in my collection, which I have recently been fortunate enough to obtain; but I can find no record of their having been issued.

The 1d. and 2d. have already been described, and the 6d. and 1s. were similar to the stamps of those values in use at that time. I have enclosed for inspection photographs of most of these, and feel sure that they will prove of interest.

Many other points of interest remain with reference to the later issues, and these I will endeavour to deal with in a subsequent paper.

Correspondence.

AUCTION SALES OF STAMPS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—I venture to take advantage of a season of the year when your columns are unlikely to be overcrowded to address you upon a subject with regard to which I am anxious to obtain the views of philatelists; namely, the desirability of inaugurating a periodical sale of stamps by public auction, and thereby establishing to some extent a tangible market value for rarities.

In every other object of the collector's fancy, be it art, geology, historical antiquities, or numismatics, it is well known that extreme interest attaches to the changes in the value of unique specimens, as established from time to time by their being offered publicly for sale on the breaking up of a collection, or on the death of a collector. A priced catalogue of an important sale is in itself an object of considerable value (for purposes of reference) to the dealer in curios. The value of a particular class of china or pottery is for the time being regulated by the prices realized for a few specimens of the ware at one of Christie and Manson's sales. Nor are such prices governed wholly by the scarcity of the ware and the number of specimens in existence. The fashion, and consequent demand, of the hour is a material element in establishing a value; and it has consequently been found that the fair "market price" of such objects can only be ascertained by an expression of public opinion elicited periodically at a public sale by auction.

Surely the value of our intrinsically valueless postage labels and envelopes can most fairly be regulated by a similar test, instead of being governed, as at present, by the whim and rapacity of the dealer.

Let me venture to give a by no means exaggerated instance of the present system. X, a well known dealer, has acquired a scarce specimen, which has hitherto been looked upon as of the value of £10, or thereabouts. He is not in any way pressed for money, and he prefers to keep it as an attraction and adornment of his show-albums rather than dispose of it to the first customer who may offer himself. He therefore puts a prohibitory price of say £15 upon the stamps, or one half more than the existing market value. Y, another equally well known dealer, has in keeping another specimen of the stamp, and immediately makes use of the fancy value quoted by X, with the result that a country customer, not well versed in the market prices, is with little difficulty induced to believe that he is reaping a bargain in obtaining the stamp for a small reduction from X's price, or for say £13 10s., whereas he is in reality paying 30 per cent. more than the fair price. Meanwhile Z, a third dealer, notes the above quotations with interest, and (although possibly he may not have a specimen of the stamp) boldly inserts in a catalogue a quotation 20 per cent. higher than X's price, relying upon being able to purchase X's specimen at a price that will give a large profit to both himself and X in case the stamp should be asked for. So it constantly happens that in a few months' time only the quotation price of a stamp is raised as much as 100 per cent., although there has been no increase of demand, and the number of specimens extant is precisely the same.

And this system has, may I add, increased during the past two years to an extent which is at least discouraging, if not alarming, to the young collector, who can never retaliate to the argument that the stamp "actually sold for

so much last week," because there is no defined market value which he can quote.

The auction-room seems to me, therefore, the only remedy for a system which I seriously consider is likely to undermine and eventually destroy our most interesting science of Philately. The larger dealers, one or a combination of them, having large stocks of readily saleable stamps, would appear, *prima facie*, to be the proper persons to inaugurate such a sale or sales. I have, however, to some extent tested their views upon the subject, and they are undoubtedly hostile to the scheme. They would be glad no doubt to rid themselves at a fair price of certain accumulations of stock, but this is a minor consideration compared to the dread with which they would see what is commonly termed "a catalogue value" for rarities established.

I also find that such a scheme does not find favour with our largest collectors; but why? Simply because they already possess all the great rarities, and are indifferent how far the value of their specimens may be enhanced by the efforts of the dealers.

But, sir, a large section of philatelists, amongst whom I may venture to count myself, exists who are still striving after the "almost unattainables," the pages of whose collections are *not* overcrowded with shades of the "Post-office Mauritius" and types of the Sandwich Island rarities, who have limited incomes, and who, to their discouragement and despair, see month by month the scarce stamps becoming not more scarce, but more beyond their reach, owing to the dealers of necessity controlling the sale of every specimen that comes into the market.

I feel strongly that some counteraction on the part of collectors would be at the least salutary, and I am determined to accept all risks, and inaugurate an experimental auction sale this next winter unless the opinion of a large majority of London collectors is opposed to it. My belief is, that good collections would come into the market at fair prices, with moreover considerable benefit to the owners.

I therefore invite expressions of opinion upon the subject either privately or through the medium of your columns, and I should also be glad to receive communications from collectors or others having collections or single stamps for sale who would be disposed to entrust them to the auctioneer whom I propose to employ under my own supervision.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS GARTH.

23, TEDWORTH SQUARE, CHELSEA, LONDON, S.W.,
August 1st, 1888.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

SOME of our subscribers have at sundry times represented to us the inconvenience incident to the volumes of our Magazine not commencing with the first month of the year, and we fully sympathize with their objections, as we have ourselves frequently experienced the force of them, especially in cases of reference. Feeling that nothing would be gained by longer delay, and that the sooner we set to work to endeavour to amend our ways the better it would be, we lately laid the matter before the

proprietors, and with their consent propose to carry out the change with the commencement of next year. Whether this should be done by giving the subscribers for the current year a double number, or by adding to our ordinary numbers, we found it somewhat difficult to determine; but on the whole we think the latter mode is to be preferred, for it appears to us to be scarcely fair to those who so kindly assist us to keep back their communications, merely for the sake of making up a number twice the size of an ordinary one of sixteen pages, which is now, by a species of tradition, deemed to be the normal size of a number of our Magazine, though we have considerably transgressed these limits in most of the numbers of the current volume. But whatever mode we adopt we will take care that our subscribers for the current volume are in nowise prejudiced, for, by one mode or other, they shall receive the full equivalent of a twelfth number. The December number will therefore complete the current volume.

We take this opportunity to say a few words on another subject, on which we are desirous of obtaining the views of a majority of our subscribers. Some of them, but certainly not the majority, are collectors of Telegraph Stamps, and they wish that we should chronicle new issues of these stamps. These collectors say that the telegraph services are now so generally mixed up with the postal services, and there is such an intimate connection between the two, that the same reasons hold good for collecting one as the other, especially as in principle the objects are the same, inasmuch as one stamp as well as the other franks communications. This is the summary of the chief reasons, and they appear to us not easy to be controverted. We lay them before our subscribers, only saying on our part that if it is their wish that we should chronicle these stamps, we shall be happy to do so. Occasionally we have done so, but it was always with hesitation whether we ought to do so or not.

If any impetus is to be given to the collection of telegraph stamps time should not be lost. At present they are but few in number, but even among these few there are several which have become practically unattainable. There is, however, no catalogue in English of those actually issued, and the first step would seem to be to make such a catalogue, confining it to adhesives and stamped forms. This, we think, we might be able to accomplish with the aid of our friends, but we do not purpose to take any steps in this direction without we feel assured of the support of our subscribers. We therefore invite their attention to the question.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. X.

SEPTEMBER, 1888.

No. 116.



WE have before us a Blue Book of some three hundred pages, containing the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Revenue Departments' Estimates, together with the evidence taken before the Committee, which fully proves two points for which we have long past contended; viz., that there are no valid reasons why the Post-office, which is the great consumer of adhesive stamps, should not manufacture them for itself; and secondly, that the public is paying far too high a price for its postal stationery of post cards, envelopes, and wrappers.

When the Act for establishing the penny postage was passed in 1839, and it was contemplated to use stamps for the prepayment of the postal rates, the Board of Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes was the only branch of the government staff supposed to know what a stamp was. It stamped deeds, receipts, bills, &c., with embossing stamps, looked after patent medicine labels, hand-stamped sheets for newspapers, and took care that the ace of spades was duly inscribed "Duty One Shilling." When the Postal Acts were passed these Commissioners were consequently named therein as the parties to whom the Treasury was to look to provide the dies necessary for the postage stamps, which were also placed under the protection of the Acts relating to stamps, the duties of postage being made stamp duties. In fact, no postage stamp was considered as properly representing the duties until it had received the official sanction of the Commissioners, and this was signified by a certificate or allowance endorsed on a first impression taken from every plate, and signed by one or more of the Commissioners to the effect that the stamps printed from that plate represented stamp duties. Paper was at that period an excisable article, and the Commissioners of Excise were charged with the superintendence

of the manufacture of what was required for the Post-office, and this was delivered to the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes. In this way the anomaly has grown up by which the Inland Revenue Department, into which the two Boards of Commissioners of Excise and Stamps and Taxes have become merged, supplies the postage stamps and stamped paper required for the work of the Post-office. And so complete was this separation that up to the last issue, it would seem that the Post-office had no real voice in deciding on the type or colour of the stamps it was to use, though it was called upon to pay the bill for their manufacture.

The second point is somewhat more interesting, as it involves the pockets of almost every person in the country who uses the Post-office. It would not become us to offer any opinion on the wisdom of the Inland Revenue Department in having bound itself hand and foot to the firm of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., who obtained a contract, in 1880, from this department, liable only to be put an end to on the 31st December, 1890, for the supply of all the postage stamps, post cards, wrappers, and envelopes required for the service. The prices for the printing of the adhesive stamps do not appear at all excessive, considering the excellence of the workmanship; but partly arising from the fall in the prices of the raw material required for the post cards, wrappers, and envelopes, and partly from the prices allowed, the public is now mulcted to a very serious amount. Under this contract the price paid by the public for thin cards, independent of the stamp, is 6s. 11½d. per 1000; the price paid by the Post-office to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. is 3s. 7½d., while it is estimated they could be obtained elsewhere, were it not for the contract, at 2s. per 1000. The figures in the case of the thick cards are respectively 13s. 10⅔d., 11s. 3d., and 5s. 9d., and of the wrappers 5s. 10⅔d., 5s., and 3s. 8d. The quantity of envelopes now sold by the Post-office is very small, but for the service of the current year it is estimated that 70,000,000 of thin cards, 80,000,000 of thick ones, and 145,000,000 of wrappers will be required. On these estimates the public will pay in respect of the thin cards £24,354 for what the Post-office obtains from Messrs. De La Rue for £12,687 10s., which might be obtained elsewhere, were it not for the contract, for £7000. In the case of the thick cards the figures are £55,552, £45,000, and £23,000, and of the wrappers £42,794, £36,250, and £26,578. The total amounts to this, that the public ought to be able to get for £57,000 what Messrs. De La Rue are now receiving this year £94,000 for, but

which is charged to the public by the Post-office £123,000, or in other words, Messrs. De La Rue are making a profit of £37,000 out of this part of the contract, and the Post-office a further profit of £29,000. We trust that these figures will be borne in mind when this onerous contract comes to an end, and that the public will demand a decent post card to be supplied at 6½d. per dozen. The Post-office ought not to charge a profit beyond actual cost of this stationery. Post cards in most, if not all, of the other countries of Europe are retailed at the price of the stamp, and a halfpenny per dozen is quite sufficient protection to the stationers, who now sell good post cards at 7d. per dozen, for the printing of which they have to pay 1s. 6d. per 1000.

We fear to tire our readers with figures, and content ourselves by only referring to another Blue Book which has just appeared, being the report of the Postmaster-General for the year expiring at the end of March last. There is no sensational reading in it, the traditional snake that gets loose among the letters not appearing this year. Perhaps it travelled in a tin box by parcel post, regarding which no similar stories are recorded, the only one worthy of remark being that in one week 3,787 hats were sent from London. Was this after a storm, or an Irish row? The tables of figures annexed to the report are completely bewildering, and therefore we shall only add that the net revenue this year is the highest that has been *ever* attained since the Post-office was instituted, being upwards of £2,770,000.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—We learn from a correspondent that on the 7th August last a letter card of 3 centavos, with reply, was issued similar to that of 1½ centavos already described by us. The stamp shows the same head, but the frame differs.

Reply Letter Card. 3+3 centavos, green on white.

Bavaria.—The post cards of 3 and 5 pfennig have been somewhat modified. The Arms are smaller, and are in an escutcheon, in place of an oval. The watermark is that of undulations wide apart. In the single ones that we have seen these run horizontally, and in the reply ones vertically, it evidently depending which way the “stuff will cut to the best advantage.”

Post Cards. 3 pfennig, green ; horizontal undulations.

5	„	violet	„	„
3+3	„	green ;	vertical undulations.	
5+5	„	violet	„	„

Belgium.—The *Timbre-Poste* says that the postage stamps of 1 and 10 centimes, given out by the depôt during April, May, and June last were gummed with dextrine, *alias* British gum ; but it was found that this was not sufficiently adhesive, and had a nasty taste. We can readily imagine this, as we had forty years' experience of it. In consequence of the complaints, the administration has determined not to make further use of this abominable composition, and to replace the sheets still in the depôt that have been so treated, by others more sticky and more agreeable to the taste !

British Bechuanaland.—*Protectorate.*—We were in error last month in supposing that the British Bechuanaland stamps surcharged with the word PROTECTORATE had superseded the use of those already issued in that territory. Mr. Campbell has forwarded to us a copy of the *Bechuanaland News* of the 8th of last month, which announces that arrangements will shortly be completed for the establishment of a postal service by native runners between British Bechuanaland and Matabeleland, *via* Bamangwato, at the rates set forth in the notice issued by the Acting Postmaster-General of British Bechuanaland, dated Vryburg, the 28th July last. A further notice was issued on the 7th August last that the native runner service had commenced, and that correspondence for the Protectorate should be forwarded to Mafeking Post-office. It was also ordered that correspondence posted within the Protectorate and Trans-Protectorate should be prepaid in British Bechuanaland stamps, overprinted with the word "Protectorate." It is clear, therefore, that stamps, as mentioned in our list last month, have been so overprinted for the special use of this service to the north of British Bechuanaland, and which constitutes the "Protectorate." We subjoin the notice headed "The British Bechuanaland Protectorate—Postal Extension," which appeared in the above newspaper :

"The arrangements which Mr. J. S. Moffat, Assistant-Commissioner, has during the past month or two been making are now completed, and the 'Protectorate Post' comes into operation forthwith. The former route to the interior, *via* Zeerust, in the Transvaal, has been summarily abandoned, and the post will be conveyed by native runners through Mafeking to Kanya (Gasitive's), Molepolole (Secheli's), and Shoshong (Khama's) weekly, and from Shoshong to Gubuluways (Lobengula's) fortnightly. The first post under the new arrangement arrived at Mafeking on Monday. Probably Moghudi will be made the postal station after a while instead of Molepolole, the latter not being quite so direct as the former. During the time his Honour remains in the Protectorate settling the Grobelaar incident, special riders will carry despatches supplementary to the above post."

The unappropriated dies are not well adapted for postage stamps. There is no numeral of value on them, and the value itself is so indistinct, being of the same colour as the background, besides

reading up and down, that we are not "surprised to find" that the authorities are improving Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s double fugitives by surcharging them with the value, of which we may expect to have a goodly number of varieties, such as figure 1 with and without a serif, with long and short serifs, &c.; 2 in Roman, block, curly head, curly tail, straight head, straight tail, &c. At present we only have to chronicle the following:

Adhesives. 1 penny, purple, surcharged in black, "1d."
2 pence ,, ,, red, "2d."

British Honduras.—The surcharged post card of Three-half-pence has not had a long duration. We have now its more permanent successor in chocolate-brown on buff, the stamp being that of the Queen's head on a circular solid ground.

Post Card. 5 cents, chocolate-brown on buff.

Chamba.—We find in *Der Philatelist* a notice of some additions to the postal stationery of this State, of which we were not aware. The Indian stamps of 3 and 8 annas and 1 rupee have been surcharged CHAMBA—STATE in two lines, and the 8 annas has also received the additional surcharge of SERVICE.

The former "sun" has been replaced by a new one, in which the rays form a circular halo, in place of one in the likeness of a star, and this is applied in black on the envelopes of $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna and the post card of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	3 annas, orange; surcharged in black.		
	8 ,, rose	,,	,,
	1 rupee, grey	,,	,,
<i>Service Stamp.</i>	8 annas, rose	,,	,,
<i>Envelopes.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green	,,	,,
	1 ,, brown	,,	,,
<i>Post Card.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$,, brown on buff	,,	,,


Danish West Indies.—Our last communication from St. Thomas bears a stamp of 1 cent, in rose, with frame of yellow-green.

Adhesive. 1 cent, yellow-green and rose.

French Colonies.—*Annam and Tonkin.*—In chronicling divers surcharges made in this colony in our April number, we mentioned that though a 5 cent. on 2 cent. was reported, yet that no authority for such a surcharge appeared in the decree authorising the others. The *Timbre-Poste* now reports, on the strength of an official letter, that this stamp never existed, but that a variety of surcharges were made in the colony at the instance of a Paris banker (?), who for his amusement has taken up the occupation of dealing in stamps. It is, therefore, not improbable that this stamp belongs to this precious and too numerous family of humbugs.

Martinique.—The *Timbre-Poste* truly says that this colony begins to be talked about. Every month it is in want of stamps, and yet they are offered in sheets *obliterated*! The *Moniteur de la Martinique*, under date of the 15th May last, publishes a decree, which, after reciting that the stock of stamps of 1 and 5

centimes was running very short, ordered 60,000 stamps of 1 c. and 30,000 of 5 c. to be made by surcharging 30,000 of each of the stamps of 2 c., 4 c., and 20 c. with the new values.

Gambia.—The fourpence, in dark brown, is now on  C A paper; perforation, 14.

Adhesive. 4 pence, dark brown; wmk.  C A.

Great Britain.—We have to thank Mr. Hurst for an early copy of the new halfpenny wrapper. The principal feature is the new edition of the "commandment," which, instead of consisting of five lines of ordinary type, is now reduced to four lines of small block type, the words, "Or other article liable to letter postage" being substituted for, "Or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise)." In the former edition there was a full stop at the end of the commandment. In the new one there is none, which we hope is only an oversight of Messrs. De la Rue and Co., and that nothing more terrible is in reserve. After all, we confess we do not see the utility of printing a regulation which no one reads, and which we did without for five years, though if it is to be so, it is certainly better to put it into comprehensible language.

Wrapper. Halfpenny, red-brown on white-brown paper. *Altered notice.*

Grenada.—As a natural consequence, when surcharging is done by hand, a crop of errors turn up. A correspondent sends us two of the stamps described in our number for April last, one in which the surcharge has been doubly applied, and the other where it is topsy-turvy.

Adhesives. 4 pence on 2s. fiscal, orange and green; double surcharged in black.
4 " " " " " surch. in black, upside down.

Jamaica.—A wrapper with stamp of a halfpenny in green has been issued. *Wrapper.* $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green on white-brown.

Japan.—The colours of the new issue, as given by our correspondent in his letter of 12th March last (*Sup.*, p. 55), do not prove to be quite correct. The 4 sen is bistre rather than brown, the 10 sen is brown-ochre, the 20 sen orange, and the 50 sen red-brown. The entire series will therefore stand as follows:

<i>Adhesives.</i>	
4 sen, bistre.	20 sen, orange.
8 " lilac.	25 " emerald-green.
10 " brown-ochre.	50 " red-brown.
15 " purple.	1 yen, scarlet.

The perforation of the Japanese stamps is very erratic. That of the above is 13, while at the same time we receive the 1 sen in green (No. 1. N. Y. Col. Chart), perforated 14, or rather stamped with perforating needles which do not remove the discs of paper.

Adhesive. 1 sen, green; *perforated* 14.

We have also received the 2 sen envelope, in two new sizes, in cream-coloured thin wove, with stamp of the current type.

Envelopes. 2 sen, olive; size, 208 × 75; bag shape
2 " " " 135 × 86; ordinary shape.

Luxemburg.—A slight alteration in the title of the post cards of 5 and 10 centimes, and the reply card of 5 + 5 centimes, has taken place, which, it is said, is to be extended to the reply card of the 10 centimes as soon as the stock on hand becomes exhausted. The title is, "Grand Duché de Luxembourg—Herzogthum Luxemburg—CARTE POSTALE—POSTKARTE;" but the type of the title is closer together than before, and the German character in the notice, &c., has been replaced by Roman.

<i>Post Cards.</i>	5 centimes, yellow-green on light buff ; <i>new title.</i>
	10 " pink " "
<i>Reply Card.</i>	5 + 5 " yellow-green " "

Macao.—We are obliged to Mr. Cheveley for sending us the extract from the official report of the Director of Posts at Macao for the year 1887. We had already given particulars of the surcharges of April and August, 1887, but not of those of October, 1887, chronicled by us in December last. From this report it appears that it was only the values of 10, 20, 30, and 60 reis of the *Imposto do Sello* stamps which were operated on, and out of these were made 30,000 postage stamps of 5 reis, 20,000 of 10 reis, and 7000 of 40 reis.

Mauritius.—The 2 cents post card described by us, in April last, as surcharged in script with the same value, is, as we suspected, a duffer. A correspondent forwards us a copy of a letter from the Postmaster at St. Louis to this effect.

Mexico.—We have an envelope, with stamp, of 10 centavos, in brown-violet, of the current issue, of white paper, with blue interior, and the 20 centavos in dark umber-brown, on similar paper. Our correspondent has, however, been so careful as to send us only a portion of the envelope, and we are therefore unable to mention the size.

<i>Envelopes.</i>	10 centavos, brown-violet on white wove, blue inside.
	20 " dark umber-brown " "

Further, the *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the stamps of 20 and 25 centavos printed in red, and perforated 11.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	20 centimes, red.
	25 " " "

New South Wales.—We annex an engraving of the centennial one penny stamp recently described.

Norway.—In our July number we chronicled the issue of a new post card of 3 öre, and now we have received its corresponding reply. It is hinged at the top, and printed on the first and fourth sides on white card, watermarked with posthorns.





Reply Card. 3 + 3 öre, wmk. posthorns, orange on white.

Philippines.—We have the UN C. DE PESO dull pale green, with oval surcharge in carmine, HABILITADO within the upper part, PARA COMUNICACIONES within the lower part, and the value in the centre, $2\frac{4}{8}$ CMOS. $2\frac{4}{8}$ cmos on 1 c. de peso, green; surch. in carmine.

Shanghai.—We have now received what we suppose is the rest of the new series, and the necessity for two recent surcharges has now been remedied. Like the 20 and 60 cash chronicled by us in May, the impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 15.

Adhesives. 40 cash, black.
80 „ yellow-green.
100 „ light blue.

Straits Settlements.—The 96 cents, green-grey, is now on  C A paper. Perforation as before.

Adhesive. 96 cents, green-grey; wmk.  C A.

Venezuela.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces the lithographed 25 centimos, brown, head to the left, for foreign service, rouletted.

25 centimos, brown, lithographed, *rouletted*.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELISTS AND THE CHALMERS' BUBBLE.

OUR readers will possibly remember that we related how last year, at its annual meeting, held in Chicago, the American Philatelic Convention, with what appeared to us to be a faith that was so child-like as to believe that there was nothing in the world in the nature of “humbug,” pronounced in favour of the claims of the late James Chalmers to be regarded as the originator of the adhesive postage stamp. Our American friends, however, in order to decide this question, adopted the simple plan of hearing one side only of the case, a course which eminently tended to shorten debate, and to lead to one result only; for though Mr. James Chalmers himself, by his letter of 18th May, 1840, withdrew all claim of his own, yet neither this letter nor the other original documents were brought to the notice of the American Philatelic Societies.

The Philatelic Society of Philadelphia, adopting the unreasonable view that both sides ought to be heard, recently brought forward a proposal that a committee should be appointed to make a complete investigation; but the proposition, we are told, was “howled down,” and rejected by a large majority, an effectual method doubtless of preserving consistency, however much it might cost in loss of respect for the societies’ opinions. But we believe from our information that the American philatelists are thoroughly sick of the whole question, and do not care one straw whether the inventor was Julius Cæsar or J. C. of Dundee.

This somewhat ludicrous procedure reminds us of the juryman who saw the case before him to be perfectly clear and evident till he heard the other side, to which he wished he had never listened, as his former notions were all upset, and his brains reduced to a state of absolute muddle. Our American friends have taken care to keep clear of this difficulty by a more simple process than might have been predicted from their proverbial ‘cuteness. They certainly cannot be accused, as was the unjust though crafty judge, of trying to “seem fair” while working injustice.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES.

THE evidence taken by the Select Committee on the Revenue Departments Estimates reveals some curious facts regarding the contracts for the supply of postage stamps and postal stationery, which it may not be uninteresting to philatelists and the public to be made more fully acquainted with.

Every man in Great Britain, whether peer or peasant, has to do in some shape or other with the Inland Revenue Department, for it is the instrument employed by the Treasury for extracting from the public the chief means of carrying on the government. Up to 1849 it consisted of two separate departments, the Excise and the Stamps and Taxes; but at that time these were amalgamated under the new appellation of the Board of Inland Revenue, the management being vested in a Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, four Commissioners (two for each branch), with a Secretary and two Assistant-Secretaries to each branch. Each of these branches has several ramifications, and one of these, emanating from the Stamps and Taxes, is charged with affixing stamps to documents, providing adhesive stamps for the courts of law, commercial papers, &c., and also of furnishing the Post-office with such adhesive stamps as it requires for its use, together with post cards, envelopes, and wrappers, termed by the Committee "inferior postal matter." The supply of those colonies which do not provide themselves directly with postage stamps and postal stationery is in the hands of the Agents for the Crown Colonies; but the Secretary of State for India now looks to the postal branch of the Inland Revenue Department for the supply of adhesive stamps, postal and fiscal, and of stamped paper required for the Indian service. The business of this branch of the department, which is under the immediate superintendence of the Controller of Stamps, is therefore very extensive, the mere cost of the manufacture and supply of adhesives, stamped paper, and other "inferior postal matter," amounting to about a quarter of a million sterling a year. Of this, the requirements of the English Post-office are estimated at £139,000; viz., £29,000 for printing adhesive stamps, £11,000 for the paper for them, and £99,000 for post cards, envelopes, and wrappers. All these are supplied to the department by contract, the present contractors being Messrs. De La Rue and Co., the eminent firm of fancy stationers and playing-card manufacturers, of Bunhill Row, under a contract made in 1880 for ten years certain, terminating on the 31st December, 1890, "between Warren De La Rue, Warren William De La Rue, Thomas Andros De La Rue, Ernest De La Rue, and Heinrich Wilhelm Hugo Muller, of Bunhill Row, manufacturers, of the one part, and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, acting on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, of the other part."

The parties of the first part, at the date of the above contract, constituted the firm of Thomas De La Rue and Company, founded originally by Mr. Thomas De La Rue, a native of Guernsey, who died in 1866, and consisted of Mr. Warren De La Rue, with his three sons, and Dr. Muller, who was specially charged with the chemical part of the establishment and the composition of the various colours and inks employed by the firm. Mr. Warren De La Rue is known as the co-patentee with Mr. Edwin Hill in the envelope-

making machine, which, after sundry improvements made by him, attracted so much attention at the Exhibition of 1851, and also as an electrician, astronomer, &c. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society and other scientific associations, and for many years past has held the appointment of Engraver to the Inland Revenue Board, an "appointment which covers many things besides the actual engraving; and he is consulted by the Government, through the Board of Inland Revenue, upon all matters connected with stamps." (Q. 1597.) In these duties Mr. Warren William De La Rue, who joined the firm in 1869, has acted for many years as his deputy, and on the 7th July, 1884, he was formally appointed Deputy-Engraver to the Board of Inland Revenue—a warrant having been received from the Treasury to confer that appointment upon him. Mr. Warren De La Rue has ceased to be a member of the firm, and his son, the Deputy-Engraver, also retired from it on 31st December, 1886, though he states he "still continues to assist his brothers and former partners in the conduct of some of their business, especially in regard to Government contracts." Without this admission a simple comparison of his evidence before the Committee, with the style of the correspondence of the firm with the Board of Inland Revenue from 1879 to the present time, would suffice to show pretty clearly that Mr. Warren William De La Rue is not only the adviser, but the scribe of the firm of which he evidently deems himself to be the brains'-carrier.

From 1877 to 1881 Sir Charles J. Herries was Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and it appears that it is within the acknowledged province of the Chairman to conduct the negotiations, and to make contracts for the supply of stamps, the subsequent approval of the other members of the Board being given as a matter of form. He however has, in the conduct of such negotiations, the Controller of Stamps as his immediate counsellor; but Sir Charles Herries does not seem to have been in a position of deriving much assistance from Mr. W. H. Cousins, the Controller, at that period, as at the time when he most required the aid of his counsel he had not, according to the evidence of Mr. Warren William De La Rue (Q. 1662), "a clear perception of the difference between surface-printing and recess printing;" and the Chairman himself, according to the evidence of Mr. W. H. Cousins, was in a similar fog. They naturally, therefore, in 1879, sought instruction at the hands of the "adviser," for at that period Sir Charles Herries found himself in presence of the approaching termination of the contract with Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. for recess printed stamps of the value of twopence and under, and of an expressed desire on the part of Lord John Manners, then Postmaster-General, that a one penny stamp should be provided in the same way as those of higher value than twopence; that is, by surface-printing, and in a fugitive colour. Sir Charles Herries, doubtless feeling that the relations of the Department with the old firm of Perkins, Bacon, and Co. during forty years had been of so excellent a nature—that no mistakes had been made, and no sheets of the paper given out to them for printing had ever been unaccounted for when returned to the Department printed—was unwilling to remove the contract from them without allowing them an opportunity of competing for it under the new conditions. It was then represented to him that it would be scarcely fair to the trade generally to confine the competition to the two firms of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. and Messrs. De La Rue and Co., so four or five other firms were invited to compete, the principal conditions being that "the contract was to be for

seven years, and the running subject to six months' notice on either side ; designs of surface-printed stamps to be submitted ; specimens of fine surface work to be sent in, printed in the colours proposed to be employed, in sufficient numbers for testing purposes, and gummed at the back. These specimens could be printed from any surface-plate conveniently at hand, and should be struck off in the inks intended to be used, so that the Board may judge of the nature of that ink. The quality of the gum is important. The ink must be quick-drying, and of such a character as to be highly solvent in the hydro-carbons, but not in water, so that if an attempt were made to remove the Post-office obliterating stamp, the same fluid that might be used for that object should destroy the colour of the stamp."

Such were the principal conditions, and six firms sent in tenders by the day named, the 17th May, 1879. The specimens were first of all submitted to the chemical official of the Department to report on, and on the 11th July following the Board accepted the tender of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., at the price of 2½d. per thousand (subsequently reduced to 2⅓d.). What the prices in the other tenders were does not appear by the evidence, but it was said that that of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. was 2½d. per thousand. In both these cases printing by steam was contemplated, as hand-printing would have involved about double cost. As soon as the supply of stamps of one penny was provided for, it became necessary to provide for the ½d., 1½d., and 2d., which also had been printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., and the Inland Revenue Department applied to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. These gentlemen, after some considerable period, replied to this effect, that "before they would embark fresh capital they must have a prolonged contract for the postage cards, envelopes, and wrappers." (Q. 1247.) This led to a "great deal of verbal negotiation with Sir Charles Herries ;" and we next find a letter from Messrs. De La Rue and Co., under date of the 30th January, 1880, in which, after descanting on the magnitude of the sacrifices the firm had made for the purpose of providing sufficient space to carry on the additional business attendant on the new contract, they laid down certain terms on which they would be disposed to undertake any further work by offering to reduce the price of the penny stamps from 2½d. to 2⅓d. per thousand, and the price of the post cards, envelopes, and wrappers by 10 per cent., on condition that the contract for the penny stamps and the post cards, envelopes, and wrappers should be consolidated, and extended for 10 or 14 years.

Sir C. Herries referred the letter to the Controller of Stamps, and he sent out one of his lieutenants to make enquiries, who reported that the prices charged by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for envelopes were 20 per cent. above market price. This was communicated to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and then we have another letter from the firm, dated 5th February, 1880, offering a reduction of 15 per cent. on the envelopes. On the following day a minute of the Board was made on the letter :

"Acquaint Messrs. De La Rue that we agree to their proposal, except as to the period for the contract, which we can only enter into for ten years from this time.

(Signed)

C. J. H."

The agreement subsequently executed, however, went farther than this, for it was provided that the contract should be for ten years from 31st December, 1880, and for so long after until it should be determined by six months' notice.

Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s letter of the 5th February, 1880, above referred to, contained the following magniloquent finish, the production, no doubt, of the "adviser of the firm on Government contracts," who evidently cultivates a Johnsonian style in his correspondence :

"In fact we wish firmly, but respectfully, to inform your honourable Board that we can go no further, and that our scheme must stand or fall upon its general merits ; so that the issue which is involved is no other than whether your Board will retain in connection with the greatest fiscal department of the State the services of long-tried specialists, whose experience and unique resources are of instant avail in every exigency of the revenue, and whose time and thought are so continuously devoted to the service of your Board, or whether those relations shall be broken off."

Sir Charles Herries was a most able and conscientious public servant ; but we think he showed weakness in submitting to the bombastic fustian of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Had he thrown himself on other firms he would not only have found support, but would have seen that a great deal of dust was being made about the possession of secrets which are really known to be open ones. Even Mr. Warren William De La Rue, when asked by Mr. Dixon-Hartland the plain question, "You have secret processes of your own which no other house has?" did not reply in a simple affirmative but by saying, "Which no other house has cognizance of." This answer is doubtless perfectly true. The ingredients used in the composition of the doubly-fugitive inks are known, but the secret of the firm consists in the proportions employed, just as everyone knows what ingredients are employed in the manufacture of porcelain, and yet the wares of one manufacturer differ from those of another because the same ingredients are used in different proportions. A simple comparison of the stamps made by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in 1855 with those now produced by them will show that their present proficiency is the result of experience both in the mixture of the colours and the preparation with which these are made up into quick-drying ink.

Mr. Warren William De La Rue was the spokesman of the firm before the Committee, for though not a partner in name, he seems to be one in reality, as in referring to the difficulties of printing one of the new bi-coloured stamps, he says (Q. 1894), "*We* find it impossible to print it in a larger sheet than this." He certainly adopted before the Committee the style of "Sir Oracle" lecturing an audience composed of persons of very limited comprehensions. "I have," says he, "stuck on this sheet of paper one of the old copper-plate (*sic*) stamps formerly supplied by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. These remained in use till January, 1880, when a new stamp, the surface-red one, which we produced, was introduced. Underneath this I have stuck the one penny unified stamp, which was introduced in July, 1881. Unification is a technical term, and I may explain that it means the use of the same stamp for postage rates and revenue rates." And then he proceeds to magnify the firm of De La Rue and Co. over every other on earth beneath, and possibly he would have ventured on loftier flights if opportunity had offered.

It must be conceded by any and everyone who has any knowledge of stamps that those manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. possess features common to no other stamps in the world. The printing is for the most part admirable, though in some cases it might be better, for we have seen bi-coloured stamps produced by them, for example, those of the Admiralty Court of Ireland, where the register is anything but perfect ; but

taken as a whole, they are, as we have said, admirably printed; the perforation is good, and the gumming superior to that of any other. But the assertion that they and they alone possess the secret of making inks which are fugitive and doubly-fugitive we take exception to. These latter are confined to certain colours, purple and green, the peculiar quality being that the colours are disintegrated by the application of any detergents acting on printing or writing ink, while the simple fugitive colours are proof only against detergents for one kind of ink.

There is no doubt that Sir Charles Herries, when he consented to the contract of 1880, considered that he was making, if not an advantageous bargain, yet the best bargain that he could, and there is nothing to find fault with in the contract so far as the prices of manufacture of the adhesive stamps is concerned, but he failed to take into account the possible variation in the prices of such a mass of cardboard and paper as is consumed on the post cards, envelopes, and wrappers. The result is that the public is now losing on the contract upwards of one-third per year; that is, that the "inferior postal matter" now costing £99,000 could, were it not for this contract, be supplied for a little over £60,000 a year. It is not pleasant to be so taxed for halfpenny cards merely for the benefit of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.; but so it is, and the public will have to bear it, with the best grace it can, till the end of the contract.

But we have not quite come to the end of the story. The Post-office and the public became highly dissatisfied with the first unified series in the two doubly-fugitive colours of purple and green, and a committee was appointed by Sir Algernon West, the Chairman of the Inland Revenue Board, and Mr. Fawcett, then Postmaster-General, consisting of Mr. Purcell, the Controller of Stamps, with one of his principal assistants, and three officers of the Post-office, for the purpose of enquiring into the subject, and reporting on the changes that should be made. Before any conclusion had been arrived at, Mr. Purcell, with a determination of making himself thoroughly master of the subject, visited the manufactories of stamps in Belgium, France, and Germany. The great problem was to provide a series of stamps which should be satisfactory to the Inland Revenue, the Post-office, and the public, and on the return of Mr. Purcell and his colleague, the former took the matter in hand, and after some months of hard labour the series of the 1st January, 1887, was produced. That the labours of Mr. Purcell were fully appreciated in the highest quarters has been evidenced by his having received the order of the Bath, and those who take the trouble to peruse the Blue Book will see the opinion formed of him by the committee, and how much the public generally is indebted to him, especially in his desire to save the public pocket, in which, however, we fail to see that he has always received the support he merited. The Indian stamped paper contract also has, through his instrumentality, been opened to competition. This contract was also held by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and the requirements for the current year under this head were estimated at £34,000. Mr. Purcell considered that the work ought to be done for about £19,500. The result of the competition was a tender for it at £19,928 on the part of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and this has been accepted. Of the £14,000 thus saved about £3000 may be attributed to a difference in the material, but the remaining £11,000 is contractors' profit. The result shows how accurate were Mr. Purcell's calculations as to the probable results of inviting tenders for the work.

But to proceed. Scarcely had the design for the new issue been adopted, and the work of the printers commenced, when Messrs. De La Rue and Co. addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, quite in the adviser's finished style, being five closely printed folio pages, the burden

being that they wanted an extension of the contract for the adhesives for ten years beyond the time it has to run. This request was grounded principally on the great difficulties that they had to surmount in producing the dies for the new stamps. Here is an instance :

"The treatment of the head in colour on a white field for three of the duties was an entirely new feature, and presented the greatest difficulties. If you will be good enough to examine the contour of the Queen's face in the new 2d. stamp, you will find it defined by an extremely thin line instead of the discontinuance of the background, as is usually the case. . . . It was only after a great number of experiments had been made, running over many months, and absorbing the attention of the most experienced and skilled members of our staff that a mode of overcoming the difficulty was devised."

And yet after all Messrs. De La Rue and Co. did not produce so good a head as that on the Hungarian stamps of 1871. Then there is a statement of the difficulties of printing the bi-coloured stamps, which, they say, require two dies in perfect register, and plates constructed accordingly. Everyone knows that, and we should scarcely have thought it would have proved a puzzle to such a firm. It is even done quite as well in Russia. Further extracts would only be tiresome ; but the letter was referred to Mr. Purcell, and in his report of the 13th November he pithily declares that the claim made by Messrs. De La Rue in the very lengthy document was simply preposterous, and while freely acknowledging the inventiveness and skill displayed by Mr. W. W. De La Rue, and the assistance rendered by him, he proceeds to draw attention to the following circumstances entirely ignored by Messrs. De La Rue ; first, that the Board arranged to pay Messrs. De La Rue their own prices (considerably increased ones) for the new stamps ; secondly, that the Board arranged to pay all their charges for new dies and plates ; and thirdly, that under the terms of their contract they were bound to adopt any new system of stamps that might be decided on by the Board, upon the condition of their being paid a suitable price. The end of it was that the Chairman informed Messrs. De La Rue that he could not under any circumstances entertain the application.

Two things will probably strike anyone on rising from the perusal of the report : one, that it is somewhat anomalous for the Inland Revenue Department to contract for the stamps required for the use of the Post-office, sending in the bill to the latter ; and the other, the abnormal position of Mr. Warren William De La Rue, who may be looked upon as "two single gentlemen rolled into one"—adviser of the Board and adviser of the firm.

The position of adviser to both the bargainer and the barganee must certainly be a difficult and not an enviable one, especially when the interests of the adviser lie on one side or the other. It would be as difficult a position to be counsel for the plaintiff and defendant as to be the conscientious adviser of the spider and the fly. Further than this, one of the parties to the contract is the Government, which is not always treated on the principle of rendering to Caesar the things which are his. Were the Chancellor of the Exchequer to depend on voluntary offerings for his ways and means, his budget would show a woeful deficit at the end of the year. The general proclivity of mankind certainly is to pay as little to the State as possible, and to turn it into a milch-cow whenever it is practicable.

One reflection arising out of the proceedings regarding the Indian contract and Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s tender of £19,928 must, we think, occur to every one. Messrs. De La Rue and Co. did not tender blindfold, for they fully knew the nature of the work, having done it for some years past. If they tendered at a price which they consider to be remunerative, they must have been receiving upwards of £11,000 a year in excessive profits ; if, on the other hand, the tender was at an unremunerative price, a fair inference would be that the great alchemists of Bunhill Row fondly imagine that they have discovered the philosopher's stone, and are determined at any sacrifice to keep the secret to themselves.

CATALOGUES.

1. *Catalogue Prix-Courant de Timbres-poste, Enveloppes, Bandes, Cartes, Télégraphes, Offices particuliers, Mandats, Timbres de Chemins de fer, Fiscaux, Essais, etc. etc. Par J. B. Moens. 3^e Supplément à la Sixième Edition. Illustré de plus de douze cents gravures sur bois. Prix 6 francs. Bruxelles: J. B. Moens.*
2. *Philatelic Catalogue of Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers and Cards. Compiled for the publishers of the "Philatelic Journal of America," by Major E. B. Evans, R.A. Price \$2. The Philatelic Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.*
3. *Stanley, Gibbons & Co.'s Descriptive Catalogue and Price List of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps, Post Cards, &c., with an Appendix consisting of upwards of 3000 Illustrations. Sixth Edition. Price, with Appendix, 2s. 6d. Stanley, Gibbons & Co., London.*
4. *The Lincoln Stamp Catalogue: A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Foreign, Colonial, and British Postage Stamps, &c., Illustrated by 1000 Engravings of Stamps, and containing coloured Atlas of 16 Maps. Eighth Edition. Price 1s. William Lincoln, London.*

THE above list of Catalogues, now publishing or published, all of them excellent in their way, and all emanating from the trade, may, we think, be considered as fair evidence of the interest taken in the collection of postage stamps. Let us say a few words on each merely to show in what particular they differ one from another.

First, the work of M. Moens is, as expressed in the title, a "*Third Supplement*," but is in reality *the* Supplement to his Universal Catalogue, as the two former Supplements are merged into this, and the present work continues the large one down to the present date, containing all that has been discovered and all new issues since the publication of the Catalogue itself in 1883. No fewer than 116 pages of the Supplement have appeared, illustrated with 525 woodcuts, and as yet only about a third has been published.

The second on our list is the work of Major Evans, so well known to us in the pages of the *Record*, and also as the author of the Catalogue that appeared in 1882, and of a Handbook, a Supplement to which we lately noticed. Major Evans has prepared the present Catalogue for the publishers of the *Philatelic Journal of America*, and it forms a price current of their stock. The arrangement of the work is somewhat novel, as it has been divided into four principal sections—America, Great Britain and her Colonies, Europe, and the residue in Africa and the East. A portion appears monthly in the *Philatelic Journal of America*, the last number commencing the third section.

Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons & Co. announce an entirely new edition, the sixth, of their *Catalogue and Price Current* for November. The last edition has from time to time been supplemented by five Appendices, which will all be merged into the new edition, together with what would have formed another Appendix. The Catalogue has so long been before collectors that it is needless to say more about it.

Lastly, we have a new edition of Mr. W. Lincoln's Catalogue and Price Current. This edition is the eighth, and is a considerably enlarged and improved work. It is published in post 4to, and printed in four columns, being illustrated in the text with numerous woodcuts. Further, a novel

feature has been introduced, as it possesses as part of it a small Atlas of sixteen coloured Maps, specially prepared for the work by Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston, and which, though necessarily on a small scale, are, it is almost needless to say, exceedingly well executed. The perforations and dates of issue are carefully given, and as a Catalogue for the use of young collectors nothing, we think, can be better. We also notice an odontometer of a construction which we have never before seen. Ordinarily this measure of perforation consists of a number of black discs, occupying a space of 2 centimetres, diminishing in size as the perforations are finer. In the present one the teeth are black, and the half discs left white.

Correspondence.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—There can, I should think, be but one answer to your enquiry; viz., That you ought to chronicle telegraph stamps equally with postal issues, strictly so called.

You well point out that the former, equally with the latter, frank communications. It may be added, that they are issued in nearly all cases by the Post-office authorities, that they denote a payment for service rendered, and therefore most distinctly fall within the province and definition of Philately. The mode of transmission alone differs. It is difficult to see why a stamp which pays a letter forwarded in a mail-bag should be a fit subject for description, while another which pays a communication forwarded along the telegraph wires should be unworthy of notice. Nothing can well be less logical.

You will render an essential service in cataloguing the issues which have hitherto appeared, and I am sure that your labours will be appreciated by every true Philatelist.

I am, yours faithfully,

FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK,

10th September, 1888.

President of the Philatelic Society, London.

[In the face of this letter, and others we have received of the same tenor, we cannot abstain from chronicling telegraphic and pneumatic stationery, the more so, as on looking back on the preceding volumes we find that under the able management of the former editor these were very commonly fully described and chronicled, and we feel that we have been guilty of some negligence in not more faithfully following his example. We have received one communication only in the contrary sense. This is from a gentleman whose opinion we respect, but we think his argument amounts to this, that it is better to leave well alone, that we have quite enough to do as it is, and that he fears admitting the thin end of the wedge lest we should develop into chronicling bolus and bung labels, and such like abominations. We can assure our friend that advocates for the collection of these and other fiscals must find some other organ than the *Record* for chronicling them. So long as we are trusted with the helm, we shall steer clear of these, and give them a very wide berth.—ED.]

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. X.

OCTOBER, 1888.

No. 117.



IN our last number we mentioned the appearance of the halfpenny wrapper with a third and revised edition of the notice printed upon it. We would remind those who have not followed the history of this wrapper, that it was originally instituted in October, 1870, and made its first appearance with a green stamp on white paper, of a quality so peculiarly rotten that it was not wise to trust any large newspaper to its safe conduct. The die of the stamp was originally constructed with plug holes for dates, though only one date was ever used for the wrappers. What could have been the moving idea of the dating it is difficult to conceive; but it is probable that as the Inland Revenue Department inserted dates in deed, bill, and some other stamps, where they were, or might be, of use, they thought it fitting to insert them in envelope and wrapper stamps, where they could be of no possible use. The date on the wrapper stamps was, as we have said, only used for one batch, and then the holes were plugged with a *fleuron*, except for certain vaccination papers that appeared for some months subsequently at fitful intervals. There was no notice printed on the wrapper for the first five years of its existence, till, in October, 1875, it appeared with one in the following terms. The italics are our own. "This wrapper *must* be used only for Newspapers or for printed papers, which *may* be sent under the Book Post, otherwise the packet will be *charged with postage*." Considering that this notice was most probably designed to afford information to that part of the public who are ignorant of the postal regulations, it is difficult to conceive that it could have been drawn up in a more stupid manner, and no wonder that some imagined that newspapers *must* be sent in the wrappers. Besides which the penalty for doing something con-

trary to the rule was, that the packet would be *charged with postage*. The very stamp on the wrapper was indicative of *postage* if it was anything, though it was intended doubtless to represent more. The absurdity was discovered in a month, and a new edition was issued with the five-lined notice which has been now in use for nearly thirteen years. Two principal alterations were made; *may* was substituted for *must* in the first part of the sentence, and the penalty was made intelligible. But it was a wretched piece of composition, and the author could not write the rule without introducing useless circumflexes. The new edition is certainly an improvement, but even this is capable not only of being made shorter, but of being rendered into plainer English. In ordinary parlance a "photograph" is not a "document," and yet it falls within the Book Post rate. But this is not the only anomaly we have in Post-office matters.

In 1878 a wrapper of One Penny was issued, but this has no notice upon it. One would have thought that what was good for the Halfpenny was good also for the One Penny, which is supposed not only to be applicable for foreign use, but to be capable of covering Book Post matter over 2 ounces in weight.

We have several queries in our pigeon-holes which we, like Lord Dundreary, have been unable to "find out." We will take two or three at hap-hazard.

Why does the Post-office in its regulations say, that "to prevent the temptation to steal stamps attached to letters, which might be afforded by facilities for selling them, single stamps cannot be purchased. They must in all cases be presented in strips of not less than two"? And Postmasters may purchase these, giving the facial value less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; yet by a further regulation, on opening an account with the Savings' Bank Department, full value is allowed for every shilling's worth of stamps, whether single or not. In one case it is to discourage stealing, in the other case to encourage *thrift*—evidently a mistake for *theft*.

When adhesive postage stamps were permitted to be used for certain documents in place of special stamps, it was supposed it was only for such as the public used. By recent legislation stamps have to be affixed to certain Stock Exchange matters. Special stamps must be used by stock-brokers, and yet notaries use ordinary postage stamps, and it seems as if it were for their benefit that *all* our stamps are now called *Postage and Revenue* stamps.

Any one may use combinations of stamps to make up the requisite amount. Consequently two halfpenny stamps may be used for a receipt, &c. Why is not the halfpenny stamp printed in double fugitive ink? We wonder how many persons through want of knowledge follow the directions of the Post-office, as to the obliteration of postage stamps given as receipts? It would be curious to ascertain what proportion they bear to those who enclose forbidden articles in newspaper wrappers.

Why can 10s. or 10s. 6d. be sent by a Postal Order for 1d., and 9s. 6d. costs 2d., the same as £1 1s. 6d.?

But we shall exhaust the patience of our readers, and will only ask one more question. Why should an author be able to send MS., of which he has no copy, and which is precious in his own eyes, say of 1 lb. weight, half round the world—to the United States, Persia, &c.—in a registered packet for sixpence, while if he wants to send it registered from one town to another in England he must pay sevenpence?

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Afghanistan.—We read in the *Timbre-Poste* that the stamp which served for making the stamps of 1 abasi has worn out under its too frequent use, and has been replaced by another created after its likeness, but a trifle larger, as the new design is 28 mm. in diameter in place of 26 mm., the inner and outer circles are larger, the dots are further apart, and the lettering is thicker.

1 abasi, lake on white *vergé batonné* paper.

Argentine Republic.—We also learn from the same journal that the new stamp of 20 centavos is on the eve of being issued bearing the portrait of General Julio A. Roca, President from the 12th October, 1880, to the same date in 1886. The 1 centavo will also be changed, and will show the portrait of Dr. Velez Sarsfield. With all this second or third parade of illustrious persons, it appears that the postal administration is not satisfied with the lithographic productions of Messrs. Kidd and Co., but have commissioned the South American Bank Note Company to prepare a new set, of which an essay of the 3 centavos has been printed in carmine, green, and blue. The design submitted shows the head of the present President.

Azores.—We have the 5 reis, in violet, surcharged in black, with AÇORES in small capitals; perforated 12.

Adhesive. 5 reis, violet.

Belgium.—The issue of a reply card of 5+5 centimes is announced corresponding in design with the current single card, which it resembles in all respects, save the introduction of the words AVEC RÉPONSE, with its equivalent in Flemish between the heading and the line of notice on the front, and RÉPONSE on the reply part, with the equivalent in Flemish. The impression is on the first and third sides.

A new reply card of 10+10 centimes has also been issued of the same size as that of 5 centimes. The card on the front side is headed CARTE POSTALE AVEC RÉPONSE PAYÉE, with the Flemish below followed by UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—WERELDPST-VEREENIGING, then follows BELGIQUE—BELGIE in a fourth line, and the notice in French and Flemish in a fifth. The reply portion is headed CARTE POSTALE RÉPONSE in one line and the Flemish in a second, the rest of the inscriptions being the same as on the front card. Impression on the first and third sides.

Reply Cards. 5+5 centimes, yellow-green on buff.
10+10 „ carmine on azure.

British Bechuanaland.—Whatever may be special exports from this territory, postage stamps is certainly one of the principal. We never seem to have done with them, and there are prospects of more looming in the distance. Mr. Campbell has been so good as to send us the envelope of a letter received from Vryburg franked with four stamps of 2d.—one unsurcharged, two surcharged with “2d.” in red, and the fourth with the same in blue-green. The surcharge is hand-stamped.

A similar surcharge has also been applied to the fourpence, sixpence, and one shilling, but we have not yet received specimens. The object of the surcharge we pointed out in our last number, but it was brought to a climax by a high official franking a letter with two stamps of sixpence each in place of two of one penny each. We do not predict a long life to the present type of surcharges; it is too small and too indistinct, and we anticipate that before long we shall have some varieties to chronicle.

Adhesive. 2d. on two pence, purple, surcharged in green-blue.

Protectorate.—We are informed that the registration envelopes, sizes G, I, and K, have been issued surcharged “Protectorate” in black.

Registration Envelopes. Fourpence, blue, of British Bechuanaland (1888), surcharged in black “Protectorate.”

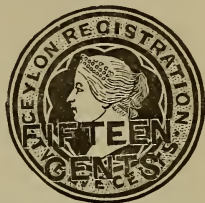
Canada.—We are not sure, but we think we have seen that the bisection of certain stamps already noticed in those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was extended to some of those of Canada. However, as we cannot put our hand on any record of the fact, we may mention that a correspondent has sent us a portion of an envelope with a 10 cents in violet-brown, and half of one of 5 cents, vermilion, side by side, and obliterated over the two. The 5 cents is very much oxydised, and the combination was doubtless used to represent the packet rate of 12½ cents. It is

only one item more of presumptive evidence that these bisections were made by the officials of the Post-office when letters were handed in with cash for the postage and no stamps of the particular value were at hand to make up the postage rate.

Adhesive. 2½ cents, vermilion, bisected 5 cents.



Ceylon.—The *Timbre-Poste* communicates the interesting information that the combinations in the surcharge of the envelope of four cents are not quite exhausted. It now appears with FIVE CENTS in two lines of thick capitals crowning the stamp.



Envelope. 5 cents on 4 cents, French-blue, surch. in black, new combination.

The registration envelope, size F, has also received a surcharge of FIFTEEN CENTS, in black, in a fresh variety.

Registration Envelope. 15 cents on 12 cents, pink, surch. in black; variety.

Colombia.—*Panama.*—Another value has been added to the map series. *Adhesive.* 50 centavos, light yellow-brown.

Danish Locals.—*Copenhagen.*—Early in the present year the local post of Copenhagen issued a stamp of 3 öre, the design being a modification of the former stamps of 3 öre. The three towers are within an upright oval band inscribed KIOBENHAVNS BYPOST, and in a solid oval below, intercepting the oval band, is the numeral of value, with "Öre" on each side. The rectangular frame enclosing the whole is inscribed, on the left side, BUDDE BREV-OG, and PAKKE EXPEDITION on the right side. Numerals in the two upper angles. At the foot is a straight tablet inscribed BUDDE UDLEIES. Lithographed on plain white paper, and perf. 11½.

Two other stamps of large size were also issued, which perhaps we may be excused from describing minutely, for they seem rather intended for the parcel business of the local post. At the foot of that of 20 öre, on a horizontal tablet, is FLYTTE OG GODS EXPEDT; and on that of 30 öre, on a similar tablet, FOR PAKKER TIL INDLANDET. The stamps are lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.

Adhesives. 3 öre, violet.

20 „ red, black, and gold.

30 „ blue „

A special stamp of 3 öre was also issued for the *Magasin du Nord*, with which the local post has a contract. This is of the ordinary size, the design showing the three towers and thunderbolts, with "3" below, all within a rectangular frame with Greek-pattern ornaments in the angles, KIOBENHAVNS in the upper part, BYPOST in the lower, and on each side "M. du N." Lithographed on plain white paper.

Adhesive. 3 öre, pink; perf. 11½, and imperf.

In the month of June last an envelope of 3 öre, measuring 150 × 82 mm., was issued with a stamp of similar design to that of the 10 öre of 1885, in plain white laid paper.

Envelope. 3 öre, black on white laid paper.

Kolding.—About twelve months since two stamps were issued of different designs, the one of 2 öre showing Arms in the centre, with the numeral “2” below, and ÖRE on each side, within a rectangular frame inscribed, at the top, KOLDING BYPOST, and ACCORD MAERKE at the bottom. On the left side is REISEGODS BESÖRGES, and on the right PAKKER BESÖRGES. In the lower angles are numerals of value.

The design of the second shows the ruins of the Castle of Kolding in a circle, above which are the inscriptions, in curves, KOLDING BYPOST and OG PAKKEPOST. On a curved tablet underneath is BREVMERKE, with “3 öre” under, and the numerals of value are in ovals in each of the lower angles.

This latter stamp has lately been replaced by one of a different type showing the ruin within an upright oval band inscribed, in the upper part, KOLDING BYPOST, and in the lower BREVMERKE. On a straight tablet below is the value in full, and at each end of the tablet the numeral of value in a lozenge. “Pakke expedition” is below this. Lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.

Adhesives. 2 öre, bistre; perf. 11½. Oct., 1887.

3 „ „ „ „ „ „
3 „ pink „ „ „ „ „ „ July, 1888.

Veile.—These stamps date also from last year, the design showing a carrier pigeon with a letter on a horizontally-lined ground. On an uncoloured curved tablet above is VEILE BYPOST, and on a straight tablet below PAKKE EXPEDITION; while at the foot, on an uncoloured tablet, is ÖRE, with the numeral of value on each side. The whole is in a double-lined rectangular frame, with dots between the lines. Lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.

Adhesives. 1 öre, bistre. | 3 öre, green.
2 „ yellow. | 5 „ red.
10 öre, blue.

Randers.—On the 3rd May last the 10 öre adhesive was converted into 2 öre by what the *Timbre-Poste* terms the diabolical invention of the surcharge. There is every kind of variety to satisfy the taste of all except of those who abhor this mode of swindling collectors, for we are convinced that the greater part of these local posts are established far more with the object of satisfying the demands of collectors than those of the inhabitants of the locality, and the speculator then follows this up by manufacturing surcharges, thus adding insult to injury.

Adhesives. 2 on 10 öre, lilac, surch. in black; perf. 11½, and imperf.
2 „ „ „ red; perf. 11½, and imperf.
2 „ „ „ black imp.; surch. upside down.
2 „ „ „ red imp.; „ „ „

On the 1st of June the season seems to have opened with a new design. The man in armour is better executed, and is within

an upright oval band with straight sides, with the same inscriptions as in the previous issue. The value is on a straight tablet at the foot. Lithographed on plain white paper.

Adhesive. 2 öre, green ; perf. 11½, and imperf.

About the same time were issued envelopes and post cards with stamps of the type of 1887. The post cards are of two kinds—ordinary and express—and bear the inscription RANDERS BYPOST in a curve, below which is BREVKORT or EXPRES BREVKORT. The card has a double-lined frame, one of the lines being a fancy pattern.

Envelopes. 2 öre, green on white laid paper.

3 „ blue „ „

5 „ red „ „

Post Cards. 3 öre, green on yellow.

5 „ red „ „

Denmark.—Mr. Campbell informs us of a new issue of postal stationery, consisting of post cards, service cards, and letter cards, which took place on the 1st of the present month. The single cards of 3 and 5 öre have corresponding reply cards, and are headed BREV-KORT. The letter cards are headed KORRESPONDANCE-KORT.

Post Cards. 3 öre, grey on white.

5 „ green „ „

Reply Cards. 3 + 3 „ grey „ „

5 + 5 „ green „ „

Service Cards. 3 „ grey „ „

5 „ green „ „

Letter Cards. 4 „ blue on buff.

8 „ carmine on buff.

Dutch Indies.—An addition to the unpaid letter stamps has been made by the issue of one of 30 cents.

The envelope of 25 cents, violet, has been surcharged in black with 15.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 30 cents, rose and black ; perf. 12.

Envelope. 15 cents on 25 c., violet, surcharged in black.

Faridkot.—We have received a stamp of a quarter anna, of the design of which an engraving is annexed. The impression is on plain white paper ; perforation 12.

Adhesives. ¼ anna, blue.

¼ „ dull blue.

The *Timbre-Poste* has received the ¼ anna of the small type (1882) in green, and the *Postwertzeichen* says it has received it in black.

Adhesives. ¼ anna, green.

¼ „ black.



Formosa.—With reference to the stamp depicted in our August number the *Timbre-Poste* received a short time since a copy of an official letter addressed from Formosa to Peking, under date of the 14th May, to the following effect :

“For information I enclose a copy of the new regulations which have been made by the Government of Formosa. Under these regulations the old

official mode of transmitting letters has been turned into a regular postal service for the public. The following are the principal regulations:

"1st. The post is conveyed by runners.

"2nd. The postal routes are divided into stages of one day's journey, or a length of 70 to 100 li.

"3rd. The letters and parcels are conveyed at the rate of 20 cash per tael and per stage, with a supplemental charge for delivery in places which are out of the ordinary route.

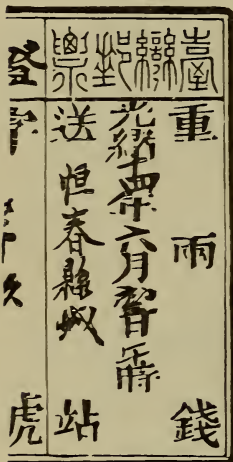
"4th. The postage stamps are of two kinds, official and ordinary. The first are supplied gratis to the public offices for use on official documents, and the others are sold to the public.

"As regards the stamps the system is embarrassing, and is open to criticism, the sale to the public not being made discreetly. Thus, for example, anyone wishing to send a letter from Mohei to Teckeham goes to the office of the district of Mohei, where he pays in advance 60 cash for the three stages. The post gives him a receipt for his letter, and itself affixes the stamps. The letter is thus sent to Tapei, and from thence to Tiongleck, and on to Teckeham, receiving at each stage a supplementary stamp, as evidence probably of the responsibility of the office which affixes the stamp."

A subsequent letter encloses a stamp, of which an engraving is annexed, and says:

"The stamp which I send is gummed on the letters presented at the office, for which pay 20 or 40 cash; the second part remains with the office as control. When the stamp has been affixed to the letter it can no longer be given back to the sender."

The stamp is in black on native paper, with the exception of some of the characters, which are in red. Perhaps some of our readers more learned than ourselves can make something out of the characters, and help us to the meaning.



French Colonies.—Martinique.—The stamps mentioned in our last have now come to hand, and we notice that the *Timbre-Poste* says that these are to be the last of the surcharges, as a provision of the small values has arrived from France.

Adhesives. .01 c. on 2 c., brown on yellow, surcharged in black.

.01 c. on 4 c., violet on blue " "

.05 c. on 20 c., brick-red on green " "

Great Britain.—The panes of the five penny stamps have the "Jubilee line" round them.

A correspondent informs us that these lines in some of the lately printed stamps meet at the corners in a right angle, and are not rounded off.

With reference to the present type of the Arms on the post cards of one halfpenny referred to in our July number, there is an error. The third type is *longer* by a millimetre than the second, not shorter. The first type was current up to the date of the issue of the present cards, when the second was introduced. We have not yet seen any other type on the reply cards except the second.

The last lot of postage stamps of one pound were by mistake printed on paper watermarked "orb," three of which are on each stamp. In other respects the stamp remains the same.

Adhesive. One pound, violet-brown; *watermark* "orb."

Guatemala.—The annexed engraving shows another surcharge of the 1 peso railway stamp, the authenticity of which is guaranteed by a German contemporary. It was accompanied by one of 2 centavos, also produced by overprinting in black the stamp of 1 peso of the railway type. This stamp has certainly done its duty well in producing a numerous family of provisionals. The present stamps had, it is said, the almost ephemeral life of only eight days. They *may* be all right, though we should not be "surprised to find" they were all wrong.



Adhesive. 2 centavos on 1 peso, red (railway type), surcharged in black.

5 " " " " "

India.—A correspondent writes us that he has the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue, surcharged SERVICE, with the surcharge topsy-turvy.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue, surcharged SERVICE *upside down*.

Italy.—The same correspondent has the 50 centesimi, Segnatasse, 1870, with the numeral inverted.

Adhesive. 50 centesimi, yellow and carmine; *numeral inverted*.

Liberia.—The post card of the current type is stated to be now on white card. *Post Card.* 3 cents, red and blue on white.

New South Wales.—We annex an illustration of the new centennial stamp of 20 shillings already chronicled.

The twopence, described in our August number, was issued on the 30th August. The execution does not appear to be first-rate, and the printing is ineffective. The perforation might also be better. It is in attending to details that the stamps of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. are so superior.



Adhesive. 2 pence, light blue; perforated 12. *Centennial type*.

At a recent meeting of the Philatelic Society of Australia a pair of threepenny laureated stamps was shown, watermarked in error with large double-lined figure of 2.

Adhesive. 3 pence, green (1854); wmk. 2. *Error*.

On the 15th July an envelope of one penny, similar to the previous one—the ordinary commercial size—in white laid paper, was issued with the stamp of the new type.

Envelope. 1 penny, violet on white laid. *Centennial type*.

On the 17th July the one penny adhesive of the centennial type was issued, surcharged o.s. in black.

Official Stamp. 1 penny, violet; surcharged o.s. in black.

On the 12th July a private wrapper of white wove paper, for the Australian Joint Stock Bank, was issued to the Bank, with the stamp of one penny of the new type printed on it.

Private Wrapper. 1 penny, violet on white wove paper. *Centennial type.*

Norway Locals.—*Drammens.*—What may be called a second edition in reduced size of the design described in our number for November last was employed for two stamps issued some months since. They are lithographed on plain coloured paper, and are not perforated.

Adhesives. 3 öre, black on yellow.

5 „ „ lilac.

10 „ „ lilac-blue.

Why the figure in the 3 öre should be turned the other way, and made into “g,” we leave to M. Eriksen to explain.

A post card has also been issued by the same local post, with a Greek-pattern frame, within which, in the right upper angle, is a double-lined rectangular frame, enclosing a large figure of “3,” with ÖRE under it. The inscription is, BREV-KORT—DRAMMENS BY & PAKKEPOST, in two lines, the latter arched, followed by two dotted lines for the address, the first preceded by TIL.

Post Card. 3 öre, black on pink.

Subsequently to this another post card appeared, with the simple inscription of BREV-KORT, and a stamp of the type of the adhesive described above, also with the numeral turned backwards; lithographed on pink card.

Post Card. 3 öre, black on pink.

Arendal.—At the commencement of the year this local post issued a card inscribed BREV-KORT—ARENDALS BYPOST, followed by TIL, within a rectangular frame of two lines, the inner one being wavy. In the right upper angle is a rectangular frame, composed of type ornaments, within which is the figure 3, with ÖRE underneath; lithographed on white card.

Post Card. 3 öre, red on white.

Holmestrand.—In our July number we described an issue of adhesive stamps for this little watering-place. We have since received a post card of 3 öre, with its corresponding reply. The design shows a frame of typographic ornaments, with a stamp of the type of the adhesive in the right upper angle. The inscription is BREV-KORT, followed by the instructions, below which is TIL and three dotted lines for the address. The reply card is similar, except that immediately below BREV-KORT is MED BETALT SVAR on the front card, and SVAR on the reply. The impression of the reply card is on the first and fourth sides. Lithographed on white card.

Post Card. 3 öre, dark blue and indigo on white.

Reply Card. 3+3 „ „ „

Hammerfest.—This town, described by Keith Johnston as the northernmost town of Norway, has a local post and a series of stamps. The design shows a rock, as the principal feature, in a transverse oblong rectangular frame, inscribed HAMMERFEST at the

top, BY POST at the bottom, and ÖRE on each side. The numerals of value are in discs at the angles. Lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 öre, grey.		8 öre, blue.
	4 „, carmine.		10 „, brown.

Levanger.—We are unable to find any trace of this place, and we borrow our description from the *Timbre-Poste*. The central design is a knight leaving for the crusades, within a transverse oval band, inscribed with the value at the ends, LEVANGER at the top, and BY POST at the bottom, the numerals of value being in the angles. Lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 öre, violet.		8 öre, yellow-green.
	4 „, carmine.		10 „, orange.

Namsos.—This is another insignificant place with stamps akin to the last, the central device being a fish in water. The inscriptions are arranged similarly to those in the one last described, and it is lithographed on plain white paper, the perforation being also 11½.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 öre, brown.		8 öre, violet.
	4 „, carmine.		10 „, yellow-green.

Stenkjaer.—We come to the last of these locals, if they have a locality at all. Here we have as the central design a bear, with a forest in the distance. The inscriptions are arranged as in the two last, and the stamps are similarly printed and perforated. This and the three preceding all seem to come from the same workshop. We cannot say, “Happy is the man who has his quiver full of them;” but then we may not have the same taste as others.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 öre, yellow-green.		8 öre, orange.
	4 „, carmine.		10 „, brown.

How the changes are rung on the colours !

Russian Locals.—*Kiriloff.*—Since the 1st June last the following stamps of the current type (1883) are in circulation.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 kopecks, lake ;	perforated 13½
	2 „, blue	„

The stamps are also *tête-bêche*. As the stamp is in two different colours, it is probable that one of them is for unpaid letters.

Kologriff.—Arms in an upright oval band, with inscriptions within another oval band, at the bottom of which is the value in full. Numerals of value in the four angles. Lithographed in black on coloured paper, and perforated 11½.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, black on solferino.

Novgorod.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles a stamp of a fresh design, but fails to say in what the novelty consists, except that there are 600 on a sheet! One should suppose, therefore, that it is too small to be noticed. It is printed in blue on coloured paper, and is imperforate.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, blue on violet.



Oustysolsk.—The colour of the stamp has been changed.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, bright red ; perforated 13.

Rostoff-on-Don.—The 2 kopecks, blue, is now on *wove* paper, and the amateurs of *tête bêche* specimens will be gratified to learn that there are a considerable number on the sheet.

Adhesives. 2 kopecks, blue, on *wove* paper.

2 „ „ „ „ *tête bêche.*

Schatzk.—Since the 10th June last a stamp of a new design has been in circulation. The design is still that of the Arms on a shield, now surmounted by a crown within an upright oblong double-lined rectangle. There are inscriptions on the top and sides, and the value at the bottom, all between the device and the frame. Lithographed on plain azure paper, and rouletted.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, black on azure.

Tichvin.—A correspondent of the *Timbre-Poste* has been so fortunate as to exhume a stamp issued in 1876, and which has hitherto been unknown. The design is not elaborate, consisting of a large numeral “5,” with КОП below it, on an uncoloured ground within an upright oval band carrying inscriptions. A double-lined rectangular frame encloses the whole, the spandrels being filled with a lined ground, with the numerals of value in each angle.



Lithographed on plain white paper, and imperforate.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, blue.

Since September last the colour of the current stamp has been altered. The paper is green, the Arms blue and red, and the other portions black. Perforated 11½.

Adhesive. 3 kopecks, black, blue, and red on green.

Wolsk.—We annex an engraving of a still-born stamp which has escaped cremation. The story goes that the Administration of Wolsk decided to have a stamp, but a higher power interposed and decreed that there was no occasion for it. The stamps which had been prepared were mercilessly burnt, but some few contrived to escape, and the engraving is taken from one of the fortunate survivors. The impression is on plain white paper, the Arms being in black on blue, and the numerals in the angles being also in black on a blue ground. The stamp is rouletted.



Adhesive. 3 kopecks, black and blue on white.

Salvador.—In May of last year we chronicled some envelopes for this republic, and the types will be found described and depicted in the number for that month. We now receive the 5 centavos in blue on bright yellow laid paper, ordinary commercial size, with PROVISIONAL printed in black above the stamp. The

engraver's name below the head looks like RUFINO. As this is called "provisional," we suppose we are to expect something better.

Envelope. 5 centavos, blue on yellow laid ; *surch. in black* "Provisional."

Swedish Locals.—We were not aware that these locals were *really* collected by any of our subscribers, and we thought it might be satisfactory to drop the notice of them, as we did that of the German ones. We are, however, informed that we are mistaken, and therefore we now take up the dropped threads from the pages of our contemporaries, chiefly from the *Timbre-poste*, as our publishers seldom send us any actual specimens.

Stockholm.—About February last a post card was issued with an ornamental border, with a dotted rectangular frame in the right upper angle for the reception of an adhesive stamp. To the left is BREVKORT—STOCKHOLM STADSPOST, followed by two lines for the address. The impression is on white card.

Post Card. No value, lilac on white.

In May last a letter card was issued with a similarly-dotted frame for the reception of an adhesive stamp of 4 öre. The inscription, in two lines, is as follows : STADSPOSTENS SLUTNA BREVKORT—LÄGGES I GUL TADA, followed by two lines for the address, and then "Stockholm." The impression is in blue on white.

Letter Card. (4 öre), blue on white.

In the same month an envelope of large size was issued with a stamp of a new design, consisting of a transverse oblong rectangle traversed diagonally from the left lower angle by a scroll inscribed STADSPOSTES. In the upper triangle are Arms, and in the lower the numeral of value, "4," with "Öre" on each side. The impression is in blue on straw-colour.

The *Timbre-poste* also chronicles an envelope with advertisements on it, of similar size, but of blue-grey paper.

Envelopes. 4 öre, blue on straw-colour.

4 ,, blue on blue-grey.

An adhesive stamp of a new design was issued on the 15th August last, the design of which is a similar head to that on the series described by us in January last, but is represented as a bust on a foot, on which is the numeral of value, with ÖRE on each side on scrolls. On a scroll above is STOCKHOLMS STADSPOST, and in the angles of the transverse oblong rectangle are the numerals of value. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 3 öre, dark pink.

Gothenburg.—On the 1st May last three stamps were issued for this local post of a similar form to those of Stockholm. Within an upright oval band, intercepted at top and bottom by the exterior line of the rectangle, is a portrait of Gustavus Adolphus II., at least it is said to be intended for him, and the *Tidning Frimarksamlare* has fallen foul of M. Moens for daring to think it might have been intended for Don Quixote. The oval is

inscribed GÖTEBORGS STADSPÖST, and on either side is ÖRE reading downwards and upwards, with the numerals in discs in each angle. Lithographed on plain white paper, and the perforation 12.

Adhesives. 1 öre, blue | 2 öre, yellow-green. | 3 öre, red.

Since then we have received another addition to this precious lot in the shape of a triangle, which the manager politely informs us may be had perforated or unperforated, the former being for the public and the latter for *official* use, and not therefore to be had unused. Still there is hope for collectors of possessing them, as the Gothenburg Stamp Company had a very limited supply of used ones at double the facial value; but these can only occasionally be had. What the design is we are unable to say, but it appears to be taken from a statue of possibly Æneas and Anchises. At each angle are the numerals of value in discs, LOKAL on one side, POST on the other, and GÖTEBORG on the base of the frame. Underneath in small capitals is GÖTEBORGS PRIVATA LOKALPOST. Lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.

Adhesive. 5 öre, blue.

We omitted to state that an envelope and a letter card, with a stamp of the same type, but smaller and with stars in the angles in place of the numerals of value, are promised at a very early date.

Switzerland.—There is a change in the inscriptions on the post cards, which up to the present time has reached the single cards of 5 and 10 centimes and the corresponding reply card of 5 centimes. The instructions under POSTKARTE—CARTE POSTALE—CARTOLINA POSTALE are in German. Up the left side they are in French and down the right side in Italian.

Post Cards. 5 centimes, black on buff, *varied inscription.*

5+5	„	„	„
10	„	pink	„

United States.—The last “officially sealed” stamps which we have seen were a washy brown—*café-au-lait*.

Officially Sealed. *Café au-lait.*

The head of General Grant looks well in the Garfield frame. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 12.

Adhesive. 5 cents, dark blue.

Wadhwan.—We some weeks ago received a stamp which we have abstained from describing until we could give our readers an engraving of it, which will convey a better notion of what it is like. The Thakoor Saheb of Wadhwan, or Wudhwun, as it is written in our English Geographical Dictionaries, is one of the Kattywar chiefs, his State being in the province of Guzerat, producing chiefly cotton. There is at present only one value known, which is printed on white wove paper and rouletted irregularly. Our contemporaries appear to believe in it. We



confess that our faith is not so strong. Paris, Hamburg, London, and Boston are not the only places in the world where manufacturing of stamps are found.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ pice, black on white, rouletted.

Venezuela.—Summary execution has been ordered of all the lithographed stamps, as appears by a decree of the 26th June last, published in the *Official Gazette* of the 9th August last, and a subsequent notice from the Post Office. The decree sets out with stating, that it has been ascertained that a quantity of stamps of fraudulent origin, which are sold with knowledge of their unlawful origin, are in circulation, and it has therefore been resolved by the President, that as soon as the stamps ordered from the American Bank Note Company arrive, the current issue should be called in.

On the 11th August last a notice was issued by the postal authorities of Caracas, that in conformity with the provisions of the above-mentioned decree, the public was informed that from and after that date no correspondence would be received at that office which was not franked by stamps manufactured by the American Bank Note Company of New York.

The 3 and 10 bolivares of the *Escuelas* series of 1881 have



been in circulation since August last. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 12.



Adhesives.

3 bolivares, slate-violet.
10 „ brown.

Virgin Islands.—We annex an engraving of the one shilling, chronicled in our August number. The surcharge is made by a hand stamp, and in the specimen which we had before us the colour was all but black. We have seen several other specimens since, and the ink is violet.



Adhesive.

4 pence on 1s., carmine and black; surcharge in violet.



Zululand.—Annexed is an engraving of the halfpenny Natal, surcharged ZULULAND, as mentioned in our August number.

THE BOKHARA STAMPS.

A LETTER lately appeared in the *Ill. B. Z.*, which has been translated from the German by W. H. Hechler, the President of the Canadian Philatelic Association, for the *Halifax Philatelist*, from the pages of which we copy it.

"All the philatelic papers, some time ago, announced an issue of postage stamps for this State, but their authenticity was never properly proved.

"Letters from all parts of the world flocked in to the writer at Bokhara, to procure those celebrated stamps. As I have been largely interested in philately (and have a fine collection), I made a thorough and exhaustive search to find out those stamps; but the only answer I received was, that such things did not exist.

"As I live at the Russian Consulate, I have made the acquaintance of all the notables of the Khanate, and have travelled through the country from one end to the other. I have forwarded letters through all the private railway posts, and also through the consular and exchange posts, but have never seen anything resembling a stamp; and, indeed, such a thing as a regular mail system does not exist in the country. I have received numerous philatelic papers, which contained illustrations of the Bokhara stamps in question. I showed a copy to one of the persons in authority, who pronounced it as something invented outside of the country, and that the lettering on it was no letters at all. He thought it might possibly be a *fac-simile* of a seal, such as are used by persons in authority for signing official documents instead of their names. I also showed it to an expert in Oriental languages, Herr W. O. Klemm, who is the Russian Government agent at Bokhara, and who pronounced it neither a stamp nor a seal, and also says such a thing never existed nor is in existence in Bokhara. In the city the shopkeepers sell Russian stamps to prepay letters by the private railway post to the nearest Russian post-office. The same can be had through the foreign consuls there. If natives wish to send a letter, they do so by mounted couriers. I have often seen the Emir's courier, with a letter rolled round a small rod sticking up at the back of his neck, to show he is on government service. I take pleasure in enclosing you herewith a specimen of a Bokhara state official letter, which will give you proof that the seal attached has not the slightest resemblance to these so-called stamps. I also send you extracts from letters received by me, so that you can imagine what a tempest these stamps, which you say exist, have created in philatelic circles, and which have gone to all parts of the world. Collectors, however, can satisfy themselves by writing to W. O. Klemm, Secretary and Dragoman to the Russian Consulate at Bokhara.

"DR. HEYFELDER,

"Imperial Russian Consulate.

"BOKHARA, June 1/13, 1888."

Upon the strength of this letter the stamps have been declared "hum-bugs," and are said to be the production of a speculator. It is but fair, however, that the other side should be heard, and the *Timbre-Poste* last year showed a specimen of the stamps in question to M. Rodet, who stated that the inscriptions were as given in the *Record* (vol. ix. p. 44). We subsequently (at p. 107 of the same volume) referred to a letter received by the *Timbre-Poste*, which was from a M. De Semonoff, who says that, being near the country, he was able to give some information regarding the stamps. After explaining how the Emir had conceded the right to establish a post for the conveyance of letters, &c., to a tradesman, who had provided pretty regular communications between certain towns, he goes on to state that they actually employed in Bokhara the three stamps—red, green, and lilac—which we chronicled. It is curious that Dr. Heyfelder could not obtain any in Bokhara, though he seems to have sought diligently for them.

Correspondence.

THE FOURPENCE OF THE FIRST ISSUE FOR TASMANIA.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—In your leading article of June last, reviewing that portion of the work of the London Philatelic Society devoted to the stamps of Tasmania, and referring to the fourpence of the first issue, you remark that "as the account for the engraving of the plate (plates?) is in existence, it would be interesting to have a copy of it, and to know when it was paid."

Permit me to have the pleasure of placing before you an exact copy of the account in question :

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT DR. TO H. & C. BEST.

No.		£	s.	d.
1853.	To Engraving plate for 4d. postage stamps, 24 heads			
Sept. 30.	at 30s. each	36	0	0
"	" Cp. printing 11,100 impressions of plate in red ink,			
"	at 4s. per hundred	22	4	0
"	" Paper for ditto	2	0	0
"	" Engraving plate for 1d. postage stamps 24 heads at			
"	30s. each	36	0	0
"	" Cp. printing 2749 impressions of plate in blue ink,			
"	at 4s. per hundred	5	10	0
"	" Paper for ditto	0	6	0
"	" Engraving 66 obliterating stamps, with turned			
"	handles, &c., complete at 10s. 6d.	34	13	0
"	" Making 60 cedar boxes (for obliterating stamps), and			
"	fitting with composition, at 6s. each	18	0	0
"	" Turning 62 handles for balls, and stuffing, lining,			
"	and composition for ditto, at 6s.	18	12	0
"	" 60 tin boxes for printing ink for ditto.	3	0	0
"	" Printing ink for ditto	3	0	0
"	" Re-engraving 4d. plate, 24 heads at 25s.	30	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£209	5	0

Amounting to two hundred and nine pounds and five shillings (£209 5s.).

Received from Peter Fraser, Esq., Colonial Treasurer, the sum of—.

The following letter will point to the approximate date of payment :

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, *January 19th, 1854.*

"SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith an account amounting to two hundred and nine pounds and five shillings from Messrs. H. and C. Best, printers, for engraving the plates and printing the stamps required for the purpose of supplying the public in order to carry out the new system of prepayment of all postage on letters forwarded through the Post-office Department of this colony. And I have to request the favour of your furnishing the Auditor of Civil Accounts with the necessary authority for the payment of the same.

(Sd.) F. C. SMITH.

"The Hon. the Col. Secretary."

You will perceive that the one date, viz., 30th September, 1853, or exactly one month prior to the actual date of the public issue of stamps, is given to the whole list of items ; that the *first* entry is for engraving a plate of 4d.

postage stamps, for which a charge of 30s. per head was made; that after the items referring to printing 11,100 impressions from that plate, and the engraving of and printing from the 1d. plate, a long list of necessities for obliterating purposes appears; and that the very *last* item is the re-engraving of the 4d. plate at a reduced charge of 25s. per head.

Unfortunately the account, of which the above is a reproduction, is itself merely a copy, placed at the end of the book containing details of accounts passed for payment up to the end of 1853; and no information can be obtained as to the exact date on which the original account was actually handed to the Postmaster. Messrs. Best's receipted account is now buried, along with myriads of its brethren, amongst the Audit Office papers stored in the vaults beneath the Houses of Parliament, and is consequently inaccessible. The Postmaster's letter forwarding the account to the Colonial Secretary will, however, as I said before, furnish an approximate date as to the payment, which must have been made in January, 1854, or nearly eighteen months previous to the date of the earliest specimen from Plate O in my possession, which bears date "Hamilton 31. 5. 55."

There are three subsequent accounts from Messrs. H. and C. Best, dated respectively August, 1854, June, 1855, and July 18th, 1855, for the printing of 22,754 impressions from the 4d. plate, and 7546 from the 1d. plate.

There being no further mention of the engraving of plates than that contained in the account of 30th September, 1853, the fact of both plates having been engraved prior to the 1st November of that year, "which appears to you to be somewhat strange," is established incontrovertibly.

That point being settled, and there being no question as to the priority of *use* of Plate P, there remains the question of which plate was in reality the first to leave the engraver's hands.

One of my theories, viz., "that as the impressions were taken off the stamps were placed one upon another, and that those last printed would naturally come at the top of the pile, and be issued first," you dispose of as being scarcely worthy of consideration; but I am compelled to differ with you, and still hold the opinion that this is a most probable explanation, and I am glad to see that Major Evans, in his notes published in the number of the *Record* that contains your review, strongly upholds my view.

Given that the two plates were engraved before any stamps were issued, it is not likely that one only would be used for printing from, and the other left idle for eighteen months before impressions were taken from it; the two plates would be simultaneously employed, and used by two workmen, consequently the impressions would be kept in separate parcels.

Again, when Coard engraved his second plate it is not probable that he would produce an inferior article, having his former work before him upon which to improve! The charge made for the second plate was certainly 5s. per head less than the first, but the trouble of drawing the design was lessened from the fact of his having a completed copy to work from. Again, is not the suppositious "proof" on the wide verge paper a presumptive argument in favour of the priority of Plate O?

I think I have said enough in support of my opinion to which I still adhere; namely, that Plate O was first engraved. After all it is really a matter of minor importance, the actual order of issue being the chief point to determine the chronological arrangement of specimens.

Yours very truly, A. F. BASSET HULL.

HOBART, 15th August, 1888.

We are exceedingly obliged to Mr. Basset Hull for his communication, showing as it does that he is a philatelist anxious to throw light upon the history of the stamps of the colony, and who knows how to go to work with this purpose in view. We perfectly agree with him that the priority of the engraving of the plates is a matter of minor importance, and that the priority of *issue* is the real point for philatelists to be assured of. We think that this is now pretty well established by the production of letters bearing the stamps, and that there is no reasonable doubt but that the impressions from Plate P were those first issued.

We fail to follow entirely the reasoning of Mr. Hull in the deductions he draws from the accounts of Messrs. H. and C. Best, or rather from the copy of it, which is alone come-at-able.

One point which strikes us, on reading through the account, is that on the face of it it seems a very direct transcript from Messrs. Best's books, showing that they engraved a plate of 4 pence, and printed 11,100 copies from it; that they then supplied the obliterating stamps, and lastly engraved a second plate of 4 pence. We quite agree with Mr. Hull that because the heads are charged at 25s. each in the latter plate it is no evidence of inferior work. The aid that a transfer from the firstly engraved plate would give would be worth fully 5s. per head in saving of time in the engraving of the second. The further accounts from Messrs. Best are only for printing, from which it appears that up to the date of the last account, 18th July, 1855, 33,852 sheets in all had been printed from the two plates of fourpence.

Mr. Hull then states that "there being no further mention of the engraving of plates than that contained in the account of 30th September, 1853, the fact of both plates having been engraved prior to the 1st November of that year is established incontrovertibly." With all due respect to Mr. Hull, we demur to this. Whether the demurrer be overruled or not is, as we have said, a question of but little importance, the great point being conceded on all sides; viz., the priority of issue. The account of Messrs. Best is not what we should call an account of the "30th September, 1853." The *first* item is so dated, and in all probability the account ran from that date. If not, the natural inference is that the Postmaster-General had the account in his possession from the 30th September up to and beyond the 19th January, 1854, at which date it was certainly unpaid.

One other point in Mr. Hull's communication we fail to see. He says: "Given that the two plates were engraved before any stamps were issued, it is not likely that one only would be used for printing from, and the other left idle for eighteen months." Granted; but from *either* the O or P Plates 11,100 sheets were printed to commence with, and in the next twenty months after the issue was made only 22,754 sheets were printed from both plates, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.'s penny stamp coming out in October, 1855.

The above are merely points to which we would direct the attention of those philatelists who may still find interest in dissecting the question of the priority of the plates. We do not know whether anything could be found to turn on the fact that Messrs. Best mention that the impression of the 11,100 sheets was in *red* ink. Ideas may differ as to what *red* is, but it would require great latitude to include some of the specimens of the impressions, especially those from Plate P, as *red*.^{*} Were it to depend on our recollections, we should say that the specimens from Plate O are rather to be classed as *red*. We commend the question to the study of the Philatelic Society, which has now all the materials before it which can be unearthed. Great thanks are due especially to Mr. Basset Hull and Mr. Petterd for the information they have given, and to the Vice-President of the Society for the pains he has taken in investigating the subject.—Ed.

* An equal latitude seems to have existed in New South Wales where the registered letter stamp was intended to have been printed in blue and red; but very few are to be met with which really agree with this description.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

SINCE our last number we have received many letters from our subscribers, and, putting them all together, we find just two to one in favour of our recording the issues of telegraph stamps; and certainly we feel much more pleasure in acceding to the wishes of the majority than we experienced this month over the description of a pile of Scandinavian rubbish of the cheap and abominable kind. Some of our readers who dislike the idea of chronicling the very few telegraph stamps that appear in the course of the year, must be as indulgent as we hope those who do not collect Swedish and Norwegian locals will be towards those who do. We will put any telegraph stamp intelligence under a distinct head, as with those locals, so that the reader can skip them whenever he chooses.

We have commenced our catalogue; and in order to interfere as little as possible with the idiosyncracies of our readers, we have paged it apart from the rest of the number; so that subscribers can either put the pages into the waste-paper basket, or collect them together in continuous order when complete.

It will be seen that reference is made to certain *types*. The numbers refer to wood-cuts of the various stamps, which we purpose to publish when the text is finished.

The catalogue will, we find, be short. Some few of the stamps are rare, both in an used and an unused state; and among these must be classed many of the private ones of Great Britain, some of which are of extreme rarity. In fact, we do not know any one who has a set of the Submarine Telegraph Stamps, except reprints or "specimens;" but for the most part a fair collection of all Government issues may be made at a very moderate cost, if collectors are content to take obliterated specimens of the high values.

Notes and Queries.

H. P. W., Tangier.—The One Shilling, brown, of South Australia is not unknown on Crown S A paper; for in 1855 the stamps of the series of 1855 were reprinted on Crown S A paper. They are rouletted, and are ordinarily met with surcharged with "REPRINT."

REV. J. P. K.—We copied the Chamba from a contemporary before we had seen the individuals. The 8 annas is *violet*, not *rose*.

As to the 30 cents of the United States, we do not know what colour you got a "few months ago;" but last year the colour was changed from black to brown.—*Phil. Record*, vol. ix. p. 149.

R. ALEXANDER.—There is no doubt about the doctoring of the 1½d. The dates of the decrees regarding the Paraguay official stamps are 20th and 28th August, 1885.

W. H. EARL.—We return your envelope. We are sorry that we have no recent map of Zululand showing where Ekton Janim is; but we cannot think, considering the route, that the letter was an unreasonable time in reaching Cape Town. The transit to Durban took three days, partly no doubt done by runners; from Durban there is a weekly packet to Cape Town, for which probably the letter had to wait.

We suppose that there are "protected" as well as "unprotected" plates, and fail to see why some of the sheets composing the number represented by J should not have been printed from the latter. The letter has nothing whatever to do with the plate. It is merely a matter of account-keeping.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. X.

NOVEMBER, 1888.

No. 118.



LAST month we mentioned some few matters affecting our Post-office arrangements and regulations which we considered were hard to be understood. The fear of exhausting the patience of our readers led us to omit one which is equally incomprehensible to us, and which seems to be deficient in the elementary principles of common-sense.

When Lord Emly was appointed Postmaster-General, in January, 1871, the letter rates were one penny per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., the book-post rate $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz., and there was a sample-post with a similar tariff. Lord Emly inaugurated his accession to office by a violent change. He abolished the sample-post and instituted the present letter rate, which after the first 2 oz. (the charge for which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.) advances on the same lines as the book-post rate, which was not altered.

We have always thought that these changes were ill-advised, and believe that the public would have been better contented had the letter rate been continued uniform, and made one penny per oz., and the sample-post retained. It is true that the sample-post was abused by certain tradesmen frequently employing it for the transmission of small parcels; but the drastic measure of abolishing it altogether was injurious to many who honestly availed themselves of its provisions. The proper exercise of the privileges conferred might surely have been secured by some regulations short of abolishing it altogether, or of making the infringement of them a capital offence.

As under the new rates samples could only be sent at the letter rate, many English manufacturers, who sent out samples in large quantities, forwarded them to France and Belgium, whence they were posted to England at the Postal Union rate of 10 centimes for about 4 oz., and thus the English Post-office had to do the heaviest

part of the work for nothing. After many years of complaints the authorities awoke to recognize the abuse, and recently determined to re-establish an inland pattern and sample post at such a rate as would compete with this Postal Union rate on pretty nearly equal terms, and proceeded to carry it out, though under regulations than which it is scarcely possible to conceive any could be framed better adapted to rob it of the best part of its advantages.

Turning to that *répertoire* of wisdom, *The Postal Guide*, we read as follows: "The Postmaster-General wishes it to be clearly understood that the Post is expressly intended for the benefit of and is absolutely restricted to *bonâ-fide patterns and samples of merchandise*. No article sent for sale or in execution of an order (however small the quantity), or sent from one private individual to another, will, under any circumstances, be admissible; and if any such packet be posted prepaid at the pattern rate only, it will be charged with double the deficient postage at *the letter rate*, together with a fine of 6d."

Now, if Messrs. Huntley and Palmer, or any other member of the biscuit-baking fraternity, at present so numerous, send us a sample of their manufacture we can easily dispose of it, for it is not intended to be returned. But suppose our tailor sends us a packet of patterns of cloth of, say, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. weight, which we wish to return, how stands the matter then? He sends us them by post for one penny, and in our ignorance of the Post-office regulations—which, however, we are supposed to know in every case except as regards halfpenny wrappers, on which we are informed of the consequences of our transgressions—we should happen to return them with a similar postage-stamp something awful occurs. The Post-office exacts not only postage of 2d., but a fine of 6d. in addition, which we suppose, though we are not told so, the luckless tailor will have to pay. All this does not appear very clear in the regulation, for the penalty only seems to attach to the case of a packet sent by "one private individual to another," but in *practice* the tailor is reckoned as the "another."

But there is another alternative, which seems to have been lost sight of.

Suppose we return the packet *wholly* unpaid; it will be charged 4d. only, being the ordinary unpaid letter rate; whereas if we had affixed on it a stamp of one penny, it is, as seen above, charged with 8d. in addition.

No wonder that the great emporiums of the present day designate the above regulation as "extraordinary." We do not know who is employed to draw up the regulations of the Post-office, but whoever it is the Postmaster-General would do well to give him a little rest. It is the best remedy we know for muddle-headedness.

We beg our readers' pardon for our ramblings on Post-office reforms, which concern them only as forming a part of the general public. Next month we will confine ourselves to Philatelic matters.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antioquia.—Our Belgian contemporary chronicles the 20 centavos, 1873, as now arriving in bistre on yellowish-buff.

Adhesive. 20 centavos, bistre on yellowish-buff.

Belgium.—The Postal Union single card of 10 centimes appeared last month with stamp of the new type, measuring 150 by 90 mm., and with inscriptions similar to those on the reply card of corresponding value mentioned in our last.

Post Card. 10 centimes, carmine on azure.

The *Timbre-Poste* mentions that in order to use up the reseda-coloured ink still in stock, the 1 centime adhesive has been again printed in this colour, and was put in circulation about the 20th of October last. As the gum is not yellow, but of a greyish tint, the colour of the paper is not appreciably changed, and appears whiter than before.

Adhesive. 1 centime, reseda.

British Honduras.—A correspondent forwards us a bisected 3 cents on 3 pence, brown, side by side with an entire stamp of the same value. It had evidently franked some printed matter, and was without much doubt so treated by the office where the packet was posted.

The series surcharged in England, mentioned in our August number, has been completed by the issue of the One Shilling surcharged "50 CENTS" in black.

Adhesive. 50 cents, on 1s., pearl-grey; *English surcharge* in black.

Canada.—Mr. Donald King sends us the registration stamp of 2 cents in vermilion-red.

Registration Stamp. 2 cents, vermilion-red; *perforated* 12.

Chamba.—The *Timbre-Poste* has discovered an error in the surcharges of 1886 on all the sheets of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 4 annas that have been received, as also in those of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 4 annas of the

same issue, with the additional surcharge of SERVICE; viz., that in one stamp on the sheet the word STATE is printed as STATE, which, it says, is not due to a malprinted s, but is a veritable figure of 8.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green; surcharge in black.	<i>Error.</i>
1	„ purple-brown	„
2	„ French blue	„
4	„ olive-green	„
<i>Official Stamps.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ green	„
1	„ purple-brown	„
4	„ olive-green	„

In addition to those chronicled in our September number, *Der Philatelist* reports the following:

Official. 2 annas, French blue; surcharged "Service" in black.

NOTE.—We chronicled the 8 annas in September in rose by error for violet, and the post card as $\frac{1}{2}$ anna instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna.


We have received the following with a circular halo round the "sun."

Post Card. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ anna, red-brown on buff; surcharge and arms in black.

Official Card. $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ „ „

Envelope. 1 anna, brown on white laid; surcharge in black.

Registered Envelope. 2 annas, blue on white; surcharge in black. Size F.

Dominica.—The following changes are reported in the current issue. Perforation as before. Watermark,  C A.

Adhesives. 2½ pence, French blue; wmk.  C A.
6 pence, green „

Dutch Indies.—We annex an engraving of the envelope stamp of 25 cents, transformed into 15 cents as mentioned in our last.

This provisional issue gave place in August to a permanent one of similar form to the preceding, but with a stamp of the oval type (1885).

Envelope. 15 cents, bistre on plain white wove.



Faridkot.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* reports that the small transverse oblong stamps are now perforated 12, and that the square ones of the 1883 type are also similarly perforated.

1881 type.	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, green; perforated 12.
$\frac{1}{2}$ „	blue „
1883 type.	$\frac{1}{4}$ „ black „
$\frac{1}{2}$ „	brick „
$\frac{1}{4}$ „	blue „
$\frac{1}{2}$ „	green „

The *Timbre-Poste* has seen the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, and 2 annas, blue, Indian adhesive stamps surcharged for this State, as also the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna with the additional surcharge of "Service," in which the word "State" is printed STATE, and it is probable that one or more of the stamps on each sheet of the various values are similarly printed.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green; with error in surcharge.

Official. 2 „ blue „
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ green „

Formosa.—With reference to these stamps Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have furnished us with some interesting information, accompanied by specimens of both the public and the official stamps. The one depicted in our last is of the latter kind, the heading reading, "*T'ai wan yu p'iao*," or "Formosa postage stamp." The centre column is the date; the right, the weight; the left, the destination; and in the border, on the extreme left, is the serial number and value, part of this remaining on the counterfoil. In all the specimens sent to us the top character in this latter row, on a line with the inscription, is in red, the rest in black, except the hand-stamps, which are in red, and which appear to be control marks, most probably affixed at the stages. In these official stamps it would seem that the particulars in the body of the stamp are not necessarily filled in, as is done in the public stamps, which are of larger size, and are a single-lined upright rectangle of 73 by 33 mm. The compartment at the top contains the inscription, "*Yu chéng shang p'iao*," or "Public postage stamp." The column of characters signify the same as those in the official stamps. The paper is yellowish native-laid.

The public stamps are, according to the correspondent of Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., *not* sold to the public; they have no fixed values, but are attached to the packet by the official in charge of the Post-office, who fills in the value and other particulars. And this appears to us to be the fact, as the characters denoting the variable particulars are inserted in different writing and ink from those which would be permanent. The official stamps are served out to the public offices, to be affixed to their correspondence.

As for the stamp depicted in our August number, we can learn nothing of it on the spot, and we suspect that, though genuine so far as it goes, it has only been prepared as a proposal, and is not yet in any other than an aurelian state.

Public Stamps. Value in blank, red and black on yellowish laid.

Official Stamps. " " " " white.

Great Britain.—We give collectors the same information as has been officially conveyed to the Post-office; viz., that the stamps of £1 which we mentioned had been printed by mistake on "orb" paper, will *not* be withdrawn from circulation.

Holland.—We have received a letter card of a novel design. It is a long piece of white paper, which, when folded in three, and a flap at the upper extremity turns down, measures 150 × 78 mm. The line of the perforation extends along the sides of two upper folds, and on to the flap which is separated from the upper of the three folds by a line of perforation. The sides of the bottom folds are cut away so as to allow of it folding within the lines of perforation. On the front of the upper fold is a scroll inscribed "POST BLAD," the words being intercepted by a stamp showing the head of the king to left on a ground of horizontal lines within a pearled circle. Above the

circle is "NEDERLAND" in a curve, and "5 CENT" underneath. The impression is in blue on white wove paper.

Letter Card. 5 cents, blue on white wove paper.

Mexico.—The envelope stamp of 10 centavos has put on the colour of the adhesive, and is now vermilion-red. Impression on paper watermarked with the Arms in a circle.

Envelope. 10 centavos, vermilion-red on white; *wmk. Arms.*

New South Wales.—We are indebted to Mr. Mackay for a specimen of the new post card, with a one penny stamp of the centennial type in the right upper angle. To the left is a picture of a sprig of the waratah. The size of the card is $153 \times 83\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The letters of the heading "NEW SOUTH WALES" are arranged in a scroll-shaped form, and in the Royal Arms below there is no motto, which is also absent on the scroll underneath the arms and animals which are represented couchant.

Post Card. 1 penny, mauve on cream-coloured card.



We annex an engraving of the centennial stamp of 2 pence.

The Centenary issue has disappointed the authorities, and we doubt if it will last beyond the occasion. We also hear that the new Fourpence will be anything but a success. The execution of these new stamps is acknowledged to be very inferior; but the authorities have an indisposition to trust the engraving of the dies to the mother country, lest they should be reproduced! But even if they got the dies, there must be a very great improvement in the printing before the stamps would look well. The paper is not properly milled. It requires to go through this process several times before it would be like that used for the productions of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The paper in itself is good, but requires preparation to adapt it to fine surface printing.

We now receive the One Penny, printed on "Duty" paper, and of a much lighter tone than before. As these stamps, printed on "Duty" paper, are likely to cause some trouble to philatelists in a future generation, we would refer to our notice in vol. ix. p. 47, to which we would only add that the size of the sheet is 25cm. wide by 26cm. deep.

Adhesive. 1 penny, mauve, on "Stamp Duty" paper; *wmk. N.S.W.*

Norway.—A post card of 5 öre, of similar design to the 3 öre lately issued, has made its appearance on white card, watermarked almost invisibly with post-horns.

Post Card. 5 öre, green on white.

Nowanuggur.—Major Evans writes us that he has a recently-printed sheet of the two docras on *pale blue* paper instead of green.

2 docras, black on *pale blue*.

Orange Free State.—Mr. Lundy sends us the Threepence, blue, surcharged in black with "2d." The "2" has a straight tail.

Adhesive. 2d. on 3 pence, blue, surcharged in black.

Poonch.—We have received all the values, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 4 annas, in black, on *vergé batonné* paper, similar to the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna described in July last. They are stated to be "Service" stamps for official use. *Official.* $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, black on laid paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"
1	"	"	"
2	"	"	"
4	"	"	"

Salvador.—The *Timbre Poste* has received from a correspondent a specimen of the new 5 centavos, engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company. It resembles the 3 centavos of the new type, but the frame is differently treated. The impression is on plain white paper, and, unlike the 3 and 10 centavos of the new issue, it is rouletted, instead of being perforated.



Adhesive. 5 centavos, blue; rouletted.

Swedish Locals.—*Gothenburg.*—Part of what we announced last month has come to hand. We were, however, only promised one envelope and we have *two* of 152 × 123mm.—one in which the back only is adorned with advertisements, and the other in which the decoration is extended across the four corners of the front, with the addition of a little one at the bottom. The first is of yellow laid, with the triangular stamp in dark blue in the right upper angle, stars being substituted for the numerals. There is an inscription in blue of the name of the post and its address, &c., which we see is also that of "The Gothenburg Stamp Co., Lim.," as it terms itself in its advertisement on the back. The second is of buff wove paper, and in consequence of the angles being already booked, the stamp, in dark blue, is placed in the centre of the upper part, and the name and address of the post, in black, gracefully arranged round the triangle. On both there is a notice on the back that the price is 3 öre.

We are informed that the post card will not be ready for about a month, when we may expect something to make us happy at Christmas. We wish we knew what the interesting group in the triangle was intended to represent. There are *three* figures in most uncomfortable positions.

Envelopes. 3 öre, blue on yellow laid, and on buff wove.

Tasmania.—We have a frank stamp of the SECRETARY-GENERAL—POST OFFICE in black.

We have also a frank stamp, inscribed ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—FRANK STAMP, with TASMANIA under the Royal Arms.

Frank Stamps. "Secretary-General, Post-office," black.
"Electric Telegraph," blue.

Telegraphs.—*Austria.*—*Der Philatelist* reports the envelope of 20 kreuzer for the Pneumatic post of Vienna as having been surcharged in black with "15."

Pneumatic Envelope. 15 kreuzer on 20 kr., grey; surcharged in black.

Tolima.—The following intelligence comes from our Brussels and Dresden contemporaries:

A new series of "Cubiertas" has appeared, with inscriptions conformable to those on the adhesive stamps of the design portrayed in our number for February last. In the left upper angle are the Arms of the Republic, and in the right upper one a circular stamp, with the numeral of value in the centre, and the value in letters in an external band. Between, is the inscription, REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA—CORREOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DEL TOLIMA—CERTIFICACION CON CONTENIDO, in three lines, followed by a tablet, containing the figures of value, 5, 10, or 50, with CENTAVOS on each side of them. Below is "Salio," &c., in script. They are lithographed on plain white paper.

<i>Cubiertas.</i>	5 centavos,	bistre.
	10	" vermillion.
	50	" blue.

The adhesive stamps of 10 and 50 centavos, mentioned in our February number, are now perforated $10\frac{1}{2}$, and two other values are reported of similar type.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	5 centavos,	brick-red; perforated $10\frac{1}{2}$.
	10	" green
	50	" blue
	1 peso,	light-brown

Travancore.—Through the kindness of Mr. Sheppard we have received a set of adhesives and a post card, which came into use in this native state on the 16th October last. The design is the same for all the stamps, and consists of an upright conch on a ground of horizontal lines, within an upright oval solid band, inscribed in the upper part TRAVANCORE ANCHEL, and in the lower with the value in full, expressed in Chucksrams. Outside this is another similar band, containing the equivalent in Hindu. The rectangle is completed by ornaments in the angles. The impression is on white laid paper, and the stamps are perforated 12.

There is also a post card, the manufacture of which seems to be native. The design of the stamp, which is in the centre of the upper part, consists of a scroll, curving downwards in the centre, carrying on it an inscription in Hindu on a solid ground. This is superposed on another scroll, curving upwards with the inscription, TRAV—ANCORE—ANCHEL—CARD, the words being separated, as shown, by the other scroll passing over it. In the central space, between the curves, there is a conch in an oval, and the vacant spaces are filled in with ornaments. Above is CASH EIGHT, and below what we take to be the equivalent in Hindu. To the left of the stamp is TRAVANCORE—ANCHEL CARD—THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN—ON THIS SIDE, in four lines, and on the right the

equivalent in Hindu. The impression is in orange-red on yellowish-white native paper.

Adhesives. 1 Chuckram = $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, French blue.

2 Chuckrams = 1 „ vermillion-red.

4 „ = 2 „ green.

Post Card. 8 Cash = $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, orange-red on yellowish-white.

Tunis.—The addition to those already chronicled of a stamp of 1 franc, in bronze-green on green, is announced.

Adhesive. 1 franc, bronze-green on green.

The *Timbre-Poste* states that the letter card of 25 centimes has been issued, as also the post cards of 10 and 10 + 10 centimes. The single card of 10 centimes differs in colour from that previously announced (*Sup.* p. 117), being on pale buff, and not on pale green.

Post Card. 10 centimes, black on pale buff.

Turkey.—We have the 20 paras with the background printed in brown, the tablet in pink, and overprinted in carmine. The impression is on plain white paper, perforated 12.

Adhesive. 20 paras, carmine over brown on white; *perf.* 12.

Victoria.—We have a frank stamp, inscribed MINISTER OF MINES.

Frank Stamp. Impression in blue, “Minister of Mines.”

THE REGISTRATION STAMP OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

By ANDREW HOULSON, M.B., J.P., *President of the Philatelic Society of Australia.*

1853.—Registered: Laureated head in lettered oval, broken each side by spirals, “New South Wales,—Registered;” no value. Bicol.; imp. oval; 50 types to copper-plate.

SUCH is the description given by Pemberton, in 1878, in his *Handbook*. Now let us try and trace what authority Pemberton had for his statements; for he was generally very correct in every detail. If we turn to the Report of the Postmaster-General for 1867, we find a “Description of New South Wales Postage Stamps” (A.D. 1838 to 1867), above which appears the following: “As it may be of some interest to postage stamp collectors and others, I attach a description (compiled by Thos. Richards, Esq., the Inspector of Stamps) of all the postage stamps which have been issued in this Colony up to the present time.” Passing over such slight matters, in this description, as *green* twopenny, and *brown* and *pink* threepenny, Sydney views, with forty stamps on each plate, we come to—

1853.—Profile of Queen Victoria to left, in oval border, containing the words, “New South Wales” at top, separated by scroll-work from the word “Registered” at bottom. Printed in two colours; red centre, with blue border; yellow centre, with blue border. Value (6d.) not denoted. Steel; 50 stamps on each plate.

It appears that Pemberton must have known of this precious document, though he did not accept the statement that the plate was of steel. The Philatelic Society of London, in their recent work on “The Postage Stamps of Oceania,” appear to have taken their description partly from Pemberton and partly from Richards; but in the presence of such a conflict of evidence, they have thought it better to simply state that the plate was “engraved on metal.”

Now let us see which of these is correct. Turning to the second volume of the *Government Gazette* for 1855, we find the following notice :

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
21st November, 1855.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

It being considered expedient to provide for the use of the public a distinctive Registry Stamp, His Excellency the Governor-General directs it to be notified that, in pursuance of the 15th and 20th clauses of the Act of the Governor and Council, 15th Victoria, No. 12, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the law for Conveyance and Postage of Letters," a plate has been obtained for these stamps.

Stamps for the purpose above mentioned, sixpence each, will therefore be procurable at the General and all other post-offices on and after the 1st January next. As this stamp will be indispensable to registration, as well as inadmissible for ordinary postage, the particular attention of parties in the habit of registering letters is requested to this notice.

By His Excellency's command, C. D. RIDDELL.

From the Report of the Postmaster-General for 1856 we find that the stamp actually came into use in that year. The following is the exact quotation : "New plates have been introduced during the year. One of these, the fivepenny stamp, was intended to be useful in the country districts, as including the united inland and ship postage charge. The other stamp is that called the Registry Stamp, which is exclusively used to represent the fee for registration, and has been found extremely useful. It is the only stamp in which there are two colours ; and, catching the eye readily, the circumstance of a registered letter being loose or mixed up with other letters is readily seen and rectified. The use of the stamp too, as not being available for any other purpose, has to a very great extent prevented parties posting and marking, as registered, letters not duly entered as such, and for which they had not obtained receipts. The plate for the Registry Stamp was manufactured in this Colony."

What authority is there for this last statement ?

Let me quote a letter, a copy of which has been courteously supplied to me by the Secretary to the Post Office :

No. 72. The Colonial Secretary to the Postmaster-General.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
23 June, 1855.

SIR,—In reply to your letter (55-5,606) of the 16th instant, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General approves of the designs for a stamp for registered letters therein submitted, and of the acceptance of Mr. Carmichael's tender for the execution of the plates.

I have, &c., W. ELYARD
(For the Colonial Secretary).

Copy of Tender.

23 May, 1855.

I, JOHN CARMICHAEL, engraver, hereby agree to engrave two steel plates for printing *backed* registered stamps, containing *fifty* labels, of a design approved by His Excellency the Governor-General, and to complete in a workmanlike manner and deliver the same in four months from the date of receiving the order, for the sum of £87 10s. I further agree that the said plates shall be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General and Inspector of Stamps, as regards their execution, and to submit to a deduction from the price agreed upon of £2 for each week the plates are detained, after the first fortnight, beyond the specified period of four months.

Witness—F. W. HILL.

JOHN CARMICHAEL.

Signed 23rd May, 1855.

From these documents we obtain the information that our old friend Carmichael engraved the plates, and that the contract was signed on 23rd May, 1855. Four months from this date will give 23rd September; and as Carmichael was always behindhand with the former plates he had engraved, we may suppose on this occasion he fully availed himself of the fortnight allowed beyond that date. This brings us to the 7th October, by which time the plates were doubtless completed and handed over; so that they would be in good time for the issue on 1st January, 1856.

As to the colours in which the stamp was printed, there is no doubt that it was intended to use *red* for the centre, and blue for the outer band; but from time to time we find a variety of shades, from red through orange to an olive-yellow. What was the reason of this? Let us look for a moment at the large square Sixpenny, and note the changes of colour in that stamp—sage-green, pale brown, umber, blue-grey, lilac-grey, lilac, mauve, and violet. Surely there was some reason for this. The two stamps were in use at the same time, and were printed by the same hands. The explanation appears to be, that the official who prepared the colours for printing was *colour-blind*. The stamps were printed on white wove paper, at first on unwatermarked paper, but about 1862 on paper watermarked with a large 6. They were perforated also at the same time as the other stamps; viz., in 1860. The perforations used were, in 1860, 12 and 13. I have an orange unwatermarked, perforated 13. In 1862 the perforation appears to have been uniformly 13. Many of the perforated stamps appear to have been printed on a paper with a bluish-glazed surface; but on looking closely at the specimens, it is seen that the colour of the paper arises from the plate not having been properly cleaned. Now we come to the last point of importance. How long did the plates remain in use? Referring again to the *Government Gazette*, in the second volume for 1867, we find the following notice:

POST OFFICE REGISTRATION STAMP.

General Post Office, Sydney,

24th December, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Registration Stamp now in use will become obsolete on the 1st January next, the date of the reduction of the registration fee from 6d. to 4d., and that from the above date the registration fee upon letters, &c., must be paid by ordinary postage stamps. All persons who have Registration Stamps in their possession can have them exchanged for other postage stamps on application at any Post Office in the Colony up to the 31st March, 1868.

J. DOCKER.

The following extract from the Report of the Postmaster-General for 1868 completes all that we require to know with regard to this stamp:

The new Postal Act, 31 Victoria, No. 4, which was passed towards the end of the year 1867, enabled several important improvements in the postal service of this Colony to be introduced during the year 1868. Amongst the advantages which have already been gained by the new Act the following may be mentioned, viz. . . . the reduction of the registration fee on letters from 6d. to 4d., &c.

Several other points might be dealt with, but I have given enough information to clear up all debateable points.

The above paper is valuable, inasmuch as it is supported by unimpeachable documentary evidence. We cannot let our friend, Dr. Houston, escape from a word of criticism. He seems to think that the four months allowed to Carmichael for completing the plates began to run against him from the 23rd May, 1855, which, as we read it, was the date of his tender. But the tender does not appear to have been accepted until after June 23rd, the date

of the letter communicating the Governor-General's approval of its acceptance, unless the approval was that of a matter already in course of execution. Anyway, Carmichael delivered his plates in time for the approaching issue to be announced in the November following, which was the real point.

There are one or two errors in Dr. Houston's paper in our August number, which he has requested us to correct. On page 140, in the third paragraph from the top, "*Twopenny*, Plate I. (retouched)," ought to be "*One Penny*, Plate I. (retouched);" and at the commencement of the next paragraph "*Plate II.*" should be preceded by "*Twopence*;" and in the last line but one of the page "that" should be replaced by "the stamps." On page 141, first line, "Threepenny, printed on thick paper *in black*," should be "in deep green, and on card in black." To line 7 in the same page should be added "on paper watermarked with double-lined 6." In line 16 for "Clayton" read "Carmichael."—Ed.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF JAPAN.

By E. D. BACON.

SOME six years have now elapsed since my articles on the stamps of Japan appeared in this magazine. Since their publication I have found that many additions can be made, and that some few alterations and corrections here and there are necessary. I am glad to find that of late years Japanese stamps have attracted more attention and met with more careful investigation from collectors than they did formerly; in fact, I know one or two philatelic friends who, like myself, are now devoting their spare time exclusively to the collection of the stamps of this fascinating country.

The series of papers I have referred to commenced appearing in the March number of the *Record* for 1882, and were concluded in the December number the same year. I now purpose taking the issues *seriatim*, and making those alterations and additions that I find needful. I shall include in their respective places the few stamps contained in the short list of Addenda I gave at the conclusion of the articles, which may be found at page 206 of vol. iv.

Page 81. Issue April, 1871.

To the colours of the stamps "on thin wove native paper" add *pale blue-green* for the 500 mons.

The paper of this and the succeeding issues on native laid paper varies much in thickness, also as regards the distinctness of the laid lines; and the width and distance apart of the lines on different stamps of the same issue is very pronounced. In this issue the stamps on the laid paper may be split up into two distinct sets, in one of which the paper has much broader lines than in the other. All four values are found on each variety of the laid paper. There were two distinct plates of forty varieties, each engraved for the 48 mons; so we get two complete sheets of stamps and eighty varieties for this one value. I have only met with one plate each for the 100, 200, and 500 mons. My readers must please bear in mind that when I speak of the number of different plates that there are for the stamps of this and the following issues I only mention those of which I possess, or of which I have seen, the sheets. It is very probable, I might almost say certain, that of some of the stamps other plates besides those I give were made. As collectors well know, who have studied these stamps, it is quite impossible to give any distinguishing mark to the various plates, so that one could tell to which plate any particular stamp belonged. The sheets are all so much alike, and the designs so carefully drawn, that it is only by comparing certain stamps on a sheet with those that occupy a similar position on another sheet that the existence of different plates becomes known.

Page 82. Issue March, 1872.

To the 5 sen, "on thin wove native paper," add *pale blue-green*. The 5 sen, yellow-green, is also found on *thick laid* native paper.

With regard to the number of plates employed for this issue, I have two distinct sheets of both the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 sen. One of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen is printed from one of the old 48 mons plates of the previous issue, and one of the 1 sen from the old plate used for the 100 mons. I have not yet come across the third plate of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, which I previously gave on the authority of M. Moens. For the 2 and 5 sen I know of only one plate each.

Page 83. Issue August, 1872.

For the 1 sen I have nine distinct sheets, and two for the 2 sen, vermilion. The same two plates were also used for the 2 sen, rose.

Issue October, 1872.

(DIVISION) A.—The thick wove paper used for the 30 sen is ordinary wove paper, like European, and is very different to that employed for the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, which is fibrous in its texture.

There is a curious error found on one of the plates of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen. Stamp number twenty-three has the Japanese character, representing "one half," in the left border, incomplete, the two little slanting strokes usually found at the top of the character being absent. This plate is found impressed upon both the wove and laid papers. Including the above, I have four different sheets for the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, but only one each for the 10, 20, and 30 sen.

Issue April, 1873.

For the 4 sen I have met with seven distinct plates—five printed on native paper, and two on ordinary European wove paper.

I have this stamp on the European wove paper, surcharged in black, with a large capital Roman letter R in a plain circle. There is no other obliteration; and although I have seen several of these stamps, I do not know of any other value with a similar surcharge. Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson, and Co. tell me they can remember receiving, some years ago, about two dozen of these 4 sen stamps, and they are almost certain these were *in one block*, each stamp of which was so surcharged. I am unable to give the meaning of the surcharge; but taking the above into consideration, I think it is at least doubtful whether it stands for "Registered," as I at one time thought.

Page 84. Issue June, 1873.

There are three separate plates for the 2 sen, yellow, all of which are different to the plates employed for the 2 sen, vermilion and rose.

Issue January, 1874.

The wove and laid paper of this issue run very much into one another, and are sometimes difficult to distinguish. To the syllabic character of the wove paper add Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and No. 1 to those on the laid paper. Character 20, given for the latter paper, should be struck out, as I find on examining the specimen again from which it was taken that the character is a badly-formed one of syllabic eight. There must, of course, have been eleven distinct plates for this stamp, but as I have never met with any entire sheets, I cannot say whether there was more than one plate engraved for each character.

Page 85. Issue February, 1874.

To the syllabic characters of the 6 sen, on thick wove paper, add number 11.

There are two separate sheets for syllabic character 1, for both the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 sen.

Page 101. Issue January 1st, 1875.

Add numbers 2 and 3 to the syllabic character of the 12 sen. The 15 sen syllabic character 2 is found upon *laid* paper.

Page 102. Issue February, 1875.

Plate No. 17 of the 1 sen exists on *laid* paper, similar to the 15 sen of the preceding issue. To the syllabic characters of the 6 sen add number 18. The plate for syllabic 1 of the 4 sen is one of the old plates employed for the 4 sen, rose, issue February, 1874. I have no doubt that one of the plates of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, syllabic character 2, and that several of the earlier plates of the 1 and 6 sen, were also printed from the old plates of the respective values of that issue; but as I have not come across entire sheets of these earlier plate numbers, it is impossible to speak with certainty. There are two separate plates for the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, syllabic 3, the 1 sen, syllabic 16, and the 20 sen, syllabic 8.

Issue same date. No syllabic character.

It is probable the 1 sen of this issue was printed from one of the old plates of the 1 sen issue, August, 1872; but although I have seen nine distinct plates of that stamp, they are all different to that used for the 1 sen, brown. There are four separate plates for the 4 sen, three of which are some of the old plates employed for the 4 sen, rose, issue April, 1873.

Pages 117, 118, and 119. Issues May, 1876, to November, 1879.

With this and all the succeeding issues the collection of entire sheets is happily unnecessary, as the stamps are now produced by typography, and every stamp on the sheet is the exact counterpart of all the others. The principal varieties in these later issues consist of differences in the perforation, which are very numerous and erratic. I purpose giving a list of all the perforations I have come across, taking each value in the order it was issued. In the compound perforations I give that found at the top and bottom of the stamp first, and then that of the two sides.

5 rin, grey;	<i>perf.</i>	$9\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 11, 12.
1 sen, black	"	$9\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 11, $12\frac{1}{2}$; 11×9 .
2 " yellow-brown	"	$9\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 11, $11\frac{1}{2}$; $10 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9$, $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
4 " blue-green	"	$9, 9\frac{1}{2}, 10, 12$; $8 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$, 9×11 , $10 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, 11×9 , 11×10 .
5 " brown	"	$9\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 11, 13; 11×9 .
6 " orange	"	$9, 9\frac{1}{2}$.
10 " blue	"	$9, 9\frac{1}{2}, 10, 11$; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.
12 " rose	"	9 ; $11 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$.
15 " pale green	"	$9, 9\frac{1}{2}$; $11 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$.
20 " dark blue	"	$9, 9\frac{1}{2}$.
30 " violet	"	$9, 9\frac{1}{2}$.
45 " bright rose	"	$9, 9\frac{1}{2}$.
8 " violet-brown	"	$9, 9\frac{1}{2}, 11$; $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$.
3 " orange	"	$9\frac{1}{2}, 10$; $9\frac{1}{2} \times 9$.
50 " carmine	"	$9, 9\frac{1}{2}, 11$.
1 " red-brown	"	$9\frac{1}{2}, 10, 12\frac{1}{2}$.
2 " violet	"	$9\frac{1}{2}, 10, 11\frac{1}{2}$; $10 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

Issue Meiji—1st month, 16th year. January 1st, 1883 (?).

Three values typographed on wove paper, varying in substance. The designs are similar to the stamps of the preceding issues for the respective values, but the colours are changed, to conform to the Postal Union requirements.

1 sen, green	(many shades);	<i>perf.</i>	$9, 9\frac{1}{2}, 10, 11\frac{1}{2}, 12$; $8 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$, $10 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.
2 " carmine	(")	"	$8\frac{1}{2}, 9, 9\frac{1}{2}, 12$.
5 " ultramarine	(")	"	$9, 9\frac{1}{2}, 11$.

Remarks.—The 4 sen, rose, on native paper, of April, 1873, seems to have been re-issued during 1883, if one may judge from the number of specimens that franked letters during the latter year. To admit this stamp into a collection as a variety, it is almost superfluous to say that it must bear a properly dated postmark, or be obliterated in connection with one of the above three stamps.

(*To be continued.*)

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

President.—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. D. BACON.

Assistant-Secretary.—D. GARTH.

DR. C. W. VINER. | C. N. BIGGS. | M. P. CASTLE.

A. W. CHAMBERS. | J. A. TILLEARD.

Copies of the Statutes may be had on application to the Secretary and Treasurer, 41, Seething Lane, London, E.C.; or the Assistant-Secretary, 23, Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE first meeting of the season 1888-89 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 19th October, at 7.30 p.m., fourteen members being present. Mr. M. P. Castle, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, took the chair, and the minutes of the previous meeting, being the Annual General Meeting, held on the 18th May last, were read and duly confirmed. The correspondence included letters from Messrs. Image and Burnett, in acknowledgment of their election as honorary members of the Society. The Secretary reported that he had, during the vacation, been engaged in arranging newspaper cuttings relating to Philatelic subjects in a book purchased pursuant to a resolution passed on the 6th April last, and he invited further contributions to the collection thus commenced. Dr. A. Houson, of Sydney, proposed by the Vice-President, seconded by the Secretary, was duly elected a member of the Society. The business of the evening being the consideration of the reference lists of the stamps of the West Indies, was postponed.

The second meeting of the season 1888-89 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 2nd day of November, at 7.30 p.m., fifteen members being present, including the President, who occupied the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and duly confirmed. The correspondence of the past fortnight included a letter received from the Philatelic Society of Australia, introductory of their Vice-President, Mr. Van Dyck, who was on a visit to England, and who was present at the meeting. Much interest was evinced in one of the volumes of his Australian collection, which he produced for examination by the members present, and which was remarkable as well for the perfection of the specimens as for the design and execution displayed in the arrangement. The business appointed for the evening was again postponed, owing to a protracted discussion upon other matters.

Notes and Queries.

J. B., Finchley.—We are obliged to you for your letter enclosing specimens of the stamps of the Stockholm Townpost. Thanks also for correcting the error of GUL TADA for GUL LÄDA (yellow box). We do not suppose that in such a town as Stockholm the enterprise of a local post, if carried out to supply a public want, is, like in some cases, dependent almost for its very existence on the sale of its stamps to collectors; but we have had so many examples of late where the local stamps would never have been produced had there been no collectors, that we may be excused for fighting shy of those issued by unauthorised enterprisers, who manipulate them to serve their own purposes. What can we think of local posts got up by stamp dealers, as is the case with some of the German locals? Are these men's productions to be handed down to posterity as emanating from public-spirited individuals? There are three towns in Norway with local posts of which we can find no trace in our *Gazetteer*, which is Keith Johnston's, of 1877. Possibly they are like the Swiss Hotel stamps. We certainly chronicle such as these grudgingly, but the unfortunate part of the story is that we know not where to stop.

G. CAMPBELL.—Thanks for your communication. We rather suspected that the Sierra Leone fiscals, obliterated postally, came down the back stairs.

O. FRITH.—We think that from time to time we have pretty nearly given the substance of your letter regarding the late issues of New South Wales. We received a sheet of the last issue of the late One Penny, on "Duty" paper, from our correspondent in Sydney. We know of three lots of these, and two lots of the Twopence, and possibly there are more; but after having once chronicled the variety, we did not see the advantage of mentioning this third lot. As a matter of practice, it is not usual to give compound perforations, but to take those only of the longer sides. An examination of the sheets shows us, we think, pretty clearly that the perforation there is *not* done in the same way as in the case with our own issue. The vertical perforations seem to be done by an ordinary guillotine machine taking in the whole depth of the sheet, and ordinarily leaving one of the outside rows unperforated. The horizontal perforations are frequently not in a straight line with one another, and the rows of holes do not correspond, except by chance, with the holes of the vertical line. To put the matter more clearly, in the English mode the top holes of the two vertical lines form the first and last holes of the horizontal perforation. In the New South Wales stamps this is not the case, save by chance. We think therefore that *two* machines are used gauging differently.

Your post card with a dash between the c and a owes it to chance. We received specimens by the last mail, and ours are not so ornamented.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. X.

DECEMBER, 1888.

Nos. 119, 120.



It is now almost ten years since this magazine was first established. The first number was published in February, 1879; a somewhat curious coincidence, inasmuch as the month of February was the birth-month of the first two magazines devoted to philatelic matters—*The Stamp Collector's Magazine* and *Le Timbre-Poste*. *The Philatelic Record* owed its existence to the desire of Mr. A. H. Wilson to raise some memorial to his friend and associate Edward L. Pemberton, who died in December, 1878; and so not only to keep his memory green among his friends, but to enlarge the borders of the pursuit which he loved so ardently. We were fortunate enough to be numbered among his friends, and for some years were in almost constant communication with him, and in our efforts to direct this magazine we have endeavoured, though with many shortcomings and not a few mistakes, to preserve it from being an unworthy tribute to the memory of one whom we all could so ill afford to lose. Among the portraits which adorn our annual volumes are to be found those of several others of Mr. Pemberton's philatelic friends, and this year we are glad to be able to add another to the group—that of one with whom he maintained a correspondence of some years' duration, which only ceased with his early death.

William Edmund Image, Bachelier-ès-Lettres of Paris and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, was born at Whepstead Rectory, near Bury St. Edmunds, in the year 1807, and consequently is not one of those who commenced collecting in the early days of his youth. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he commenced his surgical studies at Norwich, under Mr. Meadows Martineau, a well-known surgeon, and then went to Paris to complete them at the Hôtel Dieu, under the celebrated Baron Dupuytren, and while there he profited by the instruction

of M. Orfila, which brought him into repute as a toxicologist in after years. He subsequently took up his residence at Bury St. Edmunds, and in 1860 was in extensive practice there as a consulting surgeon, with a reputation for skill and ability that reached far beyond the limits of the immediate neighbourhood.

It was about this time that a lady from the Cape of Good Hope presented Mrs. Image with some of the triangular stamps of that colony, which were then somewhat of a novelty. Contributions came from other friends, and the stock increased, when difficulties as to their arrangement began to crop up. In those early days there were no handbooks, a small catalogue or two being the only guides that were to be had. Mrs. Image in her difficulties did what all good wives naturally do—she consulted her husband. He did his best to assist her, until he himself became first interested, then amused, and at last yielded to the fascination of the pursuit, so far as the professional claims on his time would allow; and, according to his own words, he has never regretted it. He writes: "I am indebted to the study of stamps for much amusement, for much knowledge, for many friendships. During the troubles and sorrows of life they have afforded me many a happy hour when nothing else seemed to interest me. I never wanted to seek any other amusement. They were always faithful to me and on the spot." Valuable testimony this from an old collector.

In 1872 Mrs. Image died, and the collection, which had gradually become their joint work and had grown rapidly in size and importance, passed into the hands of Mr. Image, who retired from his profession in the following year, when he married the widow of George Mure, Esq., nephew of the late Right Honourable David Boyle, of Shewalton, Ayrshire, N.B., Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session of Scotland. With more leisure time at his disposal he then re-arranged his collection, and during the next six or seven years made very considerable additions to it, until in 1882, finding years creeping upon him, and being under fear of failing health, he determined to part with his treasures. The entire collection then passed into the hands of the Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society, and Mr. Image presented his philatelic library to the Society. Mr. Image is now living the life of a country gentleman in Suffolk, for which county he is a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieutenant, and for which, in 1887, he served the office of High Sheriff.

Previously to 1872 Mr. Image had for some time been in

correspondence with Mr. Pemberton, who assisted considerably in the formation of the collection, which never was a giant one; for Mr. Image never had a desire to incumber it with fine-drawn varieties of shades, and there was not a bit of rubbish in it. Moreover, from the first he abjured postal stationery, with the exception of stamped envelopes. His specimens were the very best he could obtain; and he never refused a good specimen of a stamp which he did not possess, except when on one occasion he declined the offer of a pair of "Post Office" Mauritius at £240, expecting to find a better chance. So exceptionally fine was the collection in many stamps, that his philatelic brethren frequently asked permission to see it; and we have heard the President of the London Philatelic Society relate that his first acquaintance with Mr. Image arose from the desire he had to see an unused specimen of the orange 6 pence Victoria (type 1861), which he heard Mr. Image possessed. The collection was also especially rich in Guadalajara, British Guiana, and in American locals, and was sumptuously housed in volumes worthy of its value.

In the above short sketch we feel we have done scant justice to Mr. Image as a philatelist. He never was a contributor to any of the magazines, but this we think was partly owing to a distaste of appearing to flaunt as a philatelist and to a too modest distrust of his own knowledge. The notes, however, which he made in the margins of his collection show how carefully he investigated the history of every stamp. What a true philatelist he was at heart! and what knowledge and judgment he really possessed! How delighted he was to show his treasures to any who could thoroughly appreciate them, and recognise the pains he had taken in collecting them, as well as the care he took of them when collected, we ourselves can bear witness!

A morning spent over some portion of his collection, followed by a ramble with him over his demesne, conversing over his experiences of life, and especially of travel, which he indulged in of late years to a very considerable extent, constituted an enjoyable day, at the close of which one could not fail to feel that, when to the enthusiasm of the collector is allied the accuracy of the scientific investigator, a typical representative of Philately is formed. Such, in the best sense of the word, is the subject of our brief notice; who, now he has retired from collecting, carries with him the warm appreciation and best wishes of all his Philatelic and personal friends.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the stamp of $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo on the wrapper has been re-engraved. The envelope has been made nearly square, the figures closer together, and CENTAVO is in thin letters. The post-horn is unshaded, and the bell of it touches the envelope; the laurel wreath is nearer the envelope, and the rays of the sun are white. The width of the wrapper is less by 7 mm.

We have received the 1 centavo adhesive, being the first of the new issue engraved by the "South American Bank Note Company." The design consists of a portrait of Dr. Velez Sarsfeld, as mentioned in our number for October last, within a solid oval frame, inscribed in the upper part CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS, and in the lower REPUBLICA ARGENTINA, the two words being intercepted by a curved tablet, with the value in words on a lined ground. In discs in the upper angles is the numeral of value. The impression is in dark brown on white wove paper; and the only solid colour being the oval band this appears as if printed in black. The stamp is certainly very effective. In our next we will give an engraving of it. It reflects great credit on the company, being really a superior specimen of engraving. The perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 1 centavo, dark brown; *new type.*

Wrapper. $\frac{1}{2}$,, bistre on manilla; *new type.*

Azores.—By an error in transcription, which we did not perceive till it was pointed out to us, we were made to announce in our October number a 5 reis, violet, surcharged in small letters. It should have been the 25 reis, whose approaching advent was mentioned in our number for August last.

Bavaria.—The issue of the post card without stamp, and with small arms on the left upper angle, and the date 88 in the left lower angle, is announced.

Post Card. No value, black on dark buff.

British Bechuanaland.—In September of last year we followed the multitude in doing what was evil. We chronicled the 5 shillings, orange, of the Cape of Good Hope, as having been surcharged for this territory. We have just seen an official letter, stating that any such stamps are spurious, and further requesting that the names of any persons offering them for sale may be forwarded to the authorities.



Protectorate.—Mr. Campbell has been so good as to send us a map of South Africa, which has been very recently produced, and shows accurately the extent of territory comprised in British


Bechuanaland and the Protectorate. The first is the area comprised between the Orange River—separating it from the Cape Colony—on the south; the river Molopo on the north and west; and the Transvaal on the east. The Protectorate is north of this, and includes the area bounded on the west by the twentieth parallel of east longitude; on the north by the twenty-second parallel of south latitude, as far as the thirty-second parallel of east longitude; and on the south-west by the Transvaal. There is a question of extending the Protectorate along the line of the thirty-second parallel of east longitude, as far north as the river Zambesi, including all the territory bounded by this river on the north, and the line of the twentieth parallel on the west.

We have the one halfpenny English surcharged BRITISH BECHUANALAND and "Protectorate," the latter in larger type than before, and 18 mm. long. We are told that only 800 were so printed, and then the further printing was stopped on the ground that the word was too long for the stamp. So it might be as they printed them; for our specimens show the surcharge as "ate Protector" on each stamp. In fact the setting up is exactly the width of the stamp.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red, surcharged in black; *new type of surcharge.*

British Honduras.—Mr. Usher informs us that he has the 2 cents on 6 pence, rose, and the 3 cents on 3 pence, brown, chronicled in our number for April last, perforated both 14 and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. We did not mention the perforation at the time.

Adhesives. 2 cents on 6 pence, rose; wmk.  CC; *perf.* 14 and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
3 " " 3 " brown "  CA " "

Dominica.—The Sixpence is announced by the *Timbre-Poste* as being now in yellowish-brown, on paper watermarked  CA, perforated 14. *Adhesive.* 6 pence, yellowish-brown.

Faridkot.—The reply post card of $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ anna has the arms in black, like the last issue of the corresponding single card.

Post Card. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ anna, red-brown on buff; *arms in black.*

The design on the square native stamp of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna has been redrawn. The die is better engraved, and the lines of the framing are now perfectly straight. The impression is on white wove paper, and the stamp is perforated 12.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, vermilion; *new type; perforated 12.*

French Colonies.—*Cochin-China.*—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the unpaid letter stamps of 5 and 15 centimes have been turned into stamps of 20 centimes by a surcharge in black.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 20 centimes on 5 c. black, surcharged in black.
20 " on 15 c. " "

Gold Coast.—According to the *Ill. Br. Journal*, the registration envelopes of Great Britain, sizes F and H 2, have been stamped above the stamp with GOLD COAST COLONY, on a curved tablet, in


white letters, embossed on a black ground, and this has been done in the colony.


Registered Envelope. 2 pence, blue, with black cartouch.

New South Wales.—Mr. Hagen sends us a copy of the new centenary Fourpence, bearing a likeness of Captain Cook, as is expressed on the stamp itself; so there can be no mistake as to whom it is intended to represent. Considering the difficulty of







engraving a head in a space of about 5 by 6 mm., we think the stamp does credit to the engraver, but, as a whole, the stamp cannot be considered to be a success. The portrait is a three-quarter face kit-cat, within a solid oval band, inscribed NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE, intercepted in the lower part by a shield bearing arms, with an emu and kangaroo as supporters,

which rather interferes with Captain Cook's waistcoat. Below, on an uncoloured horizontal tablet, is FOURPENCE. The words ONE HUNDRED YEARS are introduced into the rectangular framing at the top. The impression is on paper, watermarked  N.S.W., and the perforation 11.

The same correspondent also sends us specimens of the One Penny, both on  N.S.W. and on "Stamp Duty" paper, printed in very bright violet.

Mr. Hagen further sends us an envelope with stamp of the new type in mauve, and made of white laid paper, with the upper flap cut straight; as also another, with tongue-shaped flap.

Adhesives. 1 penny, violet, on  N.S.W.
1 " " " " N.S.W. (Duty).
4 pence, brown, on  N.S.W.

New Zealand.—Last year the *Timbre-Poste* described a stamp, consisting of a  within a rectangular frame of Greek pattern, about 2 mm. wide, with interior ornaments. Above the  is POSTAGE in a curve, and underneath is FREE in a straight line. In the interior angles are little squares railed off, in which are the letters P.A.S.D. This stamp is ordinarily printed on a label about 140 × 94 mm., on which is a double-lined frame, with a woodcut of the stamp printed in the right upper angle, and to the left is ON PUBLIC SERVICE ONLY. In the lower is PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT—WELLINGTON, N.Z. . . . 188. Of course the initials, supposed by one of the correspondents of the *Timbre-Poste* to represent "Postage and Stamp Duty," are those of the Department. We are informed by a correspondent that these labels are pasted on packets sent from the Government printing office, and are printed on the first paper which comes to hand. Probably also the same formula may be printed on envelopes for small communications. The impression is in black.

No value; black on white or tinted.

Nicaragua.—A new value of 50 centavos of the current type is announced by the *Philatelic Journal of America*.

The issue of two envelopes of 5 and 10 centavos, size 160 × 90 mm., is also announced, with stamps of the current type of adhesives in the right upper angle.

<i>Adhesive.</i>	50 centavos, lilac.
<i>Envelopes.</i>	5 „ blue, on cream laid.
	10 „ violet, on blue laid.

Norwegian Locals.—*Holmestrand.*—These are doubtless something intended for Christmas. The central design shows a chalêt on the side of a lake or fiord, with mountains in the distance, above which, on a curved uncoloured scroll, is HOLMESTRANDS; while in the left lower angle is the numeral of value, on a ground of solid colour, within a square, the rest of the lower part being occupied by two tablets, one above the other—the upper with BYPOST, on an uncoloured ground; and the lower ÖRE, on a ground of slanting lines. The impression is in colour, on white wove paper, and the stamps are perforated 11½.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	3 öre, carmine.
	4 „ pale blue.
	10 „ pale green.

Orange Free State.—We stated in our last that in the specimen of the 3 pence, blue, which we had seen surcharged with “2d.” in black, the “2” had a straight tail. The lovers of minute varieties will learn with satisfaction that in some of the surcharges the small upstroke at the end of the tail is wanting.

Adhesive. 2d. on 3 pence, blue; *variety in surcharge.*

Philippines.—After having surcharged the 2½ c. de peso, this value has, according to the *Timbre-Poste*, been applied to other values besides the 1 c. de peso, green, chronicled in our September number. The 5 c. de peso, ultramarine-blue, has also been similarly surcharged.

Adhesive. 2½ c. de peso on 5 c. de peso, blue, surcharged in carmine.

In our March number we chronicled the surcharge in carmine of the 2½ c. de peso, ultramarine-blue, with 8 CENT^s within an oval, inscribed UNION GRAL POSTAL in the upper part, and HABILITADO in the lower. The above journal states that it has seen a pair of these stamps, in one of which the surcharge is 8 CENT^s, and in the other 3 CENT^s.

Adhesive. 3 cent^s on 2½ c. de peso, surcharged in carmine (error).

We have received the 1 c. de peso telegraph stamp, surcharged with 2½ cmos within an oval, inscribed in the upper part HABILITADO, and in the lower PARA COMUNICACIONES. The 50 mil., olive, is said to have been similarly surcharged.



Adhesives.

2½ cmos on 50 mil., olive (telegraph), surcharged in carmine-red.				
2½ „ 1 c. de peso, bistre	„	„	„	„



Russian Locals.—*Bogorodsk.*—The arms on the stamps of this rural post have been changed, and instead of being those of the Government, are now those of the Division of Bogorodsk.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 kopeck,	lake.
	5	blue.
	10	pale blue.
	5	vermilion.
	10	„


These latter two are, we suppose, unpaid letter stamps. The impression is on white wove paper, and the stamps are not perforated.


Rjeff.—The *Timbre-Poste* relates the following little history, which we reproduce: "We are informed that this administration decided to issue a thousand envelopes, with a stamp of the annexed design, by way of experiment. Of these, 875 were sold to the public, and the remainder bought by a speculator. The administration having decided to make a new issue, the speculator is master of the market, and asks an exorbitant price for his envelopes. This speculation, in which some one connected with the administration must be an accomplice, must make a long shot, so we advise collectors to abstain from purchasing, unless they wish to see speculations of this kind renewed on every issue."



The envelope has the stamp on the left, and is found in the sizes and on the papers following.

<i>Envelopes.</i>	3 kopecks,	blue on wove buff; 148 × 115 mm.
	3	„ „ white laid; 140 × 107 mm., 144 × 80 mm., 149 × 120 mm.

St. Helena.—The One Penny comes to hand printed on  CA paper, perforated 14.

Adhesive. 1 penny, red and black; wmk.  CA.

Tunis.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. have sent us specimens of the 1 centime and the 5 centimes, varying in some particulars from the primitive type. The shield carrying the numeral of value is larger and shaded, the numerals themselves are thicker, and the inscription, *REGENCE DE TUNIS*, at the foot of the stamp, is on uncoloured ground. It is said that the whole of the other values will be superseded by stamps of the new type so soon as the stock of each on hand is exhausted.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 centime,	black on pale violet-blue.
	5	„ green on pale green.

United States.—Mr. F. de Coppet has sent us a specimen of the 2 cents, red-brown (head of Washington), on paper laid horizontally, perforated 12.

Adhesive. 2 cents, red-brown on laid paper.

We have also received the 4 cents (head of Jackson) in its new colour (vermilion), in which it looks remarkably well. At the date of our letter the stamp was not on sale at the New York Post Office, as the stock of green was not exhausted.

The same correspondent to whom we are indebted for the above sends us the new edition of the Special Delivery stamp, in which the centre inscription runs, SECURES IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AT ANY POST OFFICE.

The 30 cents has also made its appearance in light chestnut-brown, the colour which in heraldry is termed "tenne."

Adhesives. 4 cents, vermilion on white wove; *perf.* 12.

10 ,, blue, "Special Delivery," on white wove; *perf.* 12;
new inscription.

30 ,, chestnut-brown on white wove; *perf.* 12.

Wadhwan.—We are glad to be able to state that this stamp, described in our September number, is perfectly authentic. It is the only value that exists; and as the stamps do not appear to be in sheets, it took the clerk of our correspondent three days to count five pounds' worth at the *State Treasury*, where on his first application so large an amount was not in stock. From all the circumstances we conclude, however, that it is not a postage stamp, but a fiscal one; in fact, there is no post-office in the state of Wadhwan except that of the Indian Government. There is nothing whatever in the inscription to denote that it has a postal use. This inscription "being interpreted" is said to be, "The Almighty"—in the centre; and on the scroll—"May He augment our future glory and success." We cannot ourselves answer for this interpretation; but one thing is certain, there is nothing about "post," and the stock being at the State Treasury and not at the Post-office is confirmatory of our belief that it is a fiscal stamp.

Zululand.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us the half-penny, red, of Great Britain, surcharged in black with ZULULAND in block letters. *Adhesive.* $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, red, surcharged in black.

THE RECENT STAMP AUCTION.

By M. P. CASTLE.

"THE results of this sale are so far satisfactory that they prove Philately is not on the wane, *and never will be*. It is a young science; but before many years pass we shall regard £5 for a valuable stamp as calmly as we do now £1 for an ordinary specimen; and those who have been the mainstay of the dealers will find that their outlays, however extensive, will produce at least cent. per cent. Will not the matchless things in the leading collections become in the course of years of fabulous value?" The words are those of that Prince of Philatelists—the late E. L. Pemberton. The occasion was the editorial comments in the *Philatelic Journal* on the first auction sale of postage stamps held in England, by Messrs. Sotheby and Co., at their rooms

in the Strand, and the date was April, 1872. How true was the prophecy ! And how unerring Pemberton's foresight ! As usual, where knowledge failed him, instinct supplied the void. If I may venture to take up the mantle of that true prophet, I would hazard the prediction, that another lapse of seventeen years will find an accentuation of prices that may cause the collectors of the twentieth century to groan with envy at the thoughts of the bargains that fell into the laps of their predecessors in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's reign. How the philatelist in 1906 will writhe with anguish to think, that had he been present at the recent sale well-postmarked Sydney views might have been his for 25s. each. At the sale in 1872 three *unused* and one used Sydney views realised £3 3s., and a Sandwich Isles, 1852, 13 cents, was bought in at £6 10s., "and a very fine price too." At a sale in the United States, two years previous to this, in 1870, a 5 cent Sandwich Isles realised the large price of about £2 10s. Times change, and stamps with them.

The conception of the late stamp auction, held on Saturday, the 24th November, as well as the subsequent arrangements in carrying it out, are due to Mr. Douglas Garth, the Assistant Honorary Secretary of the London Philatelic Society, and many well-known members of that body were noticeable amongst the spectators, including the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and most of the Committee. Well-known dealers from London and Birmingham, and amateurs of all classes, tended to make a large and interested audience. As stated in Mr. Garth's preface to the catalogue, the stamps submitted were nearly all duplicates of members of the Philatelic Society of London, and were practically offered without reserve. Lots 1 to 40—envelopes (cut and whole) and post cards—realised fair prices. The Afghanistan went very reasonably, including a fine 1871, which sold for £6. Two specimens of the British Guiana, 1850, 12 cents, realised £5 and £5 10s. The Buenos Ayres ships sailed away merrily, and the ever popular Capes and Ceylons maintained a highly respectable standard of value. That object of schoolboy worship, "the V.R.," fetched £5 15s., and other *non current* English sold freely. Lot 181 was a pair of essays of the Queen's head, and, on the auctioneer's appeal, the worthy President of the Philatelic Society gave their author's name—Mr. Richards—and was forthwith allowed to become their owner at his own named price. Mauritius included a pair of early specimens of the 1848 issue on the envelopes, which sold for £4, as did also the green surcharged 4d., and were certainly well sold. New South Wales sold as anything in the fashion does. Sydneys, Laureates (including an interesting strip of five of Carmichael's 6d. brown, with the error WALLS), all found eager purchasers. Those universal favourites, the One Shilling of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, went at very high prices, and a very princess of the 6d. unused of the latter found its way into our premier collector's hands. The highest price in the sale was attained by a copy of the Trinidad private stamp—the Lady McLeod, which sold for £13 13s., and was certainly no bargain. A very fine copy of the 3 lire Tuscany on the original envelope went for £12 12s., a big price ; but considering the *tout ensemble* was better value for the money than the Lady.

The sale must be pronounced a success, and will doubtless be the precursor of others, as they bring collectors together ; and if a fairly even "cash value" of stamps is maintained in the future, they will undoubtedly be of equal service both to collectors and dealers.

THE ONE SHILLING STAMP OF 1876.

By ANDREW HOUISON, M.B., J.P., *President of the Philatelic Society of Australia.*

A PAPER READ AT THE MEETING OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON
ON NOVEMBER 30TH, 1888.

RECENTLY, by the courtesy of the postal authorities, I was permitted to examine, and make extracts from, the whole of the papers relating to the issue of the One Shilling stamp of 1876, as well as to exhibit the sheets printed in green to the members of the Philatelic Society of Australia. The result will be found embodied in the following short paper.

The first information of importance is a letter addressed by the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to the Secretary General Post-office.

"THE TREASURY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

"SYDNEY, 24th January, 1876.

"SIR,—I have the honour, by desire of the Minister acting for the Colonial Treasurer, to advise you of the arrival from London of the die and electro-plate required for the issue of the new One Shilling postage stamps; and I am to enclose two proof-sheets of the stamp (120 in each).

"Awaiting the necessary instructions to be issued to the Government Printer in this matter,

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"G. EAGER."

On this appears the following minutes :

"Submitted. I do not know why the new stamp was ordered. I prefer the design and colour of the present one.—S. H. L. 23.1.76."

"The Government Printer informs me that the new stamp was ordered because the plate of the present one is much worn.—S. H. L. 4.2.76."

"Let the necessary notice be issued.—J. F. B. 18.2.76."

The enclosures were two proof-sheets in green. One, in *light green*, on stout white wove paper, without watermark. At the foot in writing is "De la Rue's Proof. Forwarded to Treasury 19 January, 1876.—T. R." The other is printed in almost a deep olive-green, and has the following writing on the right side: "G. P. O. Proof. Forwarded to Treasury 19.1.76. T. R." This one is on Crown N.S.W. paper. Both are imperforate and without gum.

Attached to this letter is a description of the stamp, drawn up by Mr. G. Kellick, of the Government Printing Office, on February 24th.

In accordance with the minute of Mr. J. F. Burns, the Postmaster-General, the following notice was inserted in the *Government Gazette* of March 3rd :

"GENERAL POST OFFICE,

"SYDNEY, 28th February, 1876.

"*New One Shilling Postage Stamp.*

"It is hereby notified, that on and after the 1st April next, a new postage stamp, described below, of the value of One Shilling, will be issued in substitution for the one now current. Until, however, the supply of the present One Shilling stamp becomes exhausted, such stamp may be used in payment of Postage."

"Description of New One Shilling Stamp.

"Profile of Queen Victoria to left on plain tinted ground, enclosed in solid band, parallel at sides, arch at top, inverted arch at bottom, on which is inscribed, in white block letters, 'NEW SOUTH WALES' at top, 'ONE SHILLING' at bottom, and 'POSTAGE' on each side, outer space filled in with white spray on solid ground. Colour, green. 120 stamps on a sheet. Watermark, a Crown, and the letters 'N. S. W.'"

"J. F. BURNS."

In consequence of this notice, objections appear to have been taken to the change of colour, which would equally apply to the change in the One Penny centennial, which has recently been issued.

"Memo. As complications and grumbling are sure to arise with the public on account of the new One Shilling stamp, and as the Government Printer has not yet printed any, I would urge the desirability of retaining the original colour (red). I think it a great mistake to alter the colour of any stamp. We have the 5d. stamp green, and same design as present 1s., and this will cause confusion.

"E. T. SAYERS, Cashier G. P. O.
14.3.76."

"The Secretary, &c.

"I quite concur in Mr. Sayers' remarks, and complained to Mr. Richards of the colour as soon as I saw the stamps. I think the orders for new stamps should go from this department, and we should approve both of the design and colour. The Treasury might be informed of the objections to the new stamp, and asked at whose request it was ordered and who selected the colour and design.—S. H. L. 15.3.76."

"Approved—J. F. B. 18.3.76."

The following letters are the result of this minute :

"THE TREASURY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

"SYDNEY, 11th May, 1876.

"SIR,—With reference to your letters of the 20th March and 26th April, respecting the new One Shilling postage stamp, I have the honour, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, to hand you enclosed herewith, for the information of the Postmaster-General, a copy of a report from the Inspector of Postage Stamps.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"The Secretary Post Office Department.

"G. EAGER."

"Submitted.—S. H. L. 12.5.76."

"Black-coloured stamps approved.—J. F. B. 17.3.76."

"Prepare an amended notice and inform Treasury.—S. H. L. 17.5.76."

"Treasury.—N. C. O'N. 19.5.76."

[COPY.]

"GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

"SYDNEY, 8th May, 1876.

"SIR,—With reference to the letter addressed to you by the Secretary to the General Post Office, dated 23rd March last, on the subject of the issue of the new One Shilling stamp, recently received from England, and requesting information as to the ordering of the plate, and the selection of the colour and design of the stamp, I do myself the honour to inform you that the ordering of a new plate became necessary in consequence of the old one (which was injured some years ago by undue heating) having become so worn as to be almost impossible to print from. The selection of the design

and colour of the stamp was left to Messrs. De la Rue, to whom the order for the die and plate was entrusted.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,
“Your most obedient servant,
“THOS. RICHARDS,
Inspector of Stamps.

“P.S.—The colour of the One Shilling stamp has been changed, with the concurrence of the Postmaster-General, from green to black.”

The notice which appeared as a result of the minute of the Postmaster-General was as follows:

“GENERAL POST OFFICE,
“SYDNEY, 19th May, 1876.
“*New One Shilling Postage Stamp.*

“It is hereby notified, that the colour of the new postage stamp of the value of One Shilling, described in the Departmental notice dated the 28th February last, will be black instead of green. “J. F. BURNS.”

In the report of the Postmaster-General for 1876 this passage occurs: “On the 1st April a new postage stamp of the value of One Shilling was issued in substitution for the one previously current.” Then follows a description of the stamp, as taken from the *Gazette* notice, finishing up with this paragraph: “The colour of the stamp was green when first issued; a few weeks afterwards, however, it was altered to *black*.”

This, read with the *Gazette* notices, naturally leads one to suppose that it had been issued in green, and such was my impression until I had the opportunity of examining the whole of the papers. Subsequently I saw Mr. Richards, the late Government printer, and he stated most positively that with the exception of the one proof sheet *it was never printed in green*.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF JAPAN.

By E. D. BACON.

(Continued from page 195.)

Issue Meiji—2nd month, 21st year. February, 1888 (?).

Fourteen (?) values typographed upon thin wove paper. The designs are the same as those of the preceding issues of similar values, but the perforation is changed to 13½, and the colours of some of the stamps are somewhat modified.

1 sen, bright green.	10 sen, blue.
2 „ „ carmine.	12 „ „ rose (?).
3 „ „ orange (?).	15 „ „ pale green.
4 „ „ pale blue-green.	20 „ „ dark blue.
5 „ „ chalky-blue.	30 „ „ violet (?).
6 „ „ orange.	45 „ „ rose (?).
8 „ „ purple-brown.	50 „ „ bright carmine.

Remarks.—The 1 and 5 sen may also be met with perforated 13.

The 3, 6, 12, and 45 sen were withdrawn from circulation on March 10th, 1888, after a correspondent of the *Philatelic Record*.

Issue Meiji—4th month, 21st year. April 1st, 1888 (?).

Eight values typographed upon thin wove paper. The designs of six of the stamps remain the same as those of the preceding issue, while the two others, the 25 sen and 1 yen, are new values. The 25 SEN has in the centre



a circular band of solid colour, inscribed at the bottom "IMPERIAL JAPANESE POST" in tall thin block letters, and the equivalent Japanese characters at the top, the two inscriptions being separated on either side with a small ornament. The centre of the band contains the royal chrysanthemum, with a branch of the *Paulownia imperialis* at either side, the two being tied at the bottom with ribbon in the form of a bow. The upper spandrels contain floriate and other ornaments, and the lower ones shaded Arabic numerals of value.

Above the band is what appears to be a long thin cocoon, bearing the value in Japanese characters, and below the band is the word SEN in shaded block letters. Two outer lines of colour complete the design. The 1 YEN has the circular band nearer the top of the stamp, and the two inscriptions are separated with a large period. The centre is white, and is entirely filled in with an embossed chrysanthemum. The spandrels are of solid colour, the upper ones contain what look like Japanese lanterns with ribbons, and there is a native character on each, of which I am unable to give the translation. The lower spandrels contain upright white ovals, with numeral of value in the left, and the letters "yⁿ" in the right. At the bottom of the band there is a double-lined white octagonal label, containing the value in Japanese characters. The design of the stamp is completed by two outer lines of colour. Shape, upright rectangular. The stamps of this issue have brownish gum, and the perforation is 13½.



The stamps of this

4 sen, bistre	(shades).
8 „ lilac	(„).
10 „ brown-ochre	(„).
15 „ purple	(„).
20 „ orange	(„).
25 „ emerald-green	(„).
50 „ red-brown	(„).
1 yen, scarlet	(„).

Remarks.—I have seen the 4, 20, and 50 sen also perforated 13.

OFFICIAL STAMP.

Issue Meiji, 1st month, 18th year. January 1st, 1885 (?).

This stamp is typographed upon medium white wove paper. Design : In the centre is the royal chrysanthemum within a circle, formed of a coloured line with an inner and outer white one. At either side of the chrysanthemum is a straight label of solid colour, surrounded by ornamentation, and inscribed



in white block letters "OFFICIALLY" to left, and "SEALED" to right. Above and below the chrysanthemum is a Japanese character, which probably signify the same as the two English words just given. Underneath the bottom character is "GENERAL POST OFFICE OF JAPAN;" in coloured block letters in a curved line, and above the top one is a line of Japanese characters also curved, and which are no doubt the equivalent of the above

words. The background of the stamp consists of a diaper pattern, and the four corners contain foliate ornaments. A thick outer line of colour rounded at the corners completes the design. Shape, large oblong rectangular. Perforated $8\frac{1}{2}$.

Without expressed value. Light brown.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

Issue Meiji—7th month, 18th year. July, 1885 (?)

Ten values typographed upon thin white paper. Yellowish and white gum. Designs : The central portion of the design, consisting of the chrysanthemum, with the value in Japanese characters below it, is the same for each value, but the details are different. The ONE SEN has them enclosed within a white double-lined circular band, inscribed at the bottom "TELEGRAPHS" with the equivalent Japanese characters at the top. At either side is a small white treble-lined circle, which impinges upon the band. The left one contains an Arabic numeral "1," and the right the letters "sn." The corners of the stamp are filled in with what evidently is intended to represent lightning or electricity. In the TWO SEN the central portion, with the numeral "2" to left, and "sn" to right, are enclosed within a white diamond, which is again enclosed in a circle of solid colour, containing a similar inscription to the ONE SEN. The corners of the stamp are white, and are filled in with conventional ornamentation. The THREE SEN is similar to the ONE SEN, but the circular band and small side circles are of solid colour, with white inscriptions. The background of the central circle, and of the spandrels, is engine-turned, and is covered with white zigzag streaks of electricity. The FOUR SEN has the small circles at either side white, and there is no circular band. The background of the stamp is composed of solid colour, with floriate ornamentation, and there is the same inscription above and below as on the preceding values. The FIVE SEN takes after the ONE SEN, but the small side circles are composed of solid colour, and the spandrels contain Greek ornaments. The TEN SEN is more like the THREE SEN. The small circles with the value are however white, as are the spandrels which contain a fancy ornament. The background of the central circle is composed of minute squares. The FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, and FIFTY SEN are somewhat alike in type. At the left, top, and right sides of the stamps is a border formed of a ribbon, folded at the two upper corners, with the ends intertwined at the bottom of the stamp. On the FIFTEEN SEN it is composed of straight coloured lines throughout, but on the TWENTY-FIVE and FIFTY SEN, the side portions containing the inscriptions are white. That to left bears the word "TELEGRAPHS" reading downwards, and that at the top the equivalent Japanese characters, while the right hand portion bears the value "15 (25) (50) SEN" reading upwards. The background of the FIFTEEN SEN is white, while that of the TWENTY-FIVE and FIFTY SEN is of a diaper pattern. The ONE YEN has the central portion enclosed within a white transverse oval band, formed of a ribbon with the ends intertwined at the bottom. The word "TELEGRAPHS" is in a straight line below, and its equivalent Japanese characters are enclosed within the band at the top. The upper corners of the stamp contain small squares with a key pattern; and the lower ones an Arabic numeral "1" to left, and the letters "yn" in the right. The background of the stamp is composed of solid colour. The ornaments surrounding the chrysanthemum, the value in Japanese and European characters, the small squares in the upper corners, and a plain straight line round the stamp, are printed in red; the groundwork in the central oval, the squares containing the value, the Greek pattern in the small upper squares, and a line round the stamp, are black; and the remainder of the design is in dark blue. The inscriptions on all the values are in block letters. Shape, small upright rectangular.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1 sen, brown | (shades); perforated | 9, 11. |
| 2 „ rose | („) „ | 9, 10, 11. |
| 3 „ orange-yellow | („) „ | 9, 10, 11. |

4 sen, green	(shades); perforated 9, 11.
5 " light blue	(") " 9, 9½, 10, 11.
10 " orange	(") " 10, 11.
15 " red-brown	(") " 8½, 9, 10, 11.
25 " dark blue	(") " 9, 11.
50 " mauve	(") " 9, 10.
1 yen, red, blue and black	(shades) 11, 11½.

Remarks.—According to a Yokohama correspondent of the *Philatelic Record*, the above stamps became obsolete on April 1st, 1888, when they were replaced by the new set of postage stamps issued on or about that date.

ENVELOPES.

Page 149. Issue December, 1873.

SACKS.

Add syllabic character number 2 to the 2 sen, and number 4 to the 6 sen.

The 6 sen, with syllabic 1, may also be found with the stamp in *pale red-brown*.

Remarks.—I am unable to say how many envelopes there were in the sheet, or whether they were stamped before being made up. Supposing the stamp was printed before the envelopes were cut, there would be as many varieties of type of the stamp as envelopes to the sheet. I am therefore quite in the dark as regards the number of these varieties of stamp, and I can only give a list of those I have. I shall be glad if other collectors would let me know should they be able to add any further varieties to those I mention.

Envelopes with FIRST variety of ornament on flap.

1 sen, syll. char. 1.	Four varieties of stamp.
1 " " 2.	Three " "
2 " " 1.	" " "
2 " " 2.	" " "
2 " " 3.	" " "
4 " " 1.	Two " "
4 " " 2.	" " "
4 " " 3.	" " "
4 " " 4.	" " "

Envelopes with SECOND variety of ornament on flap.

1 sen, syll. char. 7.	Ten varieties of stamp.
2 " " 5.	Twelve " "

SACKS.

2 sen, syll. char. 1.	Three varieties of stamp.
2 " " 2.	Two " "
4 " " 1.	Five " "
4 " " 2.	Three " "
6 " " 1.	Four " "
6 " " 2.	Two " "
6 " " 3.	" " "
6 " " 4.	" " "

Page 150. Issue February, 1874.

ENVELOPES.

Add syllabic character 4 to the 2 sen, and strike out the *Remarks* at the end of this issue.

1 sen, syll. char. 1.	Ten varieties of stamp.
1 " " 6.	Nine " "
2 " " 1.	Ten " "
2 " " 4.	Three " "
4 " " 3.	Eight " "

SACKS.

2 sen, syll. char.	1.	Five varieties of stamp.
2 " "	10.	Twelve " "
4 " "	1.	Six " "
6 " "	1.	Four " "
6 " "	4.	Five " "

Remarks.—The 2 sen of this issue was superseded in 1878 by the following issue; while the 1, 4, and 6 sen became obsolete on March 10th, 1888, according to a correspondent of the *Philatelic Record*.

Issue early in 1878.

The colour of the stamp would be better designated by *olive* instead of *bistre*.

The envelope of this issue may also be found with a different ornament on the flap to that given. It consists of a branch of the *Paulownia imperialis* in the form of a circle, and is very similar to the ornaments on the envelopes of the first issue, except that it is smaller, and has only five blossoms in place of seven.

Issue Meiji—4th month, 21st year. April 1st, 1888 (?)

One value, on cream-coloured wove paper, slightly thicker than that of the preceding issue. The size of both the envelope and sack is larger than those of that issue, but the stamp is unchanged. The envelope has the flap pointed, instead of being rounded, and the flap of the sack is cut straight across, similar to those of the first and second issue.

ENVELOPE.

2 sen, olive. Size, 86 × 134 mm.

SACK.

2 sen, olive. Size, 75 × 208 mm.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

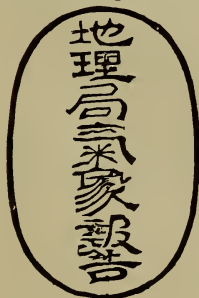
Page 151. Issue 1882.

The following is the translation of the inscription on the stamp: The five large perpendicular characters signify, "Paper to be published periodically;" and the four small characters in a horizontal line at the top give, as I have said, the value. The stamp may be found impressed sometimes towards the right, and at other times towards the left end of the wrapper. There are two distinct shades of the paper—white and yellowish. Another variety has the stamp printed upon thin native fibrous laid paper, similar to the first issue.

Issue Meiji—5th month, 17th year. May, 1884 (?)

One value, on thin native fibrous laid paper, varying in thickness, and measuring 280 × 46 mm. The stamp is impressed towards the left end. Design: The design recalls that of the 2 sen envelope, issue 1878, but the chrysanthemum breaks the band of Japanese characters at the top, and the two circles at the sides are replaced by a long label, which extends quite across the centre of the stamp. The label contains a row of Japanese characters. Below it is the value 1^{SN}, which is repeated above the label in Japanese characters.

1 sen, dark blue (shades).



PRIVATE WRAPPER.

Issue Meiji—18th year. 1885.

This band is said to be for the use of the Meteorological Observatory at Tokio. The stamp consists of seven large Japanese characters in a perpendicular line, surrounded by a thick line, forming a large upright oval. It is impressed upon thin native fibrous laid paper, 70 mm. in width.

Without expressed value; red.

JUMMOO AND KASHMIR.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.

I HAVE lately seen the following varieties, which may be added to the lists published in my papers in last year's volume :

1. Circular—Types 2 of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a., the single Type of the 4 a.

a. Native laid paper, grey, smooth, glossy.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., reddish-buff.	1 a., green.
1 a., „	4 a., „
1 a., yellow.	4 a., black.

- b. Thin yellowish or greyish tissue paper, like the reprints of 1886.

1 a., yellow.	4 a., yellow.	4 a., red.
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2. Rectangular Types of 1866-67.

a. The same paper as (a) above.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., reddish-buff (Type of 1867).	2 a., yellow.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., bright red „	2 a., red.
1 a., reddish-buff „	2 a., slate.
1 a., grey, slate „	2 a., black.
	8 a., black.

b. Paper as (b) above.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., yellow.	4 a., purple.
1 a., brown-red.	4 a., blue.
1 a., full red.	4 a., ochre.
4 a., black.	4 a., purple.

All the above I look upon as recent impressions ; the appearance of the majority of those on the native paper is quite different to that of older copies ; many of them seem to be printed in a kind of coloured varnish, giving them a shiny, sticky surface. I fear, therefore, that they must be considered either fancy reprints or a reissue in an interesting variety of colours.

I have the 1 anna, of the Type of 1878, in green on *yellow* ; the paper is thin and soft, and it has the appearance of the *yellow* ingredient of the ink having separated to some extent from the rest, and spread over the surface of the paper ; also the 2 annas, of the same Type, in vermilion on bright *yellow-green*, very thin tissue paper (the *yellow* paper of the previous printing is of the same texture).

The thin wove paper of the issues of 1883-86, which I described as *white*, should be described as *yellowish* or *greyish* white ; on this paper I have the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, Type of 1886, in *black*, presumably for the same purpose as the other values in that colour.

SOME FURTHER REMARKS ON THE TWOPENNY
VIEWS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

By *ANDREW HOUISON, M.B., J.P., Sydney, New South Wales.*

A PAPER READ AT THE MEETING OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON
ON NOVEMBER 30TH, 1888.

THE TWOPENNY PLATE OF THE SYDNEY VIEWS.

THE statement made by me, that I had "very grave doubts" if ever there was a second plate of this value, has been taken exception to by Mr. Philbrick. Let me then give some reasons why I hold that particular view.

In the letter of March 25th, 1851, the statement occurs that "the plate from which the sheet was struck has been three times repaired," and suggests that it be again repaired. The Colonial Secretary made a minute on this, authorizing the plate to be repaired as quickly as possible, and ordering Carmichael to make as much haste as possible with the new steel plates he was preparing. Now, as early as January 5th, 1850, we find that it was considered advisable to have steel plates engraved; that is to say, within a few days of the commencement of the issue of these stamps the copper plate must have shown such signs of wear that it was considered advisable to have the stamps engraved on some metal of a more durable nature than copper. Tenders were called for the construction of these plates, and that of Carmichael was accepted on November 13th, 1850. In the interval some correspondence had taken place between the Colonial Secretary and the Postmaster-General. In February, 1851, we learn that the Twopenny plate required frequent sharpening; and again, in March, that it had been three times repaired, and was again to undergo the process. Here we have four repairs, which I take to read "re-engravings of the same plate" (for in what other direction would a repair be required), and frequent sharpenings. It appears to me curious that, although I have had access to all the papers in the Colonial Secretary's office, and have in my possession all the reports, &c. that were printed at the time, there is not a single reference to a new plate, but always "repair" or "sharpening." Had there been a new plate engraved I must have come across some reference to it.

Let me just give two questions and answers from Boyd's evidence before the Post Office Board, given on February 28th, 1851. "57. By Mr. Lamb: Has the printer to gum them for that sum? Yes; he says that when he agreed to do the work it was understood that the stamps were to be one hundred on a plate; but the plates at present used have only twenty-five on them, so that he has nearly four times the work to do. There is no probability of getting the plates required here. 58. Who engraved the plates at present used? Engravers of plates—Clayton, the One Penny; Carmichael, the Twopenny; and Jervis, the Threepenny."

From these it is evident that the plate then (February 28th, 1851) in use, and which Mr. Tapling has shown to be what he calls Plate III., First retouch, was the identical plate which was originally engraved by Carmichael;

and as Mr. Tapling acknowledges the plate with the pearl to be simply a retouch of this plate, it appears to me that the ground is completely cut from under his feet.

The repair ordered on March 25th, 1851, must have been the so-called second retouch of Plate III. From the photograph I recently forwarded to the Society of the present state of the plate, we know positively that this is the "pearl."

Having given this evidence, then, let us now turn to *Oceania*, and see if we can find any confirmation of my theory there.

Having the "pearl" plate in existence, the simplest method will be to argue back from that to the first plate.

"Plate III., second retouch." (Page 25.) "The fact is placed beyond doubt that what we have called retouches are simply different stages of the same original plate." This is exactly what I am contending for. "Once grant the possibility of some process of reduplication being known in the colony at the time (and this is proved by the essays of the One Penny), it becomes by no means improbable that it was employed for the plates of the Two Pence. . . . No process then known, save the Perkins, could have produced this result." The fact is, that no such process was known in the colony at the time. The so-called One Penny Essays were produced by lithography some eighteen years later.

Plate III., first retouch.—This, like the last, is acknowledged by Mr. Tapling to be simply a retouch.

Plate III.—This takes us back to October, 1850. Now, as the new steel plate for the Laureated issue did not come into use until after July 21st, 1851—*pace* Mr. Philbrick—it is evident, from Mr. Tapling's own showing, that (with the largely increased use of Postage Stamps in 1851) this *same* piece of copper did service, with "repairs," from October, 1850, to July, 1851—nine months! That was not bad service, as, according to Mr. Tapling, the "original" plate had to be entirely replaced by a new one about April, and this again by the one we are considering about October. This is strange, as we know the number of stamps was so much larger in 1851 than in 1850. Possibly the quality of the copper was not so good. But still the fact (?) remains, that the plate, with less work, was *entirely replaced* three times in nine months, while the third plate, with probably double work, only needed *repairing* twice! So much for the theories in *Oceania*. I am afraid many of them are built on the same foundation as the "Fire in the Post-office."

Mr. Tapling acknowledges that the points of resemblance are numerous and strongly marked between Plates II. and III., and states that the question of retouch or transfer is difficult to determine. Now, taking up the various points, the same irregularities of position of the stamps and their surrounding lines occur in exactly the same positions. The relative positions of the words in the circular band to other portions of the design—those of the words "Postage" and "Two Pence" in respect of the corner blocks, and in some cases even the shape of the letters and the oval reticulations at the sides—are almost identical on both plates. Mr. Tapling acknowledges that "these points of resemblance fit in equally well with the theory of a retouch."

Lastly, he quotes an extract from the *Sydney Government Gazette* of April 2nd, 1851 (does he mean the letter of March 25th, 1851?), stating that the Governor had approved of the repair of the *plates* of the *Two Pence*. Mr. Philbrick states with reference to this, "If singular, all the above is

unsupported." As I have long since showed, the word is "plate," singular number. We can therefore only come to the conclusion that Plates III. and II. were both engraved on the same sheet of copper.

Plate II.—"It is quite evident that very little remained of the original design (Plate I., retouched), beyond a few of the straight lines of the stamps, a little of the lettering, and the lines of the compartments. . . . It is certainly a curious coincidence that the same irregularities occur in the same places on Plate IV.," &c. Mr. Tapling here enters into the details of the resemblance, pointing out especially the relative position of the inscription "Two Pence" to the white corner blocks. These peculiarities and irregularities occur in the same place on both sheets. In the early days of postage stamp engraving in the colony I am afraid that the system of re-engraving by transfer would not have been so closely followed as this shows it to have been done.

Mr. Philbrick says, "I am more disposed to believe that the engravers altered and varied and finally suppressed the added or re-ruled lines, so that in the latest printings from Plate I. they entirely disappear, rather than that there was a second plate so *absolutely identical* with the first as to have no point of difference whatever between these ruled lines. No process then known save the Perkins could have produced this result." The first part of this is intended to apply to Plate I., retouched; but it equally applies to the following plates; and we know that the Perkins process requires a *steel* die, whereas these plates were of copper.

Mr. Philbrick, on page 56, continues, after describing the process of transfer, "If the workman be careful, his very fidelity reproduces the old design—errors, varieties, and peculiarities, down to the least inkmark. And this is what happened in these transfers." We know what happened when Jervis re-engraved the Sixpenny plate. All trace of Carmichael's groundwork disappeared, and with it the error "Walls." Hence we must imply that Jervis was one on whose fidelity we could not rely.

Mr. Philbrick further states, "I have come to the conclusion that when the engraver set about his work his first idea was to engrave on the plate another row of stamps above the existing top row, that he began to mark the spaces out in which to engrave them; but before he had completed the lines of these compartments it occurred to him that the press was not large enough to print from a plate of the size which this addition would cause." Again: "It is inconceivable the engraver should have begun to rule the lines if the copper plate itself was not large enough to take at least one other row of stamps."

Turn now for an instant to the photograph of the destroyed plate, and you will find that the surmises of both Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Tapling are correct. There was ample room for another row of stamps, and, curiously enough, the room is above and not below. We can hardly suppose that if the plate were renewed several times the engravers in each instance should have so exactly copied the original plate as to leave space for another row of stamps at the top. Yet we find that, according to the theory set forth in *Oceania*, this is what they have done.

In conclusion, let me ask what need was there for resorting to the process of transfer, when the outlines required already existed on a substantial plate of copper? In its present state the plate is nearly one-eighth of an inch thick, and consequently would bear a good many more "repairs."

The question of how the perpendicular lines were removed and horizontal

lines substituted is most readily solved by again referring to the Sixpenny. In this case it did not so nearly wear out as Plate I. (retouched) of the Twopenny. Yet the closest examination fails to reveal any trace of the fine groundwork of Carmichael; and although stated to be a transfer, it was undoubtedly only a retouch by Jervis. So in the case of the Twopenny. When the plate was cleaned for re-engraving the remainder of the perpendicular lines were removed, and the horizontal ones substituted.

I trust I have now given evidence enough to show that my theory is the correct one, and that the very laborious attempts to prove that there were a series of transfers will for the future be looked upon with admiration, as showing the wonderful perseverance and ingenuity of the accomplished and learned authors of *Oceania*.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

President.—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. D. BACON.

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DR. C. W. VINER.		C. N. BIGGS.		M. P. CASTLE.
A. W. CHAMBERS.		J. A. TILLEARD.		

THE third meeting of the season (1888-89) was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 16th day of November, 1888, at 7.30 p.m., sixteen members being present, including the President, who occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. The Secretary announced his receipt from Dr. Houson, of New South Wales, of two further papers on the early issues of that country, and it was arranged that they should be taken as the business of the following meeting of the Society. The revision of the Society's reference list of the stamps of Antigua formed the business of the evening, and was concluded.

The fourth meeting of the season (1888-89) was held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, the 30th day of November, 1888, at 7.30 p.m., sixteen members being present, including the President, who occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and duly confirmed, the Secretary announced the resignation of two members of the Society, Mr. Edward Ayrton, and Mr. Thomas Stephenson, both of which were accepted with regret. The Secretary also announced his receipt of a new and enlarged edition of Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co.'s catalogue, presented by the compilers. On the motion of the President, seconded by the Secretary, a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Vandyck was recorded for his kindness in lending his original plate of the registration stamps of New South Wales to the Society, for purposes of reproduction by the autotype process. The Secretary then read two interesting papers by Dr. Houson, of New South Wales, on the early issues of that country; and a vote of thanks to him, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by Mr. Castle, was carried unanimously, and the Secretary was desired to request permission to publish the papers in the *Philatelic Record*. No other business was taken.

Notes and Queries.

A. W. WOODS.—Plate No. 1 of the One Shilling has no letters in the angle. Plate 2, in which the stamps are numbered "1," has the small letters. Plate 3, numbered "2," has small letters, and diagonal lines in the exterior angles of the four letter blocks, but is not known except in an unperforated state, and was never printed from for the use of the public. In Plate 4, &c., the stamps bear the correct number of the Plate.

J. B.—Thanks for your letter from Åbo with further specimens of stamps of the Stockholm local post. The series as given by us in our January number seems to be correct. As this local post is doing a good genuine business without, as it would seem, any concession from the Government, it stands, as you say, a great risk of being interfered with. We have not seen the new edition, just published, of the catalogue of Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons, and Co., and cannot say if Helmi and Rusala figure in this as in the last; but they have been for a long time past known as nothing but steamboat passenger tickets.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Referring to the paper on the proof-sheet of the Twopence laureated, which was printed in our number for December, 1886, Major Evans writes us that he feels confident that the initials on the back, which he took to be G. W. K., are in reality C. F. R., and in that case would be those of the governor, who, with the other branches of the family, wrote his name Fitz Roy.

BOKHARA STAMPS.—Our contemporary, the *Timbre-poste*, finds its faith in these stamps diminishing rapidly, and begins to suspect a plant. In fact it would not be "surprised to find" that the stamps in question were the peculiar mark on the paper of a cigarette dealer.

NEW ZEALAND.—We are indebted to an esteemed correspondent, Mr. E. G. Pilcher, for the following extract from the *New Zealand Evening Post* of 21st September last:

"A meeting of gentlemen interested in the pursuit of stamp-collecting was held at the Oriental Hotel on Wednesday night, when fifteen names were handed in of persons willing to assist in the formation of a society. Mr. J. Davies occupied the chair. A number of resolutions were passed, and Mr. F. W. Frankland, of the Government Insurance Department, was unanimously elected President of the Society; Mr. H. J. Knowles (Property Tax Department), Secretary and Treasurer; and Messrs. E. G. Pilcher and A. B. Keyworth, with the Secretary, were appointed a Committee of Management. It was resolved that ladies or gentlemen over the age of seventeen should be eligible as members. The annual subscription was fixed at 5s., members resident in Wellington each contributing in addition 1s. per month towards the library fund, and members outside Wellington only subscribing 5s. a year. The society was named 'The Philatelic Society of New Zealand,' the principal objects of which are the encouragement of the collecting of stamps, the reading of papers on philatelic subjects, the mutual exchange of duplicates, the formation of a library of stamp literature, the research after obsolete stamps, and the dissemination of knowledge in connection with the various stamp-issuing countries. Most of the cities and large towns in Great Britain, America, and the Continent have their philatelic societies, one (that

of Dresden) numbering over 1200 members. Stamp-collecting affords a vast amount of pleasure and information to its votaries, and in some countries—Germany to wit—it is encouraged by the Government in the public schools as a means of inducing scholars to interest themselves in the knowledge of geography, and the commerce and politics of the countries whence the stamps come. It is believed many ladies and gentlemen who take an interest in this intellectual and pleasurable pursuit will associate themselves with the society. The meetings are to be held on the first Tuesday in every month, and an endeavour will be made by the Secretary to procure a suitable room for this object. Collectors outside Wellington are invited to join."

NEWS.—We have No. 3, being the November number of the *Correio Luzitano*, a Portuguese Philatelic paper, or, as it terms itself, a *Folia politica, philatelica, telegrapho-postal litteraria e noticiosa*, thus throwing out its net pretty widely. Its first article is a comment upon an announcement in a paper calling itself *The Philatelic Advertiser* to the following effect: "A Philatelic paper has made its *début* from Lisbon, Spain. Its title is *Correio Luzitano*, and is printed in the form of a newspaper." The article, after setting the editor of *The Philatelic Advertiser* right as to his geography, supposes that other people out of Portugal are equally ignorant that such a country exists independent of Spain. The editor therefore starts with a *resumé* of the political and geographical history of Portugal, though we do not see that this extends to more than its latitude and longitude, and that Lisbon is its capital.

When, however, we come to the stamp announcements, which appear to be the immediate charge of a firm of Paris dealers, we have some news regarding our own stamps that are highly interesting. It is a well-known saying, that we often have to go away from home to learn news of home, and it is just possible that the authorities may have been less reticent of their intentions to these two Parisian dealers than they are towards us. We are told that "the postal administration is about to issue very shortly new postal cards at Halfpenny, which may be sent within the interior of towns, and letter cards of One Penny. This measure is a preliminary step towards the reduction of the tax on letters within the whole of the United Kingdom to 10 centimes."

OBITUARY.—We regret to see the following announcement of the death of an old subscriber, to whom we have frequently been indebted for information, and who so late as eight days before his death sent us the first specimens we had seen of the Travancore stamps.

November 22nd, at Rose Bank, Eltham Road, Lee, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK SHEPPARD, of Moorgate Street, E.C., solicitor, aged 58.

INDEX.

- Afghanistan, 52, 76, 128, 163
 Annam and Tonkin, 54, 77, 149
 Antigua, 5, 17, 92
 Antioquia, 52, 128, 183
 Arendal, 170
 Argentine Republic, 5, 17, 33, 52, 71,
 76, 92, 111, 147, 163, 200
 Arzamass, 56
 Atkarsk, 115
 Auction Sales of Stamps, 142
 Australia, The Postage Stamps of, 1,
 29, 73, 89, 109, 125
 Austria, 188
 Austrian Levant, 92, 112
 Azores, 17, 163, 200
- Bacon, Mr. E. D., Papers by, 192, 209
 Bahamas, 112
 Bangkok, 81
 Barbados, 17
 — Bogus, 71, 106
 Bavaria, 6, 17, 34, 147, 200
 Belgium, 17, 148, 164, 183
 Bermuda, 17
 Bielozersk, 56
 Blue Books, Recent, 146
 Bluffton Stamp Society, 52
 Bogorodsk, 79, 204
 Bokhara, 17
 — Stamps of, 176, 219
 Bolivia, 17
 Bosnia, 17
 Brazil, 18, 76, 92
 British Bechuanaland, 18, 34, 53, 77,
 128, 148, 164, 200
 — Honduras, 18, 34, 53, 92, 112,
 183, 201
 — Levant, 18
 — North Borneo, 6, 18, 28
 Bulgaria, 18
- Canada, 34, 77, 93, 112, 164, 183
 Cape of Good Hope, 93
 Carlos, Stamps of Don, 137
 Cashmere, 34, 112
- Catalogue of Stamps in the Post Office
 of Berlin, 49
 Catalogues, Review of Recent, 159
 Cauca, 113
 Ceylon, 34, 53, 113, 165
 Chalmers, Mr. Patrick, 85, 152
 Chamba, 149, 180, 183
 Charkoff, 56
 Cochin China, 54, 78, 201
 Colombia, 53, 112, 165
 Congo, 34, 77
 Copenhagen, 165
 Costa Rica, 113
 Croissant Toughra, 52
 Cuba, 6
- Danish Locals, 165
 — West Indies, 54, 167
 Denmark, 167
 Dominica, 184, 201
 Drammens, 114, 170
 Dutch Indies, 54, 108, 167, 184
- Egypt, 6, 35, 93
 Evans, Major E. B., Papers by, 38,
 102, 120, 214
 — Supplement to Handbook, 51
- Faridkot, 167, 184, 201
 Fiji Islands, 106
 Finland, 129
 Formosa, 108, 129, 167, 185
 French Colonies, 35, 54, 77, 94, 129,
 149, 168, 201
 — Guiana, 35, 54
- Gadiatsch, 80
 Gambia, 150
 Gambier's Islands, 7
 Gibraltar, 36
 Glasoff, 115
 Gold Coast, 201
 Gothenburg, 173, 187
 Great Britain, 35, 54, 78, 94, 113, 150,
 168, 185

- Greece, 36, 95
 Grenada, 54, 150
 Guadalajara, 107
 Guanacaste, 113
 Guatemala, 169
 Guiana, French, 35, 54

 Haiti, 55, 95
 Hammerfest, 170
 Holland, 185
 Holmestrand, 114, 170, 203
 Houston, Dr., Papers by, 14, 43, 45,
 119, 138, 189, 207, 215
 Hull, Mr. A. F. Basset, Papers by,
 10, 177
 Hungary, 95, 113

 Image, Mr. W. E., 197
 India, 79, 95, 169
 Italian Impostors, 107
 Italy, 114, 169

 Jamaica, 150
 Japan, 55, 130, 150
 — Supplementary Notes on Stamps
 of, 192, 209
 Jeletz, 57, 115
 Jummoo and Kashmir, 214

 King, Mr. Donald A., Paper by, 11
 Kirilloff, 171
 Kolding, 166
 Kologriff, 171
 Kolomna, 57

 Lagos, 55
 Levanger, 171
 Liberia, 169
 Luxemburg, 151

 Macao, 151
 Martinique, 94, 168
 Mauritius, 55, 151
 Mexico, 7, 35, 79, 107, 151, 186
 Military Telegraphs, 117
 Monaco, 79
 Montenegro, 7, 55
 Morschansk, 57, 80

 Namsos, 171
 Natal, 79
 New Republic, Stamps and Envelopes
 of, 82
 New South Wales, 8, 72, 95, 114, 130,
 151, 169, 186, 196, 202
 — Centennial Issue, 14
 — Early Postal Issues, 45, 59, 66,
 119, 138, 215, 219
 — History of Postal Affairs, 99
 — One Shilling of 1876, 207
 — Plates of 2d. Sydney Views, 215

 New South Wales, Registration Stamp
 of, 189
 New Zealand, 73, 202
 — Philatelic Society, 219
 Nicaragua, 202
 Norway, 114, 131, 151, 186
 — Locals, 114, 170, 203
 Notes and Queries, 28, 48, 71, 106,
 180, 196, 219
 Notes on Philatelic Society's Latest
 Work, 33, 102, 120
 Nova Scotia, 43
 Novgorod, 171
 Nowanuggur, 55, 106, 186

 Orange Free State, 187, 203
 Oustysolsk, 172

 Panama, 112, 165
 Pattern Post, 181
 Perejaslav, 57
 Persia, 36
 Peru, 96
 Philatelic Gains of 1887, 17
 Philatelic Society of London, Pro-
 ceedings of, 27, 47, 70, 87, 123,
 195, 218
 — List of Members, 105
 Philbrick, Mr. F. A., Papers by, 59, 160
 Philippines, 8, 36, 96, 115, 152, 203
 Poonch, 36, 115, 187
 Portugal, 37
 Post Office Eccentricities, 161
 Postage Stamps, Manufacture of, 71
 — Origin of, 85
 Prince Edward Island, 37

 Randers, 166
 Report of Select Committee on Re-
 venue Estimates, 153
 Rjeff, 204
 Rostoff-on-Don, 172
 Roumania, 8, 37
 Russia, 55
 Russian Locals, 55, 79, 115, 171, 204

 St. Christopher, 97
 St. Helena, 204
 St. Lucia, 37
 Salvador, 172, 187
 Samoa, 37
 Santander, 8, 58, 80
 Sapojob, 57, 80
 Schatzk, 57, 116, 172
 Selangor, 59
 Shanghai, 37, 80, 97, 131, 152
 Sierra Leone, 116, 196
 Skopin, 57
 Solikamsk, 57
 South Australia, 58, 131
 Stamp Auction, The Recent, 142, 205

- Staryobyolsk, 116
 Stellaland, 9, 37
 Stenkjaer, 171
 Stockholm, 173, 193
 Straits Settlements, 59, 81, 152
 Sweden, 37
 Swedish Locals, 173, 187
 — Story, A, 107
 Switzerland, 72, 174
 Sydney Stamps and Envelopes of 1838,
 43, 71
 Tamsen, Mr. E., Paper by, 99
 Tasmania, 187
 — Figure-watermarked Stamps of, 10
 — Fourpence of First Issue, 177
 Telegraph Stamps, 143, 163, 180, 188
 Thornhill, Mr. W. B., Paper by, 99
 Tichvin, 80, 112, 172
 Tolima, 9, 188
 To Our Subscribers, 146
 Toula, 58
 Travancore, 188
 Tunis, 97, 116, 131, 189, 204
 Turkey, 38, 59, 189
 Tuscany Reprints, 107
 United States, 59, 81, 117, 131, 174, 204
 — Envelopes, 28
 Uruguay, 9, 38, 81, 97
 Valdai, 58
 Veile, 166
 Venezuela, 10, 81, 97, 175
 Victoria, 38, 189
 — The Stamps of, 109, 120
 Virgin Islands, 81, 131, 175
 Wadhwan, 174, 205
 Welsk, 58
 West Australia, 59, 108, 123
 — The Stamps of, 123, 125
 Wiessiegonk, 58
 Wolsk, 172
 Zadonsk, 80
 Zienkow, 81
 Zululand, 81, 131, 175, 205



A CATALOGUE

OF

Telegraph Stamps, Stamped Forms,

ETC.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

8th December, 1887.—Arms (cap of Liberty) in an oval within a rectangle. Above the Arms is a tablet in form of a scroll, inscribed **TELEGRAFO**, with **NACIONAL** underneath on a straight tablet. In the lower angles are the numerals of value on solid coloured discs, with **CENTAVOS** between. Lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. *Type 1.*

10 centavos, red. | 40 centavos, blue.

TELEGRAPH FORM.

August, 1888.—Form on sheet of plain white wove paper, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ cm., headed **TELEGRAFO NACIONAL** (with Arms between the two words), **REPUBLICA ARGENTINA**, followed by other indications, all printed in black, with a stamp on the left, showing the head of President Celman within a solid oval frame, inscribed on the left **TELEGRAF**, and on the right **NACIONAL**; Arms above, and **CENTS** below, with the numeral of value in each of the lower angles. *Type 2.*

40 centavos, blue.

PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1887.—Arms of the Republic within two circular bands, the outer inscribed with the value in full; above is **TELEGRAFO DE LA PROVINCIA**, and underneath **BUENOS AIRES** on a scroll. The figures of value are in two solid discs on each side of the central design. Lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. *Type 3.*

10 centavos, bistre. | 40 centavos, orange.

AUSTRIA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July, 1873.—Head of the Emperor in profile to right, on a ground of horizontal lines, within an upright oval band, inscribed in the upper part K. K. OEST-TELEGRAPHEN-MARKE, and in the lower part the value in full. Under the oval are two horizontal tablets, the upper one with the value on a damasked ground, the lower with date 1873. Lithographed on plain white paper; perforated 10, 10½, 11. *Type 4.*

5 kreuzer, bistre.	20 kreuzer, light blue.
20 „ dull blue.	40 „ green.
60 kreuzer, pink.	

1873.—Similar design to the last, except that the value within the tablet is on a plain ground, and the figures of the date are smaller. Lithographed on plain white paper; perforated 9, 10, 10½. *Type 5.*

5 kreuzer, bistre.	1 florin, orange.
25 „ black.	1 „ yellow.
50 „ grey and lilac-grey.	2 „ mauve (shades).

1874.—Same design as the last. Engraved and surface-printed on plain white paper; perforated 9½, 10½, 11, 12, 13.

5 kreuzer, bistre (1876)	50 kreuzer, dark grey.
20 „ dark blue.	60 „ carmine.
25 „ black.	1 florin, bright yellow.
40 „ green.	2 „ mauve.

Note.—The above stamps ceased to be used on 1st April, 1879.

TELEGRAPH MESSAGE FORMS.

(TELEGRAMM).

July, 1873.—Printed form, on large sheet of plain white wove paper, with stamp of Type 5 lithographed in left upper angle.

50 kreuzer, black.

1878.—A similar form, with stamp lithographed in lilac-grey.

50 kreuzer, lilac-grey.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

(TELEGRAPHEN-AVISO).

September, 1876.—Printed form, with stamp of Type 5 dated 1876 in left upper angle. Impression on plain wove coloured paper.

30 kreuzer, olive on straw.

TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS.

(AUFGABS-RECIPISSÉ).

July, 1873.—Printed form, within fancy frame, on the front, and with notice on the back within a double-lined frame. Stamp of Type 4 in the right upper angle. The whole printed in bistre on plain white paper.

5 kreuzer, bistre.

1873.—Similar form to last, but with stamp of Type 5 in the right upper angle.
5 kreuzer, bistro.

(RECEPIS PODAVACI).

July, 1873.—Similar form to last, but in the German and Czech languages. Böhm. on the left below the frame. Stamp of Type 4 in the right upper angle.

5 kreuzer, bistro.

(RICEVUTA DI CONSEGNA).

July, 1873.—Similar form, in the German and Italian languages, with stamp of Type 5 in the right upper angle. Ital. below on the left.

5 kreuzer, bistro.

(REWERS PODAWCZY).

July, 1873.—Similar form, in the German and Polish languages, with stamp of Type 5 in the right upper angle. Poln. below on the left.

5 kreuzer, bistro.

(AUFGABESCHEIN).

1881.—Printed form within a frame of plain lines, with a stamp in the right upper angle. The design of the stamp is the double-headed eagle with escutcheon in front bearing the numeral of value, within a double-lined upright oval, the sides of which impinge on the rectangle, the spandrels being filled in with ornamentation. Within the oval in the upper part is K. K. OESTERR, and in the lower STAATS-TELEGRAPH; KR on the left side, and öw on the right. The impression is in violet-brown on buff paper. Those which are in two languages have the designation under the frame on the right.
Type 6.

5 kreuzer, violet-brown on buff.

(PODACI LISTEK).

1881.—Similar form, but in German and Czech.

5 kreuzer, violet-brown on buff.

(RICEVUTA D'IMPOSTAZIONE).

1881.—Similar form, in German and Italian.

5 kreuzer, violet-brown on buff.

(PRIMKA).

1881.—Similar form, in German and Illyrian.

5 kreuzer, violet-brown on buff.

(RECEPIS NADAWCZY).

1881.—Similar form, in German and Polish.

5 kreuzer, violet-brown on buff.

(PRIMKA).

1881.—Similar form, in German and Slavonic.

5 kreuzer, violet-brown on buff.

1884.—Similar forms to the above, but with stamp of the type of the postage adhesive stamps of 1883. Impression in violet-brown on buff paper.

(a) (PODACI LISTEK).

Form in German and Czeck.

5 kreuzer, violet-brown on buff.

(b) (RICEVUTA D'IMPOSTAZIONE).

Form in German and Italian.

5 kreuzer, violet-brown on buff.

(c) (RICEVUTA D'IMPOSTAZIONE—PRIMKA).

Form in Italian and Illyrian.

5 kreuzer, violet-brown on buff.

(d) (RECEPIS NADAWCZY).

Form in German and Polish.

5 kreuzer, violet-brown on buff.

(e) (PRIMKA).

Form in German and Slavonic.

5 kreuzer, violet-brown on buff.

TELEGRAPH DEPOSIT FORM.

1885.—Form of receipt for deposit, with stamp of the type of the postage adhesive stamps of 1883 to the left. Impression in bistre on orange-coloured paper.

2 kreuzer, bistre on orange.

PRIVATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF VIENNA.

(WIENER PRIVAT-TELEGRAFEN-GESELLSCHAFT).

End of 1869.—Arms on a shield, surmounted by a mural crown, within a transverse oval band, inscribed with name of the company, and with the value on an uncoloured tablet. The entire stamp forms a receipt for the transmission. Lithographed in two colours on plain white thick paper; unperforated. *Type 7.*

10 kreuzer, grey and red.		40 kreuzer, green and red.
20 „ blue and red.		80 „ lilac and red.
1 fl. 20 kr., gold and red.		

PNEUMATIC POST OF VIENNA.

1. ENVELOPES.

1st March, 1875.—Envelope of plain white paper; PNEUMATISCHER BRIEF in a curve on the front, with stamp of Type 5 in the left lower angle; notices on the back. Size, 121 × 75 mm. Impression in blue. 20 kreuzer, blue.

1st July, 1881.—Similar envelope, with BRIEF ZUR PNEUMATISCHEN EXPRESSBEFÖRDERUNG, &c., on the front. Size, 142 × 81 mm. 20 kreuzer, blue.

1882.—Similar to the last, except that in the notices on the back SCHÖNBRUNNER STRASSE 22 is changed to 42.

20 kreuzer, blue.

1883.—Similar envelope, but with n^o— after BRIEF on the front. No inscription on the lower flap at the back.

20 kreuzer, blue.

1884.—Similar envelope, but with altered notices on the back, and the stamp on the lower left angle of the front is replaced by one of the type of the adhesive postage stamps of 1883. Impression in grey.

20 kreuzer, grey.

2nd October, 1887.—Similar to the last, but with stamp of a different value. Impression in grey-black.

15 kreuzer, grey-black.

2. LETTER.

1st March, 1875.—Sheet of 15 by 24 centimetres when folded in two, with instructions and notices printed in black. The sheet bears the superscription PNEUMATISCHER BRIEF, and a telegraph stamp, Type 5, similar to the envelope issued at the same time. Impression in blue.

20 kreuzer, blue.

3. CARDS.

1879.—Card headed CORRESPONDENZ-KARTE—ZUR PNEUMATISCHEN EXPRESSEBEFÖRDERUNG—INNERHALB DER LINIEN WIEN's, in three lines, with stamp of the type of the adhesive postage stamps of 1873 to the right, and on the left are arms, with a list of stations underneath, headed "Aufgabe Stationen." On the card are divers directions and dotted lines for the address. Impression of the whole is in blue on pale blue card. Size, 142 × 86.

10 kreuzer, blue on pale blue.

End of 1880.—Similar card, but with the third line of the heading suppressed, another station added, and various alterations made in the directions.

10 kreuzer, blue on pale blue.

June, 1882.—Similar card to the last, but with the addition of two lines to the heading. The list of stations under the Arms is changed from AUFGABE-STATIONEN to AUFGABE-ÄMTER.

10 kreuzer, blue on pale blue.

Variety.—With error in number after "Schönbrunnerstrasse." 22 for 42.

1883.—Similar card, with heading of two lines, as in that of "End of 1880," but with n^o— between the two lines; Arms to the left of smaller dimensions, and list of stations headed ÄMTER FÜR, &c.

10 kreuzer, blue on pale blue.

September, 1883.—Similar card to the last, and with similar heading; stamp of the type of the adhesive postage stamps of 1883 on the right; no Arms on the left. List of stations occupies 33 lines.
10 kreuzer, blue on pale pale.

End of 1884.—Same as the last, but alteration in the stations, which occupy 34 lines.

10 kreuzer, blue on pale blue.

Variety.—With error "*Nibelungengasse*."

April, 1888.—Similar card, and with similar heading, but without any list of stations.

10 kreuzer, blue on pale blue.

4. REPLY CARDS.

1st July, 1880.—Reply card corresponding with the single one of the "End of 1880," and with similar list of stations. Impression in blue on pale blue card on the first and third sides, and hinged on the left side.

10 + 10 kreuzer, blue on pale blue.

1883.—Reply card corresponding with the single card of June, 1882.

10 + 10 kreuzer, blue on pale blue.

End of 1884.—Reply card corresponding with the single card of "End of 1884."

10 + 10 kreuzer, blue on pale blue.

5. LETTER CARD.

October, 1887.—Letter cards inscribed KARTENBRIEF—N^o—, with a stamp of the type of the adhesive postage stamps of 1883 to the right. Size, 142 by 86 mm. Impression in black on pink.

15 kreuzer, black on pink.

BAVARIA.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1st January, 1870.—Arms on a shield surmounted by a crown, on solid ground, within an upright solid oval band with conchoid framing, superposed on a rectangular frame of one broad line within two narrow ones; $23\frac{1}{2} \times 34$ mm. The oval band is inscribed TELEGRAPH in the upper part, and with the value in figures in the lower part. Embossed on white laid paper water-marked with loops; perforated 11. *Types 8 and 9.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ silb. groschen, black.	28 kreuzer; 1 fr., yellow-green.
1 7 kreuzer; " 25 cent., lilac.	1 fl. 24 kr.; 3 fr., orange.
14 " 50 " blue.	4 fl. 40 kr.; 10 fr., carmine.
	23 fl. 20 kr.; 50 fr., grey.

Note.—The whole of this series, with the exception of the 3 fr., orange, and the 50 fr., grey, have been seen unperforated; and it is not unlikely that the whole series existed in this state, as the perforation of postage stamps was not established in Bavaria till some months subsequently.

Variety.— $\frac{1}{2}$ silb. groschen, black on paper slightly blue.

1st January, 1876.—Similar type, but with the value in MARK and PFENNIG. Embossed on white laid paper watermarked with undulations alternated, so as to form ovals; perforated 11. *Types 8 and 9.*

10 pfennig, pale grey-blue.	1 mark, yellow.
20 " lilac.	2 " bistre.
25 " carmine.	4 " orange.
40 " bright French-blue.	10 " silver.
80 " yellow-green.	20 " gold.

Note.—All the above values are found also on paper slightly blue.

Variety.

End of 1877.—Similar type, but on paper of the first issue; perforated 11. 2 marks, bistre.

BELGIUM.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

7th January, 1866.—Head of King Leopold I. to the left, on a ground of horizontal lines, within a pearled circle enclosed in an hexagonal frame. On a solid tablet in the upper part of the frame is TELEGRAPHES, and on a similar tablet below is the value in words. In the side angles the value is in numerals. Engraved by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and printed in Belgium on plain white wove paper; perforated 14. *Type 10.*

50 centimes, iron-grey. | 1 franc., green.

On thick paper.

50 centimes, black and grey-black. | 1 franc, yellow-green (shades).

Note.—King Leopold I. died on December 10th, 1865. The stamps being at that time ready, the issue took place in the following month. In 1870 unperforated specimens were obtained by a collector, and these occasionally are found in collections, but they are unofficial—no unperforated issue having been made.

1st June, 1871.—Head of King Leopold II. on a solid ground, within a circular solid band inscribed in the upper part TELEGRAPHES. Below, intercepting this band, is the value in figures—"50" or "1 FR"—on an uncoloured oval tablet, the whole being in a hexagonal frame, with ornaments in the angles differing for each value. Designed by H. Hendrickx, and engraved by A. Doms, whose initials figure on the stamps. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14. *Types 11 and 12.*

50 centimes, bistre. | 1 franc, pink (shades).

1st July, 1872.—Similar design, with the addition of CENTIMES in the circular band on each side of the numerals of value. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14. *Type 13.*

25 centimes, green, dark and light, and yellow-green.

15th August, 1872.—Similar design to the last, the value in the circular band being 5 FRANC on the left side and FRANC 5 on the right. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14. *Type 14.*
5 francs, dull blue and ultramarine-blue.

1st May, 1878.—Similar design. Impression on plain white paper in double fugitive aniline ink; perforated 14.
10 centimes, violet, violet-purple.

1st October, 1879.—Numeral on a ground of horizontal lines, within a solid circular band, inscribed in the upper part TELEGRAPHES, and in the lower BELGIQUE, the whole within a hexagonal frame with ornaments in the angles. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14. *Type 15.*

5 centimes, black, more or less intense.

1881.—Stamp of type of 1st June, 1871, printed in double fugitive aniline ink; perforated 14.

1 franc, carmine.

1st September, 1888.—Stamp of similar design to that of 1st July, 1872, but with head reduced in size. Impression on plain white paper; perforated 14. *Type 16.*

60 centimes, dark reseda.

TELEGRAPH FORMS.

1st January, 1865.—Form on a sheet of straw-coloured *quadrillé* paper, watermarked ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE—TELEGRAPHES. The impression is in black, with instructions on each side, those on the left in French, and those on the right in Flemish. In the right upper angle a transverse oval stamp is embossed, containing the National Arms, with inscriptions. There are several resettings of the type of the instructions, and four types of the stamp, the three first having the lion in the Arms to the left, and the fourth in which it is to the right.

1. Die engraved by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The lines of the French text of the instructions terminate with UTILISÉE—ET—ORDI—ACCES-, &c. with a single line defining the oval, which measures $35\frac{1}{2} \times 26$ mm. *Type 17.*

50 centimes, yellow-ochre.

2. In consequence of the die being found to cut the paper, it was retouched by M. Fisch, a Brussels engraver. Some alteration was made in the exterior line, the size of the oval being increased to $36\frac{1}{2}$ by 27 mm., and the stop after the word CENT. reduced in size.

50 centimes, yellow-ochre and dark yellow-ochre.

Variety.—On *wove* paper.

50 centimes, yellow-ochre.

3. 1866.—Die engraved by M. Fisch, the design being similar to that of the preceding, save that the exterior line is pearled, and the stop after CENT. suppressed. *Type 18.*

50 centimes, pale yellow.

(a) Second setting up of the type of the form, the lines of the French text terminating with ISOLÉ—UN—LES—PAS—TRAIT—APOSTROPHE—MOTS. 50 centimes, dark yellow.

(b) 1867.—Third setting up of the type of the form, the lines of the French text terminating with ISOLÉ—UN—SOULIGNÉ—SONT—TRAIT—APOSTROPHES—MOTS—LES.

50 centimes, dark yellow.

(c) 1869.—Fourth setting up of the type of the form, the lines of the French text terminating with 50—PLUS—POUR—ACCESSOIRES—TIM—INS—ÉLEVÉE. 50 centimes, canary-yellow.

(d) 1870.—Fifth setting up of the type of the form, the lines of the French inscription terminating with CEN—ADRESSE—BELGIQUE—ÊTRE—SI—UNE.

50 centimes, canary and orange-yellow.

4. 1873.—Die engraved by M. Fisch. The word CENT. is not followed by a stop; the pearled border is more distinct, and measures $36\frac{1}{2} \times 26$ mm. The figure "5" has a straight head in place of a curved one. The die is embossed on the form of the setting up of 1870. 50 centimes, yellow.

5. 1875.—Die engraved by M. C. Wiener. The design is similar to that of the preceding types, but the lion is to the right, and the pearled oval is larger, 37×27 mm. The die is embossed on the form of the setting up of 1870. *Type 19.*

50 centimes, yellow.

Note.—These forms ceased to be issued in 1876.

BRAZIL.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, FR. A. KIEFFER.)

September, 1869.—Telegraph machine on an uncoloured ground, within an ornamented circular frame within a rectangle. On a curved tablet within the upper part of the circular frame is TELEGRAPHO DO INTERIOR. In the angles are uncoloured tablets, inscribed with the numerals of value. Impression on plain white wove paper. *Type 20.*

1.—With control mark stamped on the back in blue.

200 reis, green. | 500 reis, pink. | 1000 reis, blue.

2. 1871.—Without control mark on back.

200 reis, green. | 500 reis, pink. | 1000 reis, blue.

3. 1873.—Similar design, but with oval zeros. Impression on plain white wove paper.

200 reis, yellow-green.

500 „ orange-vermilion.

1000 reis, dark blue.

2000 „ bistre.

July, 1873.—Stamp of design similar to that of 1869. To the left is a plain tablet, inscribed VALE PARA TRANSMISSAO, with “200 reis” above, on lined ground. To the right is Fr. A. Kieffer on a tablet with ground of horizontal lines. The impression is in black, on white card, faced with colour. *Type 21.*

200 reis, black on pale greyish-green.

CALIFORNIA.

(SEE UNITED STATES.)

CANADA.

ADHESIVE STAMP.

(CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.)

1887.—A representation of the Western Hemisphere is enclosed within a circular band, inscribed at the top CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S in block letters, and below TELEGRAPH in large Roman capitals. The two inscriptions are separated on either side by a small white shield. The left one containing the numerals “18,” and the right one “87,” being the date of issue. A rectangular frame encloses the central circle. At the centre, at the top, is the word FRANK in small block letters, and below this there is a tablet for the “control number.” Below the circle is the signature *Chas. R. Hosmer, Manager*, and underneath this a tablet containing COMPLIMENTARY in small block letters. All the inscriptions are in white letters, with the exception of the numerals, which are coloured. The stamp is engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Company, and is perforated 12.

Without expressed value, black on white.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

End of 1885.—Current postage stamps, surcharged in black “Military Telegraphs” in two lines, in ordinary type, the first word at the top and the second at the foot of the figure. The sixpence is watermarked “Foul Anchor,” and the one shilling *cc*. The perforation is 14. *Type 22.*

6 pence, purple, black surcharge.

1 shilling, green “ “

Note.—These stamps were employed in one of the South African military expeditions under Colonel Methuen. The forms used for writing the messages were printed by Harrison and Sons, of London, and are very similar to those supplied in the telegraph offices of Great Britain, but the words “MILITARY TELEGRAPHS” are found at the top. The stamps may also occasionally be found upon the ordinary Post-office Telegraph A forms.

CASHMERE.


ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January, 1884 (?).—Arms similar to those on the post card of a quarter anna within a transverse oblong rectangle, 23 by 34 mm. There are inscriptions up the right and left sides of the rectangle, and between these and the arms are Persian characters denoting the value. With the exception of these, the design is the same for all the stamps. Lithographed on plain white paper. *Type 23*.


1 anna, emerald-green.		4 annas, ultramarine-blue.
2 annas, brown.		1 rupee, vermilion.

CEYLON.


ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1881.—Telegraph stamps of the Government of India surcharged in black, with CEYLON in Roman capitals horizontally across the Queen's head at the top and bottom of the stamp. Watermark  and India; perforated 14.

2 annas, lilac-pink.		2 rupees 8 annas, orange-ochre.
4 " light blue.		5 " orange-brown.
8 " chocolate.		10 " blue-green.
1 rupee, slate-grey (2nd Type).		25 " lilac.
50 rupees, carmine.		

1881.—Head of Queen Victoria on stamps somewhat similar to those of India, having the head in the upper and lower part of an upright rectangle 58 × 22 mm. within frames of various designs. Engraved by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and printed by them on  CA paper, each stamp having the watermark three times sideways; perforated 14. *Types 24 to 32*.

12 cents, yellow-olive.		2 rupees 50 c., slate-grey.
25 " yellow-green.		5 " orange.
50 " blue.		10 " lilac.
1 rupee, venetian-red.		25 " carmine.
50 rupees, lilac-rose.		

End of 1881.—Similar to the stamps of the former issue, but with the value in the upper and the lower parts on a horizontal tablet. Impression on  CA paper; perforated 14. *Types 33, 34, and 35*.

25 cents, green and yellow-green.		1 rupee, venetian-red.
10 rupees, purple.		

Note.—These stamps, like the Indian telegraph stamps, are made double. When used the upper half is attached to the telegram, the lower half to the receipt.

1882-88.—Stamps of the issue of 1881. Surcharged either in red or black, with new values.

1. 12 Cents.—Stamp of 25 cents, green (2nd Type), with the value at the top and bottom barred with a double black line, and in large figures "12" on the heads in black.

12 cents on 25 cents, green (2nd Type), surcharged in black.

2. **12 Cents.**—Stamp of 50 cents, blue, with value at the top and bottom barred with a double black line, "12" in large figures over the central value, and "12 cents" over the heads.

12 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in black.

3. **12 Cents.**—The same stamp, with the original value at the top and bottom, and in the centre barred. Over the heads is 12 in large figures, with "Cents" below it. *Type 36.*

12 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in black.

4. **20 Cents.**—Stamp of 25 cents, green (2nd Type), with "20 cents" surcharged over the value at the top and bottom.

20 cents on 25 cents, green, surcharged in black.

5. **20 Cents.**—The same stamp, with TWENTY-FIVE barred with a double line at the top and bottom, and "20" in large figures on the heads. *Type 37.*

20 cents on 25 cents, green, surcharged in black.

6. **20 Cents.**—Stamp of 50 cents, blue, with the value top and bottom barred with a double line and "20" in large figures over the central value.

20 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in black.

7. **40 Cents.**—The same stamp, with "FORTY" over FIFTY at the top and bottom in small capitals, "40 cents" in small thick type over the heads, and "40" over 50 in the centre.

40 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in black.

8. **40 Cents.**—The same, with "Forty" over the heads in place of "40 cents."

40 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in black.

9. **40 Cents.**—The same, but without surcharge on the heads.

40 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in black.

10. **40 Cents.**—The same, with "40 cents" over the original value in thick type at the top and bottom, and "Forty" in the centre.

40 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in black.

11. **40 Cents.**—The same, with the original value top and bottom barred with a double line, "40 cents" in thick type over the heads, and "40" in small figures over 50 in the centre. *Type 38.*

40 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in red.

12. **40 Cents.**—The same, but the original value top and bottom is barred with a single line.

40 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in red.

13. **40 Cents.**—The same, with "40 cents" over the original value, top and bottom, and "40" in small figures over 50 in the centre.

40 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in red.

14. **40 Cents.**—The same, with “FORTY CENTS” in small capitals top and bottom over the original value, and “40” in very large figures in the centre.

40 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in red.

15. **40 Cents.**—The same, with the original value top and bottom barred by a single line, and “40” in large figures in the centre.

40 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in black.

16. **40 Cents.**—The same, with “FORTY CENTS” in small capitals over the original value, and “40” in small figures over 50 in the centre.

40 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in black.

17. **40 Cents.**—The same stamp, with the original value at the top and bottom barred, “40” in large figures over the central figures, and “40” in similar figures over the lower head, with “CENTS” in block capitals underneath. *Type 39.*

40 cents on 50 cents, blue, surcharged in black.

18. **40 Cents.**—Stamp of 2 rupees 50 cents, slate-grey, with TWO RUPEES barred, “FORTY” in small capitals surcharged over FIFTY, and “40 cents” in small thick type over the heads.

40 cents on 2 rupees 50 cents, slate-grey, surcharged in black.

19. **50 Cents.**—Same stamp as last, and similarly surcharged, except that the FIFTY is not barred, and “50 cents” is over the heads.

50 cents on 2 rupees 50 cents, slate-grey, surcharged in black.

20. **60 Cents.**—Stamp of 1 rupee, venetian-red, of 1st Type, surcharged in the centre with “SIXTY CENTS,” in two lines of capitals, and with “60 cents” over the heads.

60 cents on 1 rupee (1st Type), venetian-red, surcharged in black.

21. **60 Cents.**—Stamp of 1 rupee (2nd Type), venetian-red, surcharged over the original value at top and bottom, with “SIXTY CENTS” in two lines of small capitals, and with “60 cents” in small thick letters over the central value.

60 cents on 1 rupee (2nd Type), venetian-red, surcharged in black.

22. **60 Cents.**—Same stamp, similarly surcharged, except that the value in the centre is barred with a double line, and “60 cents” is over the heads.

60 cents on 1 rupee (2nd Type), venetian-red, surcharged in black.

23. **60 Cents.**—Same stamp, surcharged with “SIXTY CENTS” in two lines of *spaced* letters at top and bottom, and the value in the centre barred with a line.

60 cents on 1 rupee (2nd Type), venetian-red, surcharged in black.

24. **60 Cents.**—Same stamp, surcharged top and bottom, with "SIXTY CENTS" in small capitals in one line over the original value, and a large numeral "60" in the centre.

60 cents on 1 rupee (2nd Type), venetian-red, surcharged in black.

25. **60 Cents.**—Same stamp, with value top and bottom barred with a double line; "CENTS" in the centre, with "60" in large figures above and below.

60 cents on 1 rupee (2nd Type), venetian-red, surcharged in black.

26. **60 Cents.**—Same stamp, similarly surcharged, except that the bar is single, with "SIXTY CENTS" in small capitals below it in the upper half and above it in the lower, and "60" is smaller.

60 cents on 1 rupee (2nd Type), venetian-red, surcharged in black.

27. **60 Cents.**—Same stamp, surcharged with "Sixty Cents" over the original value above and below, and with "60 CENTS" in capitals of $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in the centre.

60 cents on 1 rupee (1st Type), venetian-red, surcharged in black.

28. **60 Cents.**—The same stamp, with the value at top and bottom, and the centre barred with a double line, "60" in large figures, with "Cents" below in the upper part, and "Cents" with "60" in large figures below in the lower part. *Type 40.*

60 cents on 1 rupee (2nd Type), venetian-red, surcharged in black.

29. **60 Cents.**—Stamp of TWO RUPEES FIFTY CENTS, surcharged with "SIXTY CENTS" at the top and bottom in two lines of spaced capitals, and "60 cents" over the heads.

60 cents on 2 rupees 50 cents, slate-grey, surcharged in red.

30. **60 Cents.**—Same stamp, with similar surcharge, but with the capitals closer.

60 cents on 2 rupees 50 cents, slate-grey, surcharged in red.

31. **60 Cents.**—Same stamp, with similar surcharge, but two RUPEES barred with a single line, and FIFTY is surcharged with "SIXTY."

60 cents on 2 rupees 50 cents, slate-grey, surcharged in black.

32. **60 Cents.**—Same stamp, surcharged with "60 cents" at the top and bottom, the figures being large and the letters in thick type.

60 cents on 2 rupees 50 cents, slate-grey, surcharged in black.

33. **60 Cents.**—Same stamp, surcharged with "60 CENTS" in capitals of $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at the top and bottom, and with "Sixty Cents" under the heads.

60 cents on 2 rupees 50 cents, slate-grey, surcharged in black.

34. **60 Cents.**—Stamp of 50 rupees, lilac, surcharged top and bottom with "SIXTY CENTS" in two lines, and with "60" in the centre.

60 cents on 50 rupees, brown-lilac, surcharged in black.

35. **60 Cents.**—The same, with “60 CENTS” in place of SIXTY CENTS.
60 cents on 50 rupees, lilac, surcharged in black.

36. **80 Cents.**—Stamp of 1 rupee, venetian-red (1st Type) with “80 cents” in small thick letters over the heads, and “EIGHTY CENTS” in two lines of capitals over the central value.

80 cents on 1 rupee, venetian-red (1st Type), surcharged in black.

37. **80 Cents.**—Stamp of 1 rupee, venetian-red (2nd Type), with “EIGHTY CENTS” in two lines of small capitals at the top and bottom, and “80 cents” in small thick letters over the central value.

80 cents on 1 rupee, venetian-red (2nd Type), surcharged in black.

38. **80 Cents.**—The same, with “EIGHTY CENTS” in two lines of capitals at the top and bottom, “80 cents” in small thick letters over the heads, and the centre value barred with a double line.

80 cents on 1 rupee, venetian-red (2nd Type), surcharged in black.

39. **80 Cents.**—The same, with “EIGHTY CENTS” in spaced capitals in two lines at the top and bottom, and the centre value barred.

80 cents on 1 rupee, venetian-red (2nd Type), surcharged in black.

40. **80 Cents.**—The same stamp, with the value at top and bottom, and the centre barred with a double line, “80” in large figures, with “Cents” below it in the upper part, and “Cents” with “80” in large figures below in the lower part.

80 cents on 1 rupee, venetian-red (2nd Type), surcharged in black.

41. **80 Cents.**—Stamp of 2 rupees 50 cents, with the original value at top and bottom barred with two lines, “EIGHTY CENTS” in capitals underneath in one line, and “80” in large figures in the centre.

80 cents on 2 rupees 50 cents, slate-grey, surcharged in black.

42. **80 Cents.**—Same stamp, with “80 cents” in one line of thick type over the original value at top and bottom.

80 cents on 2 rupees 50 cents, slate-grey, surcharged in black.

43. **80 Cents.**—Stamp of 5 rupees, orange, with the original value above and below barred, “80 cents” in small thick letters over the heads, and “80 c” over the value in the centre.

80 cents on 5 rupees, orange, surcharged in black.

44. **80 Cents.**—Same stamp, with “Eighty Cents” over the original value at top and bottom, and “80 CENTS” in capitals over the central value.

80 cents on 5 rupees, orange, surcharged in black.

44*. **80 Cents.**—Same stamp, with “EIGHTY CENTS” in one line of small capitals over the original value at top and bottom, “CENTS” in block type over the central value, with “80” in large figures above and below.

80 cents on 5 rupees, orange, surcharged in black.

45. **80 Cents.**—Stamp of 10 rupees, purple, of 2nd Type, with original value above and below barred, “80 cents” in small thick letters over the heads and “80 c” over the value in the centre.

80 cents on 10 rupees, purple (2nd Type), surcharged in black.

46. **80 Cents.**—Same stamp, with original value barred with a double line, "CENTS" in block type over the central value, and "80" in large figures above and below.

80 cents on 10 rupees, purple (2nd Type), surcharged in black.

47. **80 Cents.**—Same stamp, with "Eighty Cents" in small letters over the original value top and bottom, and "CENTS" in Roman capitals over the central value, with "80" in large figures above and below.

80 cents on 10 rupees, purple (2nd Type), surcharged in black.

47*. **80 Cents.**—Same stamp, with similar surcharge, except that "EIGHTY CENTS" is in small capitals, and "CENTS" over the central value is in block type.

80 cents on 10 rupees, purple (2nd Type), surcharged in black.

48. **80 Cents.**—Stamp of 25 rupees, carmine, with "EIGHTY CENTS" in capitals widely apart, in two lines, at the top and bottom, "80 cents" in small thick type over the heads, and the value in the centre barred with a double line.

80 cents on 25 rupees, carmine, surcharged in black.

49. **80 Cents.**—Same stamp, with similar surcharge to the last, but with "EIGHTY CENTS" in closer lettering. *Type 41.*

80 cents on 25 rupees, carmine, surcharged in black.

50. **80 Cents.**—Same stamp, with "80 cents" in small thick letters over the heads, and "EIGHTY CENTS," in two lines of capitals, over the central value.

80 cents on 25 rupees, carmine, surcharged in black.

51. **80 Cents.**—Same stamp, with "Eighty Cents" in one line at the top and bottom, and "80 CENTS" in capitals of $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. over the central value.

80 cents on 25 rupees, carmine, surcharged in black.

52. **80 Cents.**—Same stamp, with "EIGHTY CENTS" in small capitals in one line at the top and bottom; "CENTS" in block type in the centre, with "80" in large figures above and below.

80 cents on 25 rupees, carmine, surcharged in black.


53. **80 Cents.**—Stamp of 50 rupees, lilac, with "EIGHTY CENTS" in two lines of capitals at the top and bottom, "80 cents" over the heads, and the central value barred with two lines.

80 cents on 50 rupees, lilac-pink, surcharged in black.

54. **80 Cents.**—Same stamp, with "EIGHTY CENTS" in one line of small capitals at the top and bottom, "CENTS" over the central value, with "80" in large figures above and below.

80 cents on 50, lilac-pink, surcharged in black.

Note.—Whether the requirements of the service or those of collectors were the moving cause of so many varieties in the disposition of simple surcharges is to us exceedingly doubtful. The whole of the above, with very few exceptions, which are vouched for on the best authority, are described from specimens before us that have been used, and that authentically.

1884.—Two "Duty" stamps of 1884 (Type, 1872) of 25 cents, pale lilac, the upper one surcharged in black "TELE" and the lower one "GRAPH," on  CA paper; perforated 14.

25 cents "Duty" stamp, pale lilac, surcharged in black.

14



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